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Philadelphia, Penn. - Civic Club.

CIVIC CLUB DIGEST

OF THE
EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES
IN PHILADELPHIA

Compiled by
A Committee of the Social Science Section
of the
CIVIC CLUB

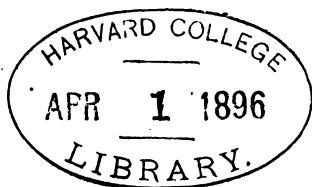
WITH AN INTRODUCTION ON
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF PHILADELPHIA RELIEF WORK

BY
SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, PH. D.
(Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania)

PHILADELPHIA.

1895

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Preface

THIS Digest of the Charitable and Educational Institutions of Philadelphia has been compiled by the undersigned Committee of the Civic Club in the earnest hope that it may accomplish a three-fold object :

1st. To help busy workers to know about existing agencies and efforts similar to their own, and to stimulate co-operation and concentration in all lines of work ;

2nd. To assist churches, societies and individuals who are devoting any share of their time or money to relief, reformatory or educational work, to utilize to the fullest extent such existing machinery as may be helpful in specific cases ;

3rd. To guide those who are solicited to give their money, as well as youthful workers who are asked to devote their time and labor in the wise disposition of their gifts and energies.

The labor involved in the preparation of a book of this character can only be appreciated by those who have had some experience in getting information from a large number of heterogenous societies. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statements, since no attempt has been made to go back of the returns furnished us by the organizations themselves. In the great majority of cases the facts, as stated, are based on written replies to our questions made by the regularly constituted officials of the organizations. In a few cases where repeated inquiries or visits have failed to elicit the desired information, other means for obtaining it have been adopted.

Omissions and corrections should be sent at once to the "Civic Club," 1301 Spruce Street, where they will be gratefully received and filed for use in the preparation of future editions or supplements of this Digest.

No charge has been made for any insertion concerning any institution or society. Hence, the amount of space devoted to each has been determined by the judgment of the Committee based on the relative importance of the organization, of its work and of the amount of information which it was possible to obtain. Care has been taken to give the legal title of organizations so that the book may be a safe guide in the framing of wills.

The Committee acknowledges with pleasure the services of a very large number of individuals, whose names it would be impossible to enumerate, who have given freely of their time and money to assist in the preparation of this work. The thanks of the public, as well as our own, are due to the subscribers through whose generosity it has been possible to offer this book at so low a price. Lastly, we desire to thank all the organizations that responded promptly and fully to our printed circulars of inquiry.

Our system of classification is not perfect, but we think it possesses the merit of simplicity and ready intelligibility. In the body of the book organizations are classified only once, and then by the heading under which their work chiefly falls; in the index at the end they are classified under the several headings which are suggestive of the work they endeavor to perform.

Dr. S. M. Lindsay, of the University of Pennsylvania, has at the Committee's request prepared for the Digest an introduction which contains a summary of some of the best recent scientific thought on charitable and reform work, together with references to the general literature of the subject and to laws and regulations which may be helpfully used by workers. If this introduction is more general in character and less spe-

cific in its reference to the institutions herein contained than Dr. Lindsay had wished to make it, we trust that it will be no less helpful in instilling progressive ideas and suggesting practical applications. It has been impossible to place the collected material in his hands for a sufficient period of time to accomplish this purpose without delaying publication beyond the season of the year when the results of our work may be most useful. Here, as elsewhere, we can only hope to gradually realize our ideals in the course of future editions.

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INTRODUCTION.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF PHILADELPHIA RELIEF-WORK.

1. Charity, New and Old.

Charity, in its narrowest sense, is mere almsgiving. It is the dividing of one's substance with another who has no claim to the gift other than that recognized by the general principles of clan and tribal life in earlier times, and that due to societary or humanitarian influences in later times. It has been bestowed wherever human suffering and need have existed, together with inability to cope with their causes. In a broader sense, charity is much more than almsgiving. It cannot stop there; in the majority of cases it must go much farther. It must render precisely the help that helps most—that which will accomplish the true end of charity, namely: The restoration of the individual, whenever possible, to that normal condition in which he will be able to cope with the causes that made him abnormal. Such charity is educational; it may be as broad as education itself. It calls into service large faculties and powers in the giver. It appeals not merely to the sympathies where it has its roots, but to strong intellectual qualities for its guidance, exercise and fullest development.

The first kind of charity is very old. It antedates all economic and sociological theory. It is closely interwoven with the religious history of the race, and owes, in most instances, its incipient promptings and early growth to its connection with various religious systems. Christianity gave it a mighty impetus, but long before Christianity was a power, and even outside the pale of Judaism, there are records of asylums for the aged, relief measures for the poor, and care and protection for children and for the sick. Man was not originally a highly developed social animal, nor had he made any very great progress as we find him in the earlier periods of recorded history. *Bellum omnium contra omnes*, was Hobbe's picture of primitive society. Although Hobbe's

view is not strictly correct, conflict played a much more conspicuous role in the early history of the race than it does now. It was, perhaps, inevitable, that the religious leaders of earlier times should have urged charity or benevolence rather in the interests of the giver than of the recipient. Almsgiving was urged on the ground that it was a good thing for the giver to give in order to acquire benevolent instincts. Little attention was paid to the effect on the recipient. The results of this one-sided emphasis may still be studied, in Italy, by any thoughtful traveler to-day who will notice the throngs of wretched paupers that gather about the steps of any Cathedral at the close of service. Perhaps some traces of the mischief may be found nearer home.

The other kind of charity is altogether too new. It is to be found, however, in increasing quantities both within our churches and without ; both among the faithful and the skeptical. It owes much to the past and ought to recognize the debt, but it proposes to build up the other side of its structure and make its building symmetrical. Henceforth, the chief test of charity will be the effect on the recipient. Not what the heart prompts one to do, or what a guilty conscience suggests in order that responsibility may be averted for the moment, but what man's best intelligence tells him he can do to make the position of the unfortunate ones around him as normal as possible with respect to this world's opportunities. Such is the motto of the newer charity. The progress from the earliest manifestations of the older charity to the latest phase of the newer, constitutes a long and often painful record. Not all of us need busy ourselves with it, but only as we appreciate in some small degree the significance of the change, are we capable of grasping our present problems with energy, intelligence and enthusiasm.

This Civic Club Digest is good evidence of the efforts that are now coming to the front with the sole aim of hastening progress along the newer lines.

[See "American Charities" by Amos G. Warner, New York, 1895, Chapter I on "Philanthropy and Economics in the Past." "Problems of American Society," by Joseph H. Crooker, Boston, 1889, Chapter on "Scientific Charity." "History of European Morals," by W. E. H. Lecky, New York, 1876, Chapter on "Charity."]

2. Aim and Purpose of the Digest.

A digest attempts more than a directory and less than an encyclopædia. Labor-saving appliances, in the legal profession, have given rise to many digests of the laws of different states and countries. The compilers of this book have borrowed the term and have tried to be true to the analogy. It is not intended merely to give here a *list* of charitable and educational societies, but to accompany each with a concise analysis or statement concerning its work and purpose. In every case such statements have been reduced to their simplest form, and a certain uniformity in manner of presentation has been preserved throughout. It is hoped, therefore, that the practical worker, with but a slight familiarity with the book, will thus be enabled to make easy and speedy use of its contents. The committee which has collected the material has spared neither pains nor trouble to make the list of societies and institutions as complete as possible. It was necessary, however, to do the work within a limited period, in order that the first installment of information should not become antiquated before publication. The digest, therefore, as a whole, can lay no claim to completeness. Only those who have labored with similar undertakings can fully appreciate the difficulties to be overcome. It should be judged as a first effort which makes possible much better things in the future. If a second edition is demanded, within a reasonable period, it ought to be possible, on the basis of this beginning, to approach much nearer perfection. This has been the history of similar efforts elsewhere.

The London Charity Organization Society published, in 1895, the fourth edition of its "Charities Register and Digest,"* a book that has now attained to huge dimensions. The first edition of this admirable book was prepared in 1881, and had for a basis a manuscript Register and Digest that existed many years previously in the office of the London Charity Organization Society for reference. Its editors had also the benefit of many printed lists relating to special departments of charitable work in the great metropolis. Boston was the first city in the United States to publish a comprehensive charities' directory. The first edition appeared in 1880; a second in 1886, and a third and last one in

*London, 1895, Longmans, Green & Co., and Charity Organization Society, 15 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, pp. cciv., 1060. Price, 20s., 6d.

1891. Baltimore has a very well classified directory of charities, now in its third edition; and the Charity Organization Society in New York has just published (1895) the sixth edition* of its "Classified and Descriptive Directory to the Charitable and Beneficent Societies, Institutions and Churches of the City of New York." It contains 454 pages of well-arranged information, and, best of all, 76 pages devoted to a complete index, which makes the whole book available for practical use. The only attempt made in Philadelphia was the work of the Charity Organization Society in the second year of its existence. It published, in 1879, an excellent little book of 217 pages, entitled, "Manual for Visitors among the Poor, with a Classified and Descriptive Directory to the Charitable and Beneficent Institutions of Philadelphia."† Eighty-five pages of this book were devoted to special articles dealing with the work of the Charity Organization Society, general suggestions to those who visit the poor, legal suggestions, hygienic suggestions, and hints on domestic economy. Although the body of this book has lost most of its usefulness by the changes which time has brought, these introductory chapters contain much that the charity worker of to-day will do well to study. Outside of these four cities, no attempt, so far as we can learn, has been made in the east to furnish philanthropic workers that basis for thorough and efficient work which alone a well-organized directory or digest can provide. In some American cities, special occasions have given rise to partial efforts in this direction. For instance, when the National Conference of Charities and Correction met in the City of Buffalo, in 1888, a list of the leading institutions was published in a handbook that served at the same time as a guide to the city for the use of delegates. An excellent directory to the relief-giving institutions and correctional agencies of San Francisco has been recently prepared by the Rev. C. K. Jenness, M. A. It was published for the Department of Economics and Social Science of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.‡ In Minnesota, the State Board of Charities has, from time to time, prepared and published, in its reports, extensive lists of the charities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, classified in such a way as to serve, partially at least, the purpose of a directory for those cities. The Illinois Conference of Charities

* The first edition was published in 1883, and the subsequent ones in 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892 and 1895, respectively.

† Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Company. 1879.

‡ San Francisco. Book room print, 1037 Market Street, 1894. 1 p. 93.

and Correction, at its annual meeting, May 26, 1891, directed a "Hand-book of Chicago's Charities" to be prepared. The work was done by Mr. John Visser, and the first edition was published in 1892;* a second edition was issued in 1894.† There can be no doubt that all of our large cities, where charitable and benevolent agencies are multiplying, usually faster than the population, that classified and descriptive lists of all actually existing agencies and efforts will be indispensable. English and Scotch cities are following the worthy example of the London Charity Organization Society, and even on the Continent similar efforts are being made. The Charity Organization Societies are the natural agencies for a work that tends to co-ordinate charitable effort to prevent overlapping and duplication, and in general to perform a clearing-house function.

We shall attempt, in this introduction, no discussion of those social and economic questions relating to the cause of pauperism, and the general conditions which tend to increase or alleviate the misery of large masses of our population. Many such questions lie properly within the field of charity, and must occur to the mind of every one who has occasion to deal with the practical problems that arise. We shall call attention to some of the efforts being made either within our own city or elsewhere, looking to the inauguration of a new and more hopeful era of charity; also to such legislative and legal information as may be useful in individual and specific pieces of work.

3. Personal Requisites for Charitable Work.

If the giving of one's substance to feed the poor constituted the whole, or even the greater part of the demands of modern charity, we might designate the spirit of benevolence as the chief and sole requisite for charitable work. Religious bodies have been doubtless the chief factors in instilling and sustaining this desirable quality, but just because benevolence, unrestrained and unguided, though good for its possessor, may be extremely dangerous and perverse of the best interests of society in its effects on its recipient, we must lay greater stress on other requisites. He who gives of his substance as well as he who gives of his time and

* Printed and illustrated by E. M. Colvin, 148-154 Monroe Street, Chicago. Pp. 173.

† Chicago. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe Street. Pp. 259.

labor in the cause of modern philanthropy must be constantly reminded of the other qualities essential to progress. We enumerate and emphasize the following requisites for truly helpful work in all lines of relief. First, and of chief importance, is a knowledge of the social and economic conditions of the locality in which an individual is working; an adequate knowledge of which can be obtained only by patient reading and investigation. In all large centres of population, the numerous books, papers and magazines devoted to these topics, and the multifarious clubs and associations, enable everyone to find opportunity for some work of this kind. It often happens that the first results of such study dampen the individual's enthusiasm. He becomes discouraged, or begins to think that society has gone so far astray that nothing but very radical measures, perhaps revolutionary in character, can work any permanent good. He becomes a scoffer at the simple remedies advocated by the average practical organization; but here, as elsewhere, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Greater perseverance, aided, perhaps, where possible, by the counsel of those longer in the work, will enable one to pass through this stage and to catch up once more the closely woven thread that runs through society as it progresses in its slow and painful evolution. Such training is absolutely necessary if our institutions are to be managed by persons ready to follow progressive and enlightened methods, and not liable to be led into disastrous experimentation at the dictates of easily aroused emotions.

A second personal requisite is courage. Courage and determination are put to the severest tests in many lines of relief work. We are more or less familiar with the trials of nurses and attendants in hospitals and homes for the defectives. The duties of those who care for the insane and feeble minded, and who are brought into daily contact with some of the most revolting pictures of human degradation, are known. But, altogether too many persons rush thoughtlessly into the average charity work, or the duties of a charity organizationist, with very little idea of the test to which their courage will be put. If this quality be lacking in one individual engaged in the active work of an organization, it is sometimes sufficient not only to dampen the ardor of all the others, but to act as a positive stumbling block. It is difficult to acquire, unless, like the best qualifications in military life, it be learned by contact with the veterans in the service.

A third personal requisite of hardly less importance, is that of cheerfulness. In all our organizations there are too many workers who serve from a strict sense of duty, and find in their work too little of that brightness that comes from heart-service. It is a quality, however, which may be acquired more readily than the others. A broader view of one's work gained through comparison with other forms of relief, a deeper interest in the problems of humanity, a growing faith in the possibilities of success and in the prospect for social amelioration, are all factors that contribute to the development of a cheerful spirit. There are always a few members of every community who manage to carry great burdens, to perform very disagreeable service, and yet to shed bright and hopeful rays of light on all with whom they come in contact. A far greater responsibility than is ordinarily recognized should rest upon those who are not able to give much personal service to do what they can to brighten and encourage the lives of the active workers. This applies particularly to the relations which the average person sustains to officials and to those holding semi-official positions in both our public and private charities; the altruistic spirit is doubtless growing amongst us, but many citizens are in no sense aware of the rare examples of devoted and unselfish lives that are to be found in every charitable institution worthy of the name.

We might enumerate numerous other requisites that are easily deduced from these three. Of course the spirit of unselfishness underlies them all. Firmness, combined with gentleness, enables one to apply the surgeon's knife when necessary, and calmness of judgment to bring his best powers to bear in times of emergency.

4. Charity and the Legal Definition of "A Charity."

American usage has given an extremely broad meaning to the word Charity. In England it is customary to draw a distinction between charity and poor relief. The former is relief given to the needy through private and individual agencies as contrasted with that provided by the State to which persons under certain conditions have a legal right. We have in most of our States recognized this right under stipulated conditions, but we still employ the word charity in a broader sense than our English friends, and mean by it not merely alms-giving, but all kinds of relief, public

and private. Thus we speak constantly of our public charities. We have State Boards of Charities, and also State Charities Aid Associations. In view of the fact that an increasing amount of legislation in our American cities deals with charities both public and private, we may inquire: What constitutes a charity in the eyes of the law? In speaking of the work of the Board of Public Charities in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cadwalader Biddle said at a recent meeting of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, "Our State Constitution provides that no institution that is not a pure public charity shall be exempt from taxation. Therefore the question of what constitutes a pure public charity has gone before our Courts. The same question had frequently arisen in the courts of England. In making our rounds of visitation in the State we visit not only the State institutions supported wholly or in part by the State, but we visit all institutions that have a right to live under the State laws. The Courts have decided that any institution relieving the miseries of a community is to be regarded as a pure public charity, whether conducted by a private or public enterprise. All our libraries in the State have been decreed pure public charities; our public and private hospitals also."

A charitable gift has been defined in court: "Every gift for a public purpose, whether local or general, although not a charitable use, within the common and narrow sense of these words," is a charitable gift.* Again, "A gift to the general public use, which extends to the poor as well as to the rich" is a charitable gift.† Many decisions in our own State of Pennsylvania bear on this topic. In England the Courts have always resorted to those purposes enumerated in the Preamble of the Act of Parliament, 43 Elizabeth, in order to ascertain what are charitable uses. This Act enumerates twenty-one uses of money which may be considered as charities. Our courts have approved of the definitions of Sir John Leach and Lord Camden as given above. In the celebrated case of the *Fire Insurance Patrol vs. Boyd*† it has been decided that the motive of the gift, even if a purely interested one, does not affect the legal character of the charitable donation. Many of the text writers, as well as the Courts, have, however, cited and approved a definition of a charity given by Justice GRAY

* Sir John Leach in *British Museum vs. White*, 2 Sim. & St., 596.

† Lord Camden in *Jones vs. Williams*, Ambler, 651.

‡ 120, Pennsylvania, 1888.

when he said :* "A charity in the legal sense may be more fully defined as a gift to be applied consistently with the existing laws for the benefit of an indefinite number of persons, either by bringing their minds or hearts under the influence of education or religion, by relieving their bodies from diseases, suffering or constraint, by assisting them to establish themselves in life, or by erecting or maintaining public buildings or works, or otherwise lessening the burdens of government." In Mr. Binney's eloquent appeal in his argument on the Girard will case, he spoke of a charitable gift as that which "is given for the love of God or for the love of your neighbor in the catholic and universal sense ; given from these motives and to these ends, free from the stain or taint of every consideration that is personal, private or selfish." Mr. Binney's words imply that the motive is a test of a charitable gift, but our Courts have decided that though in a moral sense motive is perhaps the best test of a real charity, such a test is utterly impracticable of application and, therefore, the motive of the gift, even if a purely interested one, does not effect the legal character of the charitable donation.† This was the principle on which it was decided that the Fire Insurance Patrol, although organized to protect and further the interests of fire insurance companies, was, nevertheless, a public charity, and, therefore, exempt from *respondeat superior*, that is, responsibility for the acts of its agents. Although the state in granting two very important privileges, namely, exemption from taxation and exemption from responsibility for the acts of agents, has seen fit to define the bodies or institutions to which it grants these exemptions in a very broad and liberal spirit, an educated and enlightened public opinion will judge such organizations by a somewhat different standard. No effort can be too great to bring society to realize the solemn fact that mere relief-giving, of whatever description, which is doled out to all comers, with no questions asked and without reference to the circumstances of the individual or to the ultimate cure or recovery from the disease, is undermining and defeating the very ends for which society itself exists. A true charity worthy of the slightest encouragement, exemption or support, on the part of the community, is one which lessens misery without weakening self-reliance. Any organization or agency that can do

* Jackson vs. Phillips, 14 Allen, 556.

† Judge Paxson in Fire Insurance Patrol vs. Boyd, 120 Pa., 1888.

acts of kindness or mercy with the conscious purpose and determination to produce self-reliance, to work a cure for the disease and not a mere alleviation, has a just claim on the sympathies, support and service of the citizens of any modern civilized state. Mr. C. S. Loch has stated briefly the true principles of charity in the following form :

1st. "As a rule, no work of charity is complete which does not place the person benefited in self-dependence. Obviously, if this principle is true, the administration of most of our charitable institutions must be altered. Many must be reorganized. All gifts and all forms of relief should be but parts of a treatment having self-dependence and recovery from distress as its end."

2d. "All means of pressure, such as the fear of destitution, a sense of shame and influence of relatives must be brought to bear or left to act upon the individual. He must, as far as possible, be thrown on his own resources."

3d. "In deciding whether relief should or should not be given, or what assistance should be provided, the family must be taken as a whole; otherwise, the strongest social bond will be weakened. Family obligations—care for the aged, responsibility for the young, help in sickness and trouble—should be cast, so far as possible, on the family."

4th. "Further, as material charity is only a part, and a small part, of the efficacious charity, a thorough knowledge is necessary both of the circumstances of the persons to be benefited and the means of aiding them, and the elements of personal influence and control must very largely predominate over the monetary and eleemosynary element."

5th. "The relief to effect a cure must be suitable in kind and adequate in quantity. The individual treatment of individual cases on a definite plan and with sufficient knowledge is a *sine qua non* in beneficial almsgiving. Charity also must learn to require just treatment of its beneficiaries. It must consider them, not as recipients of gifts, but men and women whose standard has to be raised. The truest charity often lies in the righteous fulfillment of duty, whether personal or public, and next to it must often be placed that charity which is vigilant to see duty done. Charity that fulfills the natural duty of others is in the main a wrong and deceptive charity. Charity that helps others to do their duty is the most genuine and salutary, as it is the most difficult, charity."

To carry out these principles requires not merely higher standards and broader culture among those who are actually engaged in the various lines of charitable work, but it is absolutely indispensable that these principles shall guide the thought and action of that larger body who render service by proxy, that is, through their gifts, to charitable institutions. If we can once secure the attention of those who contribute to an array of institutions such as is found, for example, in this Digest, and persuade them to discriminate in their gifts in favor of those organizations which not merely profess these principles, but are able to show that they are honestly endeavoring to carry them out, we shall soon have solved the difficulty. It is the same old question that constantly re-appears in practical politics. If we can purify the body of voters we may expect able, upright and efficient legislators. There are many tests which the practical, busy man may apply where it is impossible for him to have an intimate knowledge of the work of an institution or society to which he is asked to contribute. One of the simplest is the test of financial management. If a certain frankness and thoroughness is manifest in the financial statements of an organization, there is some reason at least for believing that its work is being well done. No one should be willing to contribute to the funds of any society unless he is convinced that :

- 1st. The funds are prudently and honestly spent.
- 2d. The results obtained are worthy of the outlay.
- 3d. Complete financial statements are made public.
- 4th. The accounts are properly audited.

[See Brightly's Purdon's Digest and also Pepper and Lewis' Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania; London Charity Register and Digest; introduction, Sec. IV.]

5. Incorporated and Unincorporated Charities.

It does not always occur to the managers of our private charities that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Far too few of the existing organizations have sought the advantages of incorporation under the laws of this Commonwealth. Such a step gives an association a legal status, guarantees to it full protection of law and is an indication, in the eyes of the public, of a disposition to conduct its affairs orderly and with that precision which should always characterize such service. The cost of incorporation is not a serious obstacle. It depends, of course,

somewhat on the variable item of counsel's fees. Many Boards of Managers doubtless contain, in their number, an attorney who would render this service for a nominal charge ; but, even where an attorney's services are necessary and must be secured on a purely business basis, it is safe to say in the majority of cases the cost of obtaining a Certificate of Incorporation in this State varies from fifty to one hundred dollars. The advantages of incorporation are :

1st. To provide for an otherwise voluntary association, a succession by its corporate name, for a period limited by its charter, or where no limit is stated, perpetually, subject to the power of the General Assembly under the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

2nd. To maintain and defend judicial proceedings.

3rd. To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

4th. To hold, purchase and transfer such real and personal property as the purposes of the corporation require, not exceeding the amount limited by its charter or by-laws.

5th. To enter into any obligation necessary for the transaction of its ordinary affairs.

These are the chief objects which concern us in this connection ; the most important being that an incorporated charity can receive and hold endowments, and any charity conducted wisely ought to place itself in a legal position to encourage endowment and perpetuation of its work. There are thirteen classes or kinds of corporations which fall within the first general class defined by the laws of Pennsylvania as corporations "not for profit." Such are corporations for :

I. The support of public worship.

II. The support of any benevolent, charitable, educational or missionary undertaking.

III. The support of any literary, medical or scientific undertaking, labor association, or the promotion of music, painting or other fine arts.

IV. The encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture.

V. The maintenance of public and private Parks ; and facilitates for skating, boating, driving and other innocent athletic sports, including Clubs for such purposes and for the preservation of game and fish.

VI. The maintenance of a Club for social enjoyments.

VII. The maintenance of a public or private cemetery.

VIII. The erection of halls for public or private purposes.

IX. The maintenance of a Society for beneficial or protective purposes to its members from funds collected therein.

X. The support of fire engine, hook and ladder, hose or other companies for the control of fire.

XI. The encouragement and protection of trade and commerce.

XII. The formation and maintenance of military organizations.

XIII. The prevention of cruelty to children and aged persons.

Any voluntary association of five or more persons for the purposes indicated, provided three of these persons at least are citizens of this Commonwealth, may apply for a Charter. They must give the name of the corporation, the purposes for which it is formed, the place or places where its business is to be transacted, the term for which it is to exist, the names and residences of the subscribers and number of shares of stock (if it is a stock corporation) subscribed by each ; the number of its directors, and the names and residences of those who are chosen directors for the first year ; and lastly, the amount of its capital stock, if any, and the number and par value of shares into which it is divided. Notice of the intention to apply for a Charter must be inserted in two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the proper county, for three weeks, setting forth, briefly, the character and object of the corporation to be formed and the intention to make application therefor. The Certificate of Incorporation must be acknowledged before the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which the business of the Corporation is to be transacted. It is then presented to a law Judge of the same county, accompanied by a proof of the publication of the notice of application. He examines it and determines whether it be in the proper form and within the purposes prescribed by law. If, in his opinion, it is not injurious to the community, he endorses these facts upon it and decrees the charter approved. The charter must then be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and the act of incorporation is complete.

In the case of corporations "not for profit," charters are granted directly by the county courts, and thus the delay and expense of application to the Secretary of the Commonwealth is avoided. It is the duty of the Court in granting a charter of incorporation for any purpose to limit the yearly income of such corporation from other sources than real estate, to such sum as, in the opinion of the Court, will not be injurious or prejudicial to

the community. Married women may be incorporated in the establishment of any institution composed of women, or to be under their management, for the care and education of children, or for the support of sick or indigent women; and in all cases married women are deemed and held qualified or free from any disability on account of coverture for appointment as corporators or officers of incorporated associations for purposes of learning, benevolence, charity or religion. Applications for an amendment to a charter of incorporation are made in the same general way, and follow the same course as the original document.

Any literary, religious, charitable or beneficial society, congregation, association or corporation having capacity to take and hold real and personal estate, may hold the same in amount, not exceeding the clear annual value of \$30,000, but no more without express legal sanction. In ascertaining such value of vacant lots all lands shall be taken to be of the annual value at which such lots or lands could be let upon ground rent or at the interest on the price at which they would sell for cash and without sacrifice; and if occupied, and yielding rent or income, then at the amount of the annual value of such rent or income, or at the valuation as vacant ground as before determined, whichever shall be the greater amount; but no edifice used for worship, education or hospital purposes or the unproductive ground contained within the curtilage of such building shall be included in such valuation. All property thus held by an incorporated charitable institution, not exceeding in value \$35,000, is free from every county, road, city, borough, poor and school tax, providing the institution be designated and employed as a Soldiers' Orphan School, and providing the State shall not be asked to pay any portion of the cost of the buildings and ground that may be so held. No unincorporated charity is allowed to hold more property than it would be entitled to hold if incorporated. A corporation may hold real estate to be used for religious or charitable purposes to any amount, providing it be subject to taxation in the same manner as other real estate, and providing it shall be sold within five years from the time the right of possession accrued to the Corporation. The County Court of Common Pleas may extend the power to hold property on application of a corporation, "not for profit," in the form of a petition, asking for authorization to increase its holding, provided the same be without injury to the public welfare.

No estate, real or personal, may be bequeathed, devised or conveyed to any body politic or to any person in trust for religious or charitable uses, except the same be done by deed or will attested by two credible and disinterested witnesses at least one calendar month prior to the decease of the testator, unless the same be a *bona fide* disposition of property in return for a fair, valuable consideration. The property of corporations for charitable purposes may be vested in trustees, and so long as the same is not used for a purpose from which profits are derived it is not liable to debts, contracts or engagements of the corporation, but the trustees and officers of the corporation must give persons with whom contracts for the improvement of the property by building are made, notice that the property is not liable for debts contracted in building thereon.

Hospitals, schools and charitable institutions of all kinds may hold ground rents as investments, irrespective of the limitation and prohibition as to real estate, and the prohibition as to holding real estate does not apply when it is necessary to buy in real estate at sheriff's sale in order to protect a mortgage, judgment or ground rent, provided the corporation disposes of the purchase or so much of it as is in excess of the legal limit within ten years of the date of purchase.*

[See "Brightly's Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania;" "Pepper and Lewis' Digest;" Meredith and Tate's "Formation and Regulation of Corporations in Pennsylvania, 1874 to 1889."]

6. Charity Organization Movement in England.

England is the historic battle-ground upon which has been fought out every principle of public and private poor relief with which we in the United States have at present to deal. Not only have we borrowed the Common Law of England, which regulates very largely the responsibilities of communities toward their indigent members, but the poor laws of most of our States have been modeled very closely on English experience and legislation. The history of poor relief in England is therefore of vital interest to us for two reasons. First; because it is not only the history of the greatest experiment in dealing with the poor and the dependent

* Act of May 8, 1876, and May 13, 1879.

classes generally, in a civilization which, by its very progress, has made this element conspicuous, but an experiment conducted by a people holding the first place in the humane movements of the world. Secondly; because our own experiments are historically and minutely interwoven with those of England. The history of English experience has been written from many points of view. The year 1834 marks a dividing line in English policy. Then, for a time at least, the evils of indiscriminate giving of public alms in the form of out-door relief seem to have made a deep impression on English public opinion. The Reform Law of 1834, with the reports and discussion of the few years preceding its passage, is a landmark in the history of public charity. Perhaps the pendulum swung a little too far to the other extreme in the years that followed, because England forgot once again the lessons she had learned at the beginning of the century. In the '50's and '60's public relief had not only become lax once more, but the inordinate growth of private charity of every description in London produced a condition of affairs hardly less injurious to the public welfare than that which existed in the days of the old Poor Law. In the year 1869, the Charity Organization Society of London was established, and this event marks a new movement and constitutes another landmark in the history of charity.

To the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, who, in December, 1868, succeeded the Earl of Devon as President of the Poor Law Board, is due the credit for more than one new departure. Largely through his advocacy of reasonable views as to poor law relief, public opinion became convinced of the necessity for organizing private charity. In a circular,* which he issued on November 20th, 1869, to the metropolitan relief authorities, he declared: "It is of essential importance that an attempt should be made to bring the authorities administering the poor laws and those who administer charitable funds to as clear an understanding as possible, so as to avoid the double distribution of relief to the same person, and at the same time to secure that the most effective use should be made of the large sums habitually contributed by the public towards relieving such cases as the poor law can scarcely reach * * * it is necessary to mark out the separate limits of the poor law and of charity."†

* Minute of the Poor Law Board, printed in the Appendix to the 22d Annual Report, p. 9 see also Aschrott's "English Poor Law System," Section xv.

† English usage prefers to restrict the use of the word "charity" to mean private relief, and to speak of public charity as "poor law relief."

Mr. Bosanquet, in his "History and Mode of Operation of the London Charity Organization Society," says, "It would be difficult to give any accurate account of the various influences and movements that suggested and gave its final direction to the Charity Organization Society. The experience gained by the Almoners of the "Society for the Relief of Distress," established in 1860; the labors of Edw. Denison in the East of London, 1867-8; the formation of the Edinburgh "Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor," in 1867, and the success of the System of Mendicity Tickets at Black Heath in the winter of 1868, would all have to be mentioned, as well as the co-operation of charity with the poor law in the Lancashire cotton famine, the general growth of public opinion and the individual efforts of several members of the Society. It is enough to say that early in 1869 Lord Lichfield and others, who had first associated themselves together for a larger and less definite object, resolved that their society should be called "The Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity," and that their first action should be to endeavor to form local committees with offices and paid agents throughout London, with a view to bringing about co-operation between charity and the poor law, and amongst the various charities, and to rendering charitable relief effectual towards its main object—the cure, as distinguished from the mere alleviation of distress."

Mr. C. S. Loch, the able Secretary of the London Society, says: "With some hesitation and with all respect for good men and women who may differ from us, we would claim for charity organization the faith and the position of a new movement. The want to which the Society gives expression is the want of a better social and charitable relation between members of the same community. Changes in our social and political organization have given a sharply defined reality to this want. Instead of indifference or vague regret in regard to it, we feel it keenly. We are intent on finding the cause of our failure in this respect, and on removing this cause in some degree, at least, by well-devised action, both in association with others and individually. What has intensified our feeling of this want and transformed it (to use the old phrase) into 'a hunger and thirst?' Our conception of the duty of the State to those citizens and of the citizens to the State, and of the duty of the rich to the poor differs greatly from that generally held in times past. In the old Greek days, for instance, the artisans and laborers were,

as a rule, outside the pale of citizenship—they had no vote, they were the workers of the community—its slave-bees, generally expected to be of a ‘mean and rascally’ nature. * * * But, now the world in general has grown democratic. The great mass of adult male persons are voters. There is to be, politically at least, no dependent class, and all are to share in the government. With this change there is—or should be—a change in the methods of administration in many departments—amongst others, in those departments which concern the lives of the poor. It is more than ever the interest of the State to prevent the existence of a class so poor as to be on the verge of dependence—actually in receipt of ‘poor relief.’ Pauperism is the social enemy of the modern state. The State wants citizens. It cannot afford to have any outcast or excluded classes, citizens that are not citizens. All are citizens in name; it must see that they are so in reality. It must do its utmost to change the dependent sections of the community into independent. It cannot be content with a chronic indigence and social feebleness of any great mass of citizens—with paupers who are paupers indeed, whether they be classified as such in public returns or are the habitual recipients of the casual bounty of the rich and of charitable institutions. Accordingly, it becomes a duty of the State by some means to prevent pauperism, and of citizens to give their service to the State for that purpose.”*

This new movement in England vigorously met the exigencies of the hour, and soon firmly established itself in public favor. It has grown steadily and rapidly in usefulness, and has spread throughout Great Britain and her colonies. The principles which have guided the English movement from the start have been perhaps best stated by Mr. Loch in his report to the International Congress of Relief, held in Paris in 1889. He says, at that time there were in England and Scotland sixty-eight societies, and he gives us some insight into the English method of work in the following lines: “Some Charity Organization Societies, if one may judge them from their reports, seem rather investigation and relief societies than charity organization societies, the distinctive feature of which is co-operation with individuals and institutions for the relief and care of cases of distress.” In America, as will be seen from the following chapter, many of our societies would fall more properly, according to this definition, into the category of Investigation and

* “Charity Organization,” p. 2.

Relief Societies, although we have generally disclaimed that relief-giving forms any considerable part in the work of the ideal Charity Organization Society, and in actual practice most of our societies have given proportionally less relief directly than has the London Society itself. In London there are 40 District Committees of the Society—the area of each corresponding usually with the Poor Law Unions or Parishes. Some 20 of them receive grants toward their expenses from the Central Council, and about \$6,500 a year is spent by the Central Council in organization in the districts and in promoting co-operation and enlisting volunteers.

In the next section the general principles of charity organization work, as they have been developed in America, will be discussed; they are so similar to the principles in vogue in England that it is hardly necessary to discuss the latter here. We shall simply refer, when necessary, to any divergences in theory or practice. In London the work in the various districts is greatly furthered by the fact that at the central office of the Society no applications for relief are received; its whole activity consists in supervising and promoting the work throughout the city. The plan of organization of the district committees in the metropolis has been so thoroughly systematized, and is so generally carried out in accordance with the printed plan and instructions for the organization of these committees that we print as appendix, No. 1: "The suggested rules and by-laws as revised and printed by the London Council in February, 1894."

[Charity Organization, by C. S. Loch; International Congress of Charities, Chicago, 1893, volume on the Organization of Charities, page 250, ff; Gurteen's Hand-book of Charity Organization, pages 11 to 19; Charles B. F. Bosanquet, History and Mode of Operation of the Charity Organization Society, London, 1874; Annual Reports of the Council of the London Charity Organization Society; Reports of the Proceedings of the Poor Law Conference, published by Knight & Co., London; The English Poor Law System, Past and Present, by Dr. P. F. Aschrott; translated from the German by Herbert Preston-Thomas, London, 1888; History of the English Poor Law. by Sir George Nichols, 2 vols., London, 1856; The Poor Law, by T. W. Fowle, London, 1881; Englishman at Home, by Ed. Porritt, chap. 2, 1894, New York; Thoughts and Experiences of a Charity Organizationist, by T. Hornsby Wright, 1878, London; "Papers" and

"Occasional Papers" and other publications of the London Charity Organization Society, which can be obtained at the office of the Society, 15 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, or may be ordered through booksellers. For complete list, see London Charities Digest and Register, p. cxcviii.]

7. Charity Organization Movement in the United States.

This distinctly new movement in the realm of charity was introduced into this country by an English clergyman, and the best account of it in its initial stages is to be found in the book which that gentleman published in 1882, entitled "A Hand-Book of Charity Organization, by the Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen."*

This volume is a reprint of most of the papers and addresses delivered at the outset of the movement in this country. They were successful in arousing public interest and establishing in Buffalo, in 1877, the first Charity Organization Society in the United States. It took a vast amount of educational work in all our cities to instill into the public mind right ways of thinking about charity and alms-giving, and the duties of the individual as well as those of the community toward the unfortunate. Most of all, it was hard to get persons to take that long range view which seeks to know the ultimate results of all charitable efforts. Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland stated the point best in an address before the Charity Organization Society of the city of New York, on February 1, 1886, when he said: "One marked point of contrast between the old charity and the new lies in the different motives. I do not wish to be harsh; but is it not true that the motive of the old charity was largely selfishness or self-indulgence? In the mediæval times, a dying man (whose life had been clearly distinguishable from that of an apostle) purchased future happiness (presumably) by providing an annual supply of fagots to be used for the spread of just views and for the discouragement of religious eccentricity, or in providing through all time for the distribution of that most fatal poison—unearned bread, the fagots being of the two by far the less mischievous. In either case, the welfare of the recipient was the last thing considered. The more recent old charity seeks to

*Buffalo. Published by the Author. 1882.

avoid seeing or remembering distressing objects. It gives in order that it may get the poor off its mind ; that it may efface the recollection of a hungry face, a squalid form, a pleading voice. * * * The so-called charity which is the offspring of self-indulgence is not charity at all. The real charity, the only charity is, in fact, as old as the thought of God. It was this charity which ruled the great Law-giver when he framed his precepts ' to the end that there be no poor among you.' This is the charity of the Bible, both of the Old and the New Testament."

In all our large cities, for this movement began almost simultaneously in several of them, a vast amount of this broad educational work in general principles had to be carried on persistently by the advocates of the new movement. It was successful in every case, because it appealed to the reason and common sense of the public. A revival of interest was the result in every community that it touched, but, like all revivals, it unfortunately spent its force. It is necessary, even where the educational work is most encouraging, to keep it constantly in mind in order to train the new workers who come to the front, and in order that public and private policy may not fall back to the lower standard, which is, after all, the line of least resistance. Mr. Charles D. Kellogg made a report to the International Congress of Charities and Correction, held at Chicago, in 1893, on the history of Charity Organization in the United States. He sketches very vividly the conditions twenty years ago, when in most cities there existed numerous volunteer general relief societies, professedly ready to undertake any sort of humane task within their scope, desirous to repress imposture, and make investigation a basis of relief, thus hoping to raise the dependent poor into independence. They rarely employed, however, any measures corresponding to friendly visitation, nor did they make employment the basis of relief. They subordinated all their functions to that of distributors of material aid, and sank in the sea of common alms-giving. Public faith had not been shaken in that greatest fallacy of times found alongside of the best principles of true charity, viz, that every cent spent in administration is so much taken from the poor, and that the measure of good management is the cost of getting bread and soup to the hungry, shelter, fuel and clothing to the needy. As for the public relief actually given twenty years ago, many of our cities, especially Buffalo, Philadelphia and Brooklyn,

made large annual appropriations of money for out-door relief, and its administration was not beyond suspicion and taint of corruption. Mr. Kellogg tells us, that, "in fact, twenty years ago those in the United States who thought that the function of relief could be lifted above temporary material aid were few in number and but just beginning to be heard. Indeed, it was the industrial depression following the commercial crises which began in the Autumn of 1873, throwing multitudes out of work, and making a heavy draft upon the benevolent, which seems to afford the starting point for the examination and reformation of the prevailing methods of charity."

Even before the Rev. Mr. Gurteen formed his society in Buffalo almost exactly on English models, the Rev. Charles G. Ames established, in Germantown (Philadelphia), an Association somewhat after the London model, which employed household visitors to investigate its cases, and utilized existing agencies, such as soup-houses, fuel societies, churches, and out-door municipal relief in furnishing assistance, supplementing the same where needed from its own resources. It succeeded in bringing about considerable co-operation among the Germantown charities, in suppressing imposture, and in giving to the larger society, which was formed in the city a few years later, a solid basis for operation. It may be said to be the first fruits of the new movement in America. Buffalo, however, is generally looked to, and rightly so, as the first city in the United States that produced a complete Charity Organization Society on the London type. The Buffalo plan, as it was outlined at the start, called attention to the fact that in every one of our large cities we see poverty, distress and want in a hundred different forms. These forms include the temporary distress of the honest poor, who prefer to work rather than to beg; the chronic indigent pauper, who prefers to beg rather than to work; and the criminal, who is qualified by dissipation and lawlessness for the reformatory, or prison. At the same time, we see, in these cities, various agencies, official and private, for the relief of this widespread suffering and destitution. Yet pauperism steadily increases. The truly deserving, who usually do not seek relief, often fail to get it; imposture and fraud of every description discourage those who would cheerfully give; improvidence and utter inefficiency characterize many of those who need help, and therefore little is done to attack these evils in a thorough and adequate way.

Such in brief was the arraignment of existing methods and conditions by the initiators of the Buffalo Society, and the bill of indictment was immediately adopted in every other city. No better statement of what the Charity Organization movement meant to do in the matter has been made than that contained in the outline of the Buffalo plan :

“Now we say without fear of contradiction that no single parish, no single church, no single benevolent society, no single association ever has, or ever can, accomplish any permanent reform in this matter of pauperism, with all its attendant evils ; and that so long at least as a community divided up, as every community is, into opposing creeds and parties, refuses to work on some common principles which all can adopt, no reform can be expected. On the contrary, the very fact of the existence of various conflicting interests preventing band work, preventing union, preventing harmonious co-operation, can but tend to aggravate the evils which it is the object of each to eradicate. Besides, in the suppression of some of the grosser evils which we have mentioned, not even the first step in reform can be taken except by the co-operation of all classes, all creeds, all parties in the community ; unless all band together for the attainment of a common object. So firmly rooted have the abuses become, that nothing short of the banded strength of the whole community can ever suppress them. Now, Charity Organization means the banding together of all the various interests of the city for mutual protection against imposition ; for effective working in the matter of relief ; for the economic disbursement of the alms-fund of the city ; for the improvement of the condition of the poor, and for the reform of abuses which, at present, are known perhaps only to the few. It means the co-operation of the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the Poormaster, as far as official relief work is concerned. It means the co-operation of every church, every asylum, every benevolent society, fraternity, or citizen, as far as private relief work is concerned.”

There was thus embodied in this scheme the fundamental thought of co-operation, looking to the utilization and economizing of all the forces of the community, and to their exercise in the attainment of the highest ends. So high an ideal could not fail to be productive of good results. In spite of the difficulties that the workers in every locality have found as they have attempted to

realize it, they have never failed in courage to overcome all obstacles so long as they kept it prominently before them. The principles which the Buffalo Society laid down as the basis for immediate operations were as follows:

1. There must be no exclusion of any person or body of persons on account of religious creed, politics, or nationality.

2. There must be no attempt at proselytism on the part of the agents or others employed by the organization.

3. There must be no interference with any existing benevolent societies; each society must retain its autonomy intact; its rules, funds, modes of operation, and everything which gives it individuality.

4. There must be no relief given by the organization itself, except in very urgent cases.

5. There must be no sentiment in the matter. It must be treated as a business scheme, if success is to attend its operations.

On this basis, the Buffalo society was established in 1877. Boston, Philadelphia and New Haven organized similar societies in 1878, and Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Indianapolis followed in 1879. In New York the State Board of Charities took the initiative, and invited citizens representing, as far as possible, all portions of the community to assist in organizing a society. This organization was effected in January, 1882, and incorporated on the 10th of May following. Thus the movement spread in all cities until Mr. Kellogg reported: "Under more than a score of names, there may be enumerated ninety-two associations in the United States and the Dominion of Canada as in existence in 1893, which profess loyalty to the principles characteristic of the movement known as the Organization of Charity." This number now is doubtless over a hundred. Discontent with the administration of public relief, notably with its prodigality, inefficiency, and corrupting influences, at least with that part known as out-door relief, and complaints that private charity was lavish and aimless in character and failed to reach the most deserving poor, constituted the demand for a Charity Organization Society in nearly every case where such an organization was formed. The methods, objects, and plan of work have been so uniform that they may be conveniently tabulated. Prof. Amos G. Warner, in his able book, entitled, "American Charities," has made the following tabulation:

OBJECT	METHODS	MACHINERY
1. Co-operation between all charitable agencies of a given locality, and the best co-ordination of their efforts.	1. Comparison of relief records of the several agencies and mutual acquaintance of workers.	1. A card or other alphabetical catalogue of cases at a central office and frequent conferences of workers.
2. Accurate knowledge of all cases treated.	2. Thorough investigation followed by careful registration.	2. Paid agents assisted by volunteer visitors, and elaborate case records either at central or branch offices.
3. To find prompt and adequate relief for all that should have it.	3. Bringing each case to the attention of appropriate relief agencies willing to aid.	3. Correspondence, personal interviews, sometimes a "Golden Book," or even a relief fund (wisdom of this last questioned).
4. Exposure of imposters and prevention of wilful idleness.	4. After investigation notification in all cases of those likely to be deceived, and, where feasible, arrest of imposters and professional beggars. Work-test.	4. Paid agents, sometimes (especially for this work) publication of a "cautionary list," information to all asking for it in specific cases, wood-yard.
5. To find work for all able and willing to do anything.	5. To provide regular work where possible and relief-work when necessary.	5. Employment agency, wood-yard, stone-breaking, laundries, rag-sorting, etc.
6. Establishment of relations of personal interest and sympathy between the poor and the well-to-do.	6. Friendly visiting.	6. Organization of corps of volunteer visitors who are not almsgivers, working under the guidance of paid agents.
7. Prevention of pauperism.	7. By above means and by special educational and provident schemes.	7. Kindergarten night schools, industrial schools, penny provident funds, provident dispensaries, fuel funds, etc.
8. Collection and diffusion of knowledge on all subjects connected with the administration of charities.	8. Discussion, public meetings, publication.	8. Board meetings, annual meetings, conferences, lecture courses, periodicals.

In commenting on the above, Professor Warner says: "The first three objects may be described as the essential or constituent functions of Charity Organization Societies; the remaining five objects are usually kept in view, but not invariably so. The several societies vary much more as to the machinery than as to purposes."

Let us glance now at some of the actual difficulties encountered by the Charity Organization Societies in the fulfillment of their mission. The co-operation and affiliation of all the charitable efforts of any community is a chief, but not the most difficult duty of the Charity Organization Society. If a society wins the favor of a community, the respect of the public officials of a city and the confidence of the existing charitable associations, so that a large percentage of all applicants for relief comes to its doors, its first duty is to provide facilities for adequate registration and prompt visitation. Most of our societies have succeeded admirably in registering in convenient and accessible form, such information concerning each applicant as is a necessary basis for investigation. The records of such large societies as those in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, where hundreds of thousands of cases are recorded, have not only served their purpose well, but are vast storehouses of information, which when properly classified and utilized by students of social science will serve as guides in the diffusion of accurate knowledge of the dependent classes, and a basis for future policy. With an applicant registered, however, two difficulties at once present themselves. The first is, to find someone ready and willing on short notice to visit the applicant, to verify his statements, to pronounce the case worthy or unworthy, and to determine the kind and quantity of relief advisable; and secondly, to obtain such temporary relief as may be necessary pending this investigation, and ultimately to obtain the kind and quantity of relief which the results of the investigation may dictate. To meet the first difficulty the societies, in the early stages of their histories, organized large bodies of friendly visitors. These are usually persons connected with the various charities and churches who are willing to volunteer to devote some of their time to visiting the cases that are referred to them. In some places they were called committees of women visitors, because it has been found extremely difficult to find men who can spare time for such work. It is difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics as to the number of these visitors in the early days; the reports were largely exagger-

ated and many persons included who volunteered for a few visits and became discouraged. The figures at the present time are more apt to indicate those persons who have stood the test of time, and are faithful and efficient workers. Boston reports some 800 visitors for 1895; Philadelphia over 400; Baltimore about 400; and these figures, in spite of the fact that they are somewhat less than those reported for some previous years, probably indicate a larger quantum of efficient work than can be claimed for any earlier period. This is a crucial point in the whole charity organization movement, and to those persons who have caught its spirit no better opportunity can suggest itself for commencing work than to volunteer as a friendly visitor. Our great trouble has been that these bodies of local visitors have not been sufficiently numerous, or representative of the various classes and interests of the community. Much depends on the ability of the local superintendent or agent of the society in utilizing and training his volunteers to do their work promptly and faithfully. In England, because of the fact that there was in a particular society or district committee an able secretary or chairman of the committee of visitors, I have seen such a committee composed of ladies and gentlemen representing several of the churches of the district and including a workingman, an ordinary day laborer, who possessed a vast amount of useful information concerning some of his neighbors, who were applicants for relief; a Sister of Charity, a Catholic priest, and a Hebrew representative. I have no doubt equally representative committees exist in this country—they ought to be the rule, however, and not the exception, and it lies largely in the power of the district officers and superintendents of our Charity Organization Societies to accomplish this desirable end. It is often said that as our societies grow, and their officers become trained in their work, the necessity of volunteer visitors diminishes, because the paid agents of the society become familiar with the locality and its chronic cases, and are able themselves to do most of the necessary visiting. This is a great mistake. Official visitation should supplement, but not supersede the work of the volunteer visitor. However able and efficient the paid agent may be, his visits necessarily lack the spontaneity and element of personal interest that characterize the visits of volunteers, however inefficient they may be. Furthermore, the friendly visitor has usually sources of influence which may be utilized in order to

secure desired relief for individual cases, which should supplement the knowledge of public relief-giving agencies possessed by the paid officials. I have known a friendly visitor who had satisfied himself of the worthy character of a case given into his care, to ring the door bell of a house in the neighborhood, and stating his case to its well-to-do occupant, request friendly interest and support from that family on behalf of its less fortunate neighbor. This was done in a dignified way, on the merits of the principles of justice and philanthropy involved, without the slightest acquaintance or influence on the part of the visitor so far as the family called upon was concerned. Equally simple and more remarkable illustrations of the application of charity organization principles are doubtless familiar to all experienced workers. The possibility of the realization of these principles cannot be insisted upon too frequently for the benefit of new workers or those with short memories who are so easily discouraged. Our Charity Organization Societies, however, have not sinned chiefly with respect to this first difficulty to be overcome, viz.: that concerning friendly visitors; but rather in respect to the second difficulty, that of giving temporary aid, and of finding adequate ultimate relief. Applicants should go to the Charity Organization Society as a person in trouble goes to his attorney. They should look to the society for counsel, for a friend, for one who will take up their case and stand by them in their hour of trouble. They should not be encouraged for one moment to come to the Charity Organization Society as to a judicial tribunal, expecting it to render a decision as to their needs and to fulfill their wants. This is the question of vital moment that faces every society at its outset. We have already had sufficient experience with the various answers that may be given to the difficulties presented to warrant us in saying that there is no compromise between a relief and a non-relief giving policy. Of course, a large number of applicants are in immediate need of food or shelter and cannot be left to starve or perish during the time absolutely necessary to investigate their case; but in almost all our large cities there are societies of one type or another which stand ready to give some immediate relief, or can be easily induced to do so on the recommendation of the Charity Organization Society. If no such agency exists it is far better to establish one, if necessary, under the same management, but for the sake of the moral principle involved to make it entirely distinct

from the Charity Organization Society itself. The less control that the officers and visitors of a Charity Organization Society have over relief funds the more efficient is their work. This statement sounds paradoxical, but experience everywhere has so abundantly proven its truthfulness that it ought to become the chief motto in every Charity Organization Society. In general, we may say, that in America the societies have been far less inclined to become relief-giving agencies than in England. The London Society has always given considerable relief, although I believe that its figures include a large amount of relief secured by its visitors from outside agencies, and not drawn directly from the resources of the society's local funds. Mr. C. S. Loch, in an article on Charity Organization, published in the *Weekly Dispatch* for July 9, 1893, tries to defend this society from the charge that charity organization is waste of money on officials and officers, and in so doing, states that the London Society in one year spent about £400 in relief, through the agency of the Central Council, which amount was made up of money spent on emigration and special cases or help by District Committees. Furthermore, for the same year the District Committees gave in relief £25,000, the larger part of which, Mr. Loch adds, was raised from many sources—institutions and individuals—and was spent upon individual cases in the endeavor to assist them effectually. It is customary for many societies to estimate in money-values the relief accorded by relief-giving agencies or by persons to whom appeal has been made in worthy cases, and if any large part of the £25,000 spent by the District Societies in London covers such estimates, we can, of course, make no objection; but probably here, as well as in some American Societies entirely too much goes from the treasury of the society. Baltimore, New York and Boston stand for the best types of societies in this country, which are following more or less strictly the non-relief giving policy. Of these, Baltimore is the best example; according to its report, not one cent was given during the year 1895 directly from the treasury of the society, and yet no Charity Organization Society in the United States can show a more faithful, devoted band of charity workers, or more effectual treatment of its cases.

A further question which must be considered in connection with these relief and non-relief giving principles, is that of ade-

quate relief. Just because some of our societies have wavered and have falsely educated the community in which they are situated to believe that they gave relief, that which they could furnish has been totally inadequate. No greater injustice can be done to the worthy poor of any community, than to dole out inadequate alms under the pretense of enlightened charity. Relief should be adequate, and sustained as long as the basis on which it is given continues to be a worthy one and until the results of ultimate cure are attained. Just in proportion as the Charity Organization Societies have attempted to give relief, have they come in conflict with other agencies, and have thus aroused suspicion and opposition, and failed to command the full sympathy and respect of their respective communities. When a society is once started on the wrong track in this matter, it is extremely difficult for it to mend its ways, and only a thorough revival of its original principles and a new educational campaign that will regenerate the community in which it is located, will enable it to get on the right track.

In all our larger societies great improvement in recent years has been made in official management. The work has broadened in many directions and now requires well-trained and able laborers. Many college men, trained in the fundamental principles of social science, have entered these lines of work as permanent careers. It is to be hoped that this tendency will continue, and especially that in our smaller societies and in the local organizations in our large cities trained workers may be enlisted to fill official positions as secretaries. It is true that these positions do not offer large emoluments, but as the spirit of true charity spreads, as the awakened public interest in social and economic problems increases, undoubtedly there will be found those who are willing to qualify themselves for this work, and ready to spend a part of their lives, at least, in its service in the same philanthropic spirit that actuates so many engaged in educational work.

One more point of chief importance in Charity Organization work remains to be discussed. It is the question of the application of the work-test. An analysis of the causes of distress in the vast majority of cases with which our Charity Organization Societies deal, indicates that on the surface, at least, whatever may be the real cause, insufficient or irregular employment is pleaded by about one-third of all applicants; sickness and physical inca-

capacity for normal work constitutes the cause of distress in the case of another third. The alleged causes in the remaining third are numerous. Many of those who make up the two-thirds first enumerated are capable of doing light work and manifest a willingness to labor. Whether it is wise for the Charity Organization Society to establish machinery whereby the work-test may be applied and at least temporary relief afforded, is a debatable question, and one on which there has been hardly sufficient experience to warrant a positive opinion. In times of severe depression, such as we passed through in the winter of '93-94, many societies made temporary experiments in this line. As will be seen from our discussion in another place, some societies have made something in the nature of a wood-yard and wayfarer's lodge a permanent feature of their work. Doubtless, much will depend upon local conditions before any given society can decide whether to establish the necessary machinery for applying the work-test, or to force some other local agency to furnish it. We cannot, however, help but feel that the problems of pauperism and charity are only beginning to make themselves felt in their real proportions in this country. In the future every community, large or small, will have ample work for a charity organization society in the simple capacity of a guiding and controlling power in its midst, if it keeps pace with the demands that an enlightened public and private relief policy will demand. In other words, the chief function of a Charity Organization Society should be an executive one, helping other agencies rather than performing their neglected work, and securing for every community a live centre around which the best thought may be concentrated for progressive and aggressive effort.

[See "History of Charity Organization in the United States," by Chas. D. Kellogg; "Hand-Book of Charity Organization," by Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen, Chap. IV, "Charity Organization and the Buffalo Plan," page 118; "American Charities," by Amos G. Warner; Chap. XIX on "The Organization of Charities;" "Annual Reports for 1895 of the Charity Organization Societies in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston."]

8. The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.

On February 18, 1878, a circular was issued, signed by twenty-six prominent citizens of Philadelphia, many of whom were identified with the soup societies of the city, calling a conference of citizens to meet in the Board of Trade rooms on March 1, "to discuss, and if possible, determine on a method by which idleness and beggary, now so much encouraged, may be suppressed, and worthy, self-respecting poverty be discovered and relieved at the smallest cost to the benevolent." At the meeting held in response to this call, plans were discussed and a committee appointed to formulate a scheme by which the objects specified in the call could be carried out. That committee reported to an adjourned meeting of citizens, held at St. George's Hall June 13, 1878, at which time "The Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicancy in Philadelphia," was formed. The name of the Society was afterwards changed to "The Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity." The objects as stated were as follows:

1st. To reduce vagrancy and pauperism, and ascertain their true causes.

2d. To prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving.

3d. To secure the community from imposture.

4th. To see that all deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved.

5th. To make employment the basis of relief.

6th. To elevate the home-life, health and habits of the poor.

7th. To prevent children from growing up as paupers.

By a system of registration to prevent imposture.

By bringing about co-operation among all charitable agencies.

By securing thorough investigation and the most suitable action in all cases.

By obtaining from existing charities the precise help needed ;
or,

By giving relief when immediate aid is needed, and when all other sources fail.

By a system of visiting which shall substitute friendliness for alms, and inspire to thrift, self-respect and better modes of life.

By careful study of the causes of pauperism, and of the best methods of dealing with destitution and degradation.

By furnishing the community with information concerning the objects and methods of charitable agencies.

By promoting, in all possible ways, the uplifting of the poor, by means of social and sanitary reforms, and by aiding and instructing them in habits of industry, thrift and self-dependence.

The plan provided for the organization of Ward Associations in every ward in the city, and the management of the Central Association was placed in the hands of a Central Board, composed of certain public officials as *ex-officio* members, and two delegates from each Board of Directors of the Ward Associations, and representatives of such societies for general charitable relief as were admitted to co-operation. Until these Ward Associations were organized and delegates chosen, it was necessary to appoint a commission to conduct the affairs of the Society temporarily, and to create the local organizations, and then to lay down its functions as soon as the provisions of the plan permitted. The commission existed until February 17, 1879, at which time a fully constituted Board of Managers took charge of the Society. By this time twenty-two Ward Associations had been organized; a full equipment of blanks for purposes of registration had been provided, and the commission had prepared and put in circulation five circulars and pamphlets concerning the character of the new movement. It had issued six tracts and forms relating to the preliminary organization of Ward Associations.* Also, the Charities' Manual had been prepared and was in the hands of the printer when the first Central Board assumed control. By October 1, 1879, twenty-four ward organizations existed. The Germantown Relief Society, which several years before had adopted Charity Organization principles, formed itself into a Ward Association for the Twenty-second Ward. Frequent meetings of the Assembly, as provided for in the constitution, were held in the early years of the Society's history. The second annual report, published in October, 1880, stated: "Our efforts to bring to a common centre all the benevolent study and experience of the city,

* For a complete list of the publications issued by the Commission, and also Nos. 21-28, issued by the Society, see page 29 of the First Annual Report. Since 1880 over fifty additional papers have been printed and many of them can still be had on application to the Society.

have continued unabated, and the dissemination of a large amount of information through our gatherings cannot have been without much good for the depressed, and much inspiration for all earnest philanthropists." The subjects discussed in that year were as follows:

The proper functions of our superintendents; and, what work among children is most desirable.

The work of our women visitors among the homes of the poor.

Day nurseries and kindergartens.

Organized charity in London; and, the employment of the poor.

Organized charity in Berlin.

The superiority of permanent and adequate relief to that which is temporary.

The work of the Children's Aid Society of New York.

Education and care of children; and, the co-operation of charitable societies.

Visitation and women's work.

Sanitary measures to improve the houses of the poor; and, summer work among the children.

Hygienic and sanitary measures; and, the care of the defective classes.

The report goes on to state, "Many of these discussions were participated in by friends from other societies and States, and reports of them were widely spread through the daily papers and many testimonies are received of benefit produced. Our own workers especially have been helped and encouraged by the information elicited, many of the papers and addresses having been thoughtful and instructive. Much stimulus to efforts to improve the condition of the children of the poor, is clearly traceable to these meetings." These meetings are spoken of in warm words of commendation in the annual reports for the next two years; that for 1882 stated that the average attendance was about 75; in 1883 the administration of the Philadelphia almshouse was one of the topics discussed, and a large meeting was held at the Academy of Music, under the charge of the Com-

mittee on Medical Charities, at which time the house was filled by many of the police force, Park guards and others interested in the subject of "First Aid to the Injured." Later the Committee prepared an abstract of the lectures by Dr. J. William White, on this subject, and issued the same in the form of a manual, a copy of which was furnished to each policeman for his guidance. The seventh annual report for 1885, speaks of the Assembly meetings held regularly on the first Monday of each month, from October to May, and says the Assembly "has maintained its reputation as a good school for the study of the science of charity and a wide range of kindred topics. The following subjects have been presented at its meeting: Industrial education; sanitary measures to prevent cholera; the reconstruction of the City Almshouse system; how to make employment the basis of relief; the encouragement of provident habits among the poor; the relation of intemperance to pauperism." From this time on, less is said about the Assembly's meetings, and no mention is made of them for the first time in the ninth annual report for 1887.

During the early years of the society frequent conferences of the corps of women visitors were held, and at these meetings topics concerning their work were freely discussed. The District Superintendents have always held monthly conferences, which are still well attended, and which gave them an opportunity of comparing methods and discussing troublesome questions of administration.

In the second year of the Society's history, an employment bureau was opened; it was in operation for only four months, during which time it registered 361 applications and was the means of providing temporary work for 21 persons and permanent situations for 58. The cost of this Bureau amounted in this time to \$7.89 per capita of situations procured, and the Board decided to discontinue any effort in this direction. The first years of the Society's history were ones of industrial depression, and employment seemed to one of the greatest needs of those who applied to it for relief. It was so difficult to procure employment that four of the Ward Organizations organized a wood yard; these were the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards, and the wood yard was located at 1719 Lombard Street. In 1884 in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, a Wayfarer's Lodge was added to this wood yard,

and shortly thereafter the lodge and wood yard were placed under the management of the Central Society.'''*

The Society has never had a Constitution and the plan of organization which was adopted at the start and printed in the first annual report has been simply embodied in a set of by-laws, which were revised in 1881, and slightly amended at the ninth annual meeting, November 29, 1886.†

It was the original intention to have a Ward Association in each ward in the city, and at one time there actually existed 29 separate associations, but it was soon found that the need in every ward was not equally great, and in some cases that a similar work was being done by other societies. A few Ward Associations were, therefore, abandoned and in some cases several wards consolidated. The reasons we give indicate that the local directors sometimes misconceived the true functions of charity organization work. They confused their work with that of relief-giving societies, and felt that the need was not sufficiently great, or that benevolent societies already existing were furnishing adequate relief, and therefore, did not feel warranted in maintaining a separate organization which involved additional expense. There now exist 18 organizations; several of these cover a territory entirely too large to do effectual work, and the standard is by no means uniform.

From the beginning, careful registration has been maintained by this Society, and the records at the central office now cover some 70,000 cases. A general classification of some of these cases, together with the numbers relieved by the Society, has been culled from the annual reports and is presented in the following table :

* For a more detailed discussion of the organization and work of the Wayfarer's Lodge and Wood Yard, see Section 25.

† See Eighth Annual Report, p. 6, for a report of this meeting with the amendments to the By-laws. The By-laws as amended, will be found in Appendix II.

YEAR.	Total Number of Applications.	Relieved by the Society.*	Referred to other Sources.†	Not Relieved.‡
1895	22,469	18,481	5,476	2,412
1894	36,066	26,484	6,468	4,378
1893	26,504	19,383	4,842	2,717
1891-92 § (Fifteen mos.) }	18,564	11,132	4,194	2,237
1890-91 	12,630	9,075	2,773	1,309
1889-90	13,746	8,854	3,116	1,425
1888-89	16,344	11,006	3,878	2,138
1887-88	16,609	11,312	3,946	2,353
1886-87	14,969	10,224	3,338	2,251
1885-86	18,480	12,079	5,965	3,439
1884-85	21,138	13,979	5,380	4,544
1883-84	18,535	11,080	4,756	4,341
1882-83	18,276	10,950	5,081	4,431
1881-82	12,319	7,178	2,462	2,855
1880-81	21,882	17,468	1,480	2,934
1879-80	14,409	11,698	724	1,987
February 17, 1879 to October 1, 1879 . }	14,708	12,213	538	1,957
June 13, 1878 to February 17, 1879 }	11,505	7,773	542	3,190

N. B.—The total given for the number of applicants does not always coincide with the sum of the following columns because some cases are not classified in this way and others are necessarily classified twice.

Among the significant services that the Society has rendered to the community has been the securing of the abolition of outdoor relief. Some years prior to 1880, the city's appropriation for poor relief included an item, on the average, about \$60,000, which was

* This column gives the total number of applicants relieved by the Ward District Organizations of the Society. The relief included grants of coal, groceries, etc., loans and employment given by the Society, *e. g.*, sewing given to women, etc., and employment of a more or less permanent character found for applicants by the visitors or agents of the Society.

† Persons enumerated in this column were referred to the Poor Guardians or the Bureau of Charities. It includes also those referred for relief to local agencies, private persons and churches.

‡ These persons are for the most part unworthy cases—those classed as vagrants, deemed "not needing relief," or giving false addresses. It includes some who were referred to another district organization because they lived outside the boundaries of the association to which they applied.

§ Since December 31, 1892, the fiscal year of the Society coincides with the calendar year. The figures given in this column cover fifteen months—from October 1, 1891, to December 31, 1892.

|| Figures for years preceding October 1, 1891, are for the fiscal year of the Society, *e. g.*, from October 1st to September 31st.

distributed as outdoor relief; this has been discontinued since 1879. Some additional work was thrown upon the Society as a consequence, but no great hardship was done so far as the worthy poor were concerned, and a considerable saving was made for the city treasury, as in all probability this item would have continued to increase from year to year. In the Wayfarers' Lodge, the Society has sustained an agency which has done much to suppress street begging. The *Monthly Register* is a publication which has been carried on by the Society almost from the beginning. It is furnished at the low price of fifty cents a year, and is not only the official organ of the Society, but contains much information of a general character of interest to persons engaged in charitable work.

9. Co-operation and Affiliation of Charities.

We have already spoken of the value of co-operation in the sense exemplified by the Charity Organization movement. It has been found possible, however, where the freest co-operation among workers has existed, to go a step farther, and bring about some co-operation among organizations themselves; thus, for example, in the matter of financial support and resources. It is extremely desirable, both in the interests of the varied charities of a large city, and for the sake of the public as well, that common and united efforts to raise money should be adopted.

Many persons have looked to Liverpool and the so-called Liverpool System of Collection for an advance in this direction. For over twenty years, experiments looking to the collection of funds for the support of the leading charitable institutions through a central agency, have been tried in that city. The proposal itself dates back to a still earlier period. It was, however, in 1873 that a few gentlemen made a combined list of the subscribers to thirty-eight of the principal Liverpool charities, both medical and general. Mr. William Grisewood, the public accountant and the Secretary of the Liverpool Central Relief and Charity Organization Society, in a paper read at a Charity Organization Conference in London, May 25, 1883, on the "Liverpool System of Collecting Subscriptions to Charitable Institutions Through a Central Office," says: "This list brought to light several facts altogether unlooked for;

it showed first, that the regular annual subscribers to the whole of these thirty-eight charities numbered only 6668 ; these contributed in all 19,365 subscriptions, amounting to £28,101, being an average of three subscriptions, or four guineas, to each subscriber. Secondly, that of the 6668 subscribers, 3491, or 52 per cent., supported only one charity, and 1051, or 16 per cent., supported only two charities. Thirdly, that of the 19,365 subscriptions, 10,590, or considerably more than half, were contributed by 1193."

In 1875, the Mayor of Liverpool was asked to take measures to establish a central office for the collection of subscriptions, and he referred the matter to the Central Relief and Charity Organization Society, which undertook the duty imposed upon it. Several of the leading charities agreed to allow this Society to receive during the months of January and February any subscriptions that might be tendered at its office, retaining in their own hands the collection of the balance then remaining unpaid. During the years 1877 to 1881, inclusive, the Society thus simply undertook to receive and transfer to certain charities such subscriptions or donations as might be tendered without solicitation ; it did not send out a collector. In 1881, there were sixty-six charities on this list. The results indicated that about one-twelfth of the total sum paid through this central agency constituted new subscriptions, and that all the charities on the list participated in the increase.

Subsequent experience showed that the public appreciated the convenience of this central agency, and furthermore, that many persons having a definite amount of money to give to charity were often in doubt as to where it could be given to accomplish the most good. The committee therefore arranged for an " Unappropriated Fund," to be distributed among such of the charities on the list and in such proportions as the committee of the society in charge of the list should deem desirable. In 1879, contributions to this fund amounted to only £120, but they have since increased steadily. The committee takes into account the work and the financial condition of the various charities, and makes its distribution accordingly. This central agency now sends out collectors, and issues each year a circular containing the names of 106 charities in Liverpool. Opposite the name of each is a number which refers to the page in a hand-book issued yearly, describing each of the Liverpool charities. Persons put down, with their name and address on this

circular, the total amount which they propose to give, and then indicate opposite the name of each charity its distribution, leaving whatever proportion they see fit to go to the unappropriated fund. The results of nineteen years' experience with this mode of payment through a central office prove, it is claimed, that it possesses many advantages as regards both the subscribers and the charities. Professor Francis G. Peabody has warmly recommended * this system as worthy of imitation in American cities.

Philadelphia may not be quite ripe for so great an innovation, but it seems that our city might be an exceptionally favorable field for the development of some such system, if it were once started even in a modest way. It is certain that the vast array of our charitable institutions is supported by comparatively few persons, and it is not at all improbable that these persons would give even more liberally and would appreciate the convenience, if they were enabled to make their payments through a central office. The difficulty of initiating any such scheme arises from the natural jealousy on the part of each society lest some of the funds of its ardent supporters be thereby diverted to other objects. The experience of Liverpool, however, encourages us to believe that the gains would be greater than the losses. A beginning might be made, as was done in Liverpool, without an unappropriated fund. The problem of distribution over which we would anticipate the greatest difficulty would thus be avoided until some of the advantages of the centralized plan could make themselves felt.

10. A United Charities' Building—An Imperative Need.

The highest measure of co-operation among existing charities cannot be secured in a large city, unless their centres of administration can be brought into close relation with one another. To do this, without bringing them together within one building is well-nigh impossible. It means in the first place a central location, and that means high rents and proportionately large expense for administration. Many charities are not in a financial condition to allow of this, even if it were deemed advisable by their managers. The

* In a paper entitled "The Problem of Charity," read at the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, Chicago, 1893, and published in the Proceedings of the 6th Section, on "The Organization and Affiliation of Charities."

experiment has therefore been tried of erecting a large Charities' Building in some convenient central location and thus bringing under one roof, at least the representative charities of the city. Boston has had such a building since 1869; Baltimore for many years, and New York since 1893. Far smaller cities, in one way or another have accomplished this same desirable end. Although a movement to this effect was set on foot in Philadelphia several years ago, it has not as yet crystalized, and many of the leading charities are without suitable headquarters for carrying on their work.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, on April 14, 1885, stated the idea of a United Charities' Building in the following words: "I shall expect to see this Society finally secure a house which shall shelter as a kind of Mother Home all the other charities of the city, where they shall be in close and intimate relations with each other, comparing results, examining affairs and devising charity, so that, while every deserving case will receive prompt attention, neither effort nor money will be wasted; but, above all, I anticipate from such a co-operation the development of the law which shall reduce poverty to a minimum and enlarge charity to a maximum. The world is suffering, not from any want of the necessities and comforts of life, but from a want of knowledge as to the best means of securing their proper distribution. It is this knowledge which may be obtained by a proper union of effort, and of all the agencies, which seem likely to contribute to the desirable result, it seems to me that the proper organization of charity presents the most promising outlook." It seems scarcely necessary to present any further argument for a Charities' Building. We all know that with the best intentions, a society like an individual, is more apt to do those things that are nearest at hand and easy, than those that are difficult and troublesome. If we really believe in a large measure of co-operation, it is reasonable to suppose that this could most easily be accomplished, where the officers of one society have only to go to another floor in the same building, or into adjoining offices in the same corridor, to solicit help from another society, or to consult its records in duplicate cases, and to ask advice in doubtful ones. When this work involves the loss of an hour's time in many cases, in order to make a trip to another

part of the city, as so often happens, it is useless to expect that it will be frequently carried out. That it is done, however, where a Charities' Building exists, is abundantly demonstrated to any one who visits one of these buildings in our neighboring cities, and sees the constant communication carried on between the offices of the various societies.

Perhaps, the chief objection urged to such a building, is that the quarters thus obtained are too luxurious and commodious in their appointments. To bring any large number of charities together in a large city like Philadelphia, would require the erection of a large modern office building, which though constructed in the simplest manner, would still offer comforts vastly superior to those enjoyed by most of the charities in their existing headquarters. One hears it frequently urged, that a benevolent society, not subject to the laws of competition that apply in business, has no need of fine offices or of a convenient location to attract patronage, and ought not to spend its funds in this way, when the cheapest quarters in small and undesirable streets, might serve their purpose. Considered merely as a business question the narrowness and short-sightedness of this view has been proven by experience. A charitable or benevolent society, if it be properly managed, is apt to be more permanent than the average business concern, and numerous instances could be cited where the best business locations have been taken and improved, and through careful management been made to provide splendid headquarters free of cost for the society, pay an ample return on the investment, and in time, through increase in value, to afford a splendid endowment. Again, while the element of competition and the seeking of patronage plays no considerable role in the management of a charity, the latter has its own peculiar business requirements that demand equally imperatively the best possible location. In order that it may be adequately supported and fully utilized in the performance of the work it undertakes to do, any charity finds it well worth while to maintain itself with dignity and in a conspicuous manner in the midst of the chief business interests of the community.

The objections to a Charities' Building disappear with wonderful rapidity and its advantages accumulate in a constant ratio, wherever the experiment is actually tried. The chief question,

therefore, is, how can this be brought about? In New York an active effort was made in 1890 to secure such a building. A generous friend of the Charity Organization Society offered \$50,000 toward its erection, under the joint auspices of that Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This offer was conditioned on \$200,000 more being raised for the same purpose. A joint committee of the two societies was appointed and an appeal was made with this end in view. Finally, Mr. John S. Kennedy made a proposition to the Society to build such a building, provided the circle of institutions primarily interested in its ownership was somewhat enlarged. In a letter to the President of the Charity Organization Society, he stated that he had arranged "To purchase the property at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street * * * and to erect on a part of that property, including the corner, a building to contain the general offices of the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and the New York City Mission and Tract Society. My plans for the ultimate ownership of this property, as well as for the building itself, are not yet determined. I may say generally that I propose to vest it either in a Board of Trustees to be composed of representative members of the four societies named, and to be selected by me from among their managers; or in the corporation to be organized by the same persons. In either case, I propose to take an active part in the management myself. The building will be called the United Charities' Building, and will provide offices at a nominal rent for these societies. It will also provide offices at a moderate rental for other benevolent institutions. Portions of it may be rented for other purposes. It is my expectation that the rentals will more than meet all expense of maintenance, and that the building will not only furnish headquarters for these four societies and thus release for charitable purposes all their income now used to provide office accommodation, but will produce a surplus. In such case the surplus will be equally shared by these four societies; correspondingly any deficit will be met by them in proportion to the space they occupy." Mr Kennedy's offer was accepted, a building constructed and formally opened on March 6, 1893. It is not necessary to go into the details of the construction and management of these buildings in other cities. There is a splendid opportunity in Phila-

delphia for some one with ample means to enable our leading charities to come together under one roof and to increase their usefulness a hundred-fold. We have many old and well-established charities ; it seems hardly possible that we should be satisfied to have them housed as at present. It is to be sincerely hoped that before long some individual in this community will offer the means to secure a United Charities' Building. If this be not done our societies themselves should set on foot a movement to raise a sufficiently large fund for the purpose. There can be no doubt that their ultimate business status would be improved and their financial condition strengthened as a result of such an effort.

II. Training and Education of Workers.

One result of a larger emphasis being laid upon personal requisites for charitable work has been a feeble movement in the line of special preparation and training for workers. Perhaps the best illustration of the nature of this movement, as well as of the beneficial results that have thus far accrued, is to be found in the training schools for nurses now so generally established in connection with our large hospitals. It is no longer necessary to offer any justification for the efforts that have been made along this line. The trained nurse has not only become indispensable to the hospital, but is also making the beneficial results of such training known in many private homes. Some public institutions and many private ones have made little or no effort to improve their service in this direction. Not alone in hospital work has the need for special training made itself felt, but, in many other organizations, officers, employes and managers have shown great interest in efforts made to prepare them more thoroughly for their work.

One of the significant social movements of this century has been the settlement plan, which originated in England. It endeavors to bring cultured, refined, noble lives into actual contact with the degraded, the unfortunate and degenerate residents congregated in the so-called "slum" districts of our large cities. This idea has found concrete expression in many different forms. Religious settlements have been established, and a new spirit put into the older type of city mission work. College and University

settlements, consisting of groups of men and women, have been established. In these settlements the intellectual side of the work has usually predominated. In its latest phases special associations standing for definite lines of social reform are establishing their settlements; thus, we have temperance settlements. The whole settlement movement is comparatively new, and it undoubtedly has many difficulties to overcome ere it becomes a permanent agency in social reform. Among its first fruits we notice a healthy tendency in the direction of furnishing training facilities to workers who have been less favored than the settlement residents in intellectual advantages.

Such training is just as necessary, however, for the most favored, when it involves a knowledge of things which ordinary culture ignores. One of the best illustrations of what is possible along settlement lines is furnished us by the Women's University Settlement of London. This organization has established a training school for workers with the object of raising the standard of social work for the poor and with a desire to attract those who wish to prepare themselves, either for paid or honorary positions in London. The scheme, as proposed and partially carried out in 1894-5, arranged for an ordinary course of lectures and class work, extending over one year and framed with the view of giving an outline of general principles and methods. The teaching was by means of weekly lectures, papers and reading, for three terms of thirteen weeks each; this was combined with practice under experienced workers. Resident students were admitted and expected to give practically the whole of their time. Non-resident students were permitted to attend the weekly lectures, providing they gave not less than four days a week throughout the course to their work; the lectures were held at the settlement in the afternoons. The subjects of some of the courses for 1895 were as follows:

“Account-keeping for Charities” (elementary class), by Miss Margaret A. Sewell.

“Characteristics of Pauperism in Town and Country at the Present Time and the Methods of Administration They Suggest,” by C. S. Loch, Secretary of the London Charity Organization Society.

“Some Economic Issues Relative to Old Age Pensions;” also by Mr. Loch.

"Relief and Administration," by Mrs. McCallum (late Poor-law Guardian).

"The Poor Law," by Mrs. Sophia Lonsdale.

"Elementary Education," by A. P. Graves (H. M. Inspector of Schools).

"Principles of Sanitation, Savings Banks, Nurseries and Funeral Societies," "Relation of Economics to Some Social Questions," were among the subjects of courses given.

In one of the terms, three days a week for six months at a Charity Organization Committee were required of the students, and the rest of the time was spent in some branch of settlement work. In the second six months, visits for the purpose of observing and comparing work of other societies and institutions in London were made; the keeping of accounts was specially considered. Resident students paid fifty pounds per annum, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching; and non-residents, ten pounds per annum for instruction. Two scholarships of fifty pounds each, tenable for one year at the Settlement, were endowed.

Similar attempts to train workers have been made elsewhere. In New York City a Federation of East Side workers brought together at regular meetings a number of those engaged in actual work, and gave them an opportunity of learning of each others' methods, and especially of what was being done by the various societies. An informal social gathering at dinner once a month by officials and others connected with New York charities, at which time free and informal interchange of thought on subjects of mutual interest takes place, is another hopeful tendency in the line of special training. Conventions of workers are becoming more numerous, and, if properly guided, may be made very useful. All our colleges and universities are offering increased facilities for thorough training, at least in the theoretical aspects of social problems, and in the historical development of methods of work. No worker in any line of relief work should allow himself to become isolated, nor should he be contented unless he is drawing constant information and inspiration from contact with others; and no community where relief work has assumed large proportions can fulfil its duties to those engaged in it, until it offers abundant facilities for that training which will bring the best results attainable within its borders.

[See proceedings of Section 7 of the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, Chicago, 1893, Special; "Philanthropology in Educational Institutions," by Warner; "College Graduates in Benevolent Work," by Homer Folks; "University Men in Benevolent Work in England," by C. S. Loch; "Charity Organization Review," 1894—Article on Women's University Settlement, 7 and 8; Annual Reports of Women's University Settlement Work in the Poorer Districts of London.]

12. Public vs. Private Relief.

In a State where the public funds raised by taxation have been so freely granted to private institutions in order to assist them to carry on charitable work, as is the case in Pennsylvania, the line between public and private relief cannot be drawn very clearly. The question naturally arises in the minds of every thoughtful worker, where and how these lines should be drawn in theory at least, even if it is not possible to draw them in practice. Endless discussion has waged around the question as to the legitimate function of public and private charity respectively. The natural and proper source of appeal for relief on the part of any individual is first to his relatives, and secondly, to his neighbors and friends, who have been most closely associated with him. Lastly, however, there is the appeal to humanity, to the race of which the individual is an organic part. The response to the first appeal should not be classed as charity at all. It belongs to the just claims which human relations involve, and with which the dictates of reason should comply. The response to the second appeal constitutes a large portion of the realm of private charity, and the response to the third appeal is a duty of the State.

A public charity, in the strict sense of the word, is one which is supported entirely by funds raised from taxation; therefore, public relief, of whatever type the State may deem wise to grant, has the following arguments in its favor:

1st. If the system of taxation be just, the burden of such relief rests upon all citizens equally, or in proportion to their ability to contribute. It does not depend upon the varying benevolent impulses of a few. The miser, as well as the cheerful giver, is compelled to contribute a portion.

2nd. The amount of such relief is more or less uniform and does not vary with the changes in commercial prosperity and industrial wealth.

3rd. The greater publicity connected with the expenditure of public money in the administration of public charities is some safeguard against abuses in their management.

4th. The greater command of resources possessed by the State enables it to provide adequate relief in cases where private organization might be unequal to the task.

5th. Wisely-administered public relief, provided it be adequate in giving expression to the humane instincts of a community, disseminates hope and courage among its weaker citizens, who thus feel that some provision is sure to be made for them in extremity. This principle may be carried to an extreme, so that it encourages prodigality and lack of due precaution in providing for the future, but that it has also its good side when its influence is moderately felt may be seen from a study of the population of Germany.

Notwithstanding these strong arguments in favor of a large measure of public relief, it is necessary to keep in mind that it is always apt to be more or less mechanical in its methods of execution. It can only be relied upon, therefore, to provide successfully where its administration can be reduced to simple and definite rules. In every community there is need of a vast amount of experimentation along new lines or for specific kinds of evil where experience has not been sufficient to point out the way. Thus there is plenty of room for private effort to go hand in hand with the most extensive public system. By way of illustration we may say that there is at present a very general feeling of increased responsibility in all our more densely populated communities for that class of unfortunates known as inebriates; such relief may be said, however, to be still in the experimental stage; to be successful it needs the personal attention of those most deeply interested in the restoration of this class. Its administration cannot be reduced to fixed rules, and, therefore, cannot be wisely entrusted to public officials and attendants. Care of the insane, on the other hand, has now been reduced by medical science to a system where definite rules can be laid down, and

where the results in public institutions are more apt to be satisfactory than in private ones. Between these two extreme illustrations many kinds of relief fall where it is not so easy to determine whether they are still in the experimental stage or have passed beyond it. Of all of the objections urged against the extension of any public system, the most serious ones in America are doubtless, first, the charge of political corruption, and, second, that of officialism. Both of these charges, however, are becoming of less moment as the number of persons and organizations interested in all that pertains to the public welfare increases. It is not an encouraging sight to observe the spirit in which many public officials perfunctorily perform their duties in relieving the poor.

The bright exceptions of those who are cheerfully and deeply interested in their work are becoming daily more numerous, and will continue to increase so long as the facilities for training workers are increasing and a wider circle of persons is becoming interested. Civil service reform and wiser legislation are rapidly diminishing the evils from the first source. In addition to all that has been said in favor of an enlarged public policy, the chief argument of all has not yet been stated. Public relief, and public relief alone, can in the best sense have a large restorative end in view. It can be co-ordinated and graded in a way that private charity can scarcely ever hope to be, with the ultimate purpose of reducing the need of it to a minimum. Mrs. C. R. Lowell, in speaking in New York City, at a recent Conference of Charities and Correction, ably stated the argument for enlightened public relief, as follows:

“The public relief I advocate would consist of three stages, the first a decent lodging place, where cleanliness and strict order and discipline should be enforced and where, at the discretion of the public authorities men or women might remain from one to seven days, while arrangements for their permanent disposal can be made. The second, a farm school, where a training lasting from six months to two years shall be given to any of its inmates for country work and country life; and, third, what General Booth has called ‘an asylum for moral idiots,’ where men and women who have proved themselves incorrigible, should be shut away from harming themselves and others.”

These words of Mrs. Lowell refer, of course, to only one kind of public relief, which had in mind the particular needs of a par-

ticular locality at a particular time, but they contain the germ thought for a rational basis for all public relief. It should always have in mind, not only the protection of the community, but also the gradual lightening of the burdens of pauperism while it relieves the pauper.

Private effort will always be necessary to supplement and correct, to instruct and encourage the work of those engaged in public relief, as well as to perform the legitimate functions which belong to it. The hope that it will ever entirely displace public relief, which some able champions of organized charity have entertained, is a singularly delusive one. Both will grow in importance and amount as our population becomes denser and the struggle for existence severer, but the chief burden and a proportionally increased responsibility is likely to rest upon public relief.

A combination of the two kinds of relief by a system of what is known as subsidies to private charities has been tried with but poor success. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania prohibits the giving of any appropriation to sectarian institutions. This provision has saved us from many of the complications in which other States have become involved through the granting of subsidies to sectarian charities and yet no other State has been more liberal in its grants to private charities than our own, and even the sectarian line has been drawn in some cases with doubtful accuracy. The special committee of the Legislature appointed in 1889 to investigate fully the methods employed in the management of charitable and correctional institutions securing public appropriations in Pennsylvania, speaks of the tendency to increase the number and amount of said subsidies as an insidious danger. One-third of total expenditures amounting to \$37,000,000, which were tabulated by the committee for a series of years went to private institutions and the report stated that "A proportionate increase will soon render the Commonwealth a contributor to the funds of every charitable institution in the State." The arguments for and against State subsidies have been well summed up by Professor Warner in a chapter entitled, "Public Subsidies to Private Charities;"* with a decided balance in favor of not granting such subsidies. Dr. F. H. Wines, another eminent authority, has spoken not less positively against this system. He says: "Very much trouble is avoided when the line of demarkation between public

* *American Charities*, p. 334.

and private charities is clearly drawn and not crossed. The simplest and best rule appears to be that which forbids the payment of any money from any public treasury for the custody, care or maintenance of any defectives, dependents or delinquents in any private institution or by any private corporation organized for that purpose. What the State does, is best done when done by the State's own agents and appointees, who are directly subject to its orders and liable to instant discharge if those orders are disobeyed. Private institutions have no right to organize and go into business on the assumption that the State will support them either by subsidies or by contracts, which are indirect subsidies. The State abrogates some portion of its dignity and evades some portion of its responsibility whenever it fails to do all that its duty to the unfortunate and the erring demands; it cannot divide it with any other party whatever. If private charity undertakes a benevolent work, such charity should likewise be complete. It should assume the entire burden which it pretends to carry."* Even in our own State it has not been possible where subsidies have been granted to strictly maintain the non-sectarian principle. Unnecessary institutions have multiplied, and relief has often been inadequate in cases where the same money spent on State institutions already existing would have produced better results.

[See Warner's "American Charities," chaps. XIV, XV, and XVII; James W. Walk, M. D., "Relations of Organized Charity to Public and Private Relief;" Conference of Charities and Correction, 1885; Report of Conference of Charities and Correction for 1895; Art. by F. H. Wines, p. 28, and by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, p. 44.]

* Ideal Public Charity; Conference of Charities and Correction, Report, 1895, p. 28 ff.

13. Out-Door Relief vs. In-Door Relief.

A vast amount of the writing on the theory of charity has dealt with the vexed question as to the relative merits of out-door and in-door relief. By out-door relief is meant assistance that is rendered directly to an individual in the form of money or goods, and not through the intervention of an institution. In-door relief, on the contrary, consists of assistance rendered through the medium of an institution. To put this in popular language, one who is the recipient of a fixed weekly or monthly sum from the public treasury, because he is "on the township," obtains out-door relief. An inmate of a poor-house or an insane asylum receives in-door relief. The controversy usually wages chiefly in the realm of public charity, that is, in deciding the policy which the State shall pursue. The question of principle involved is just as important and has almost as wide an application in private charity. All persons who give to beggars on the streets, as well as many of our churches and charitable societies, are following very largely the methods of out-door relief, while, of course, a number of our private charities offer only in-door relief. We may briefly sum up the arguments for out-door relief as follows :

1st. Relief given in this way does not involve the breaking up of the family unit, that is, the separation of husband and wife, or the removal of both from their children, which the administration of institutional relief in most cases requires.

2nd. It may be supplementary in character. An individual who can earn something toward his support, or do something himself toward relieving his distress, may, in this way, be partially assisted, and the need be merely temporary in character ; while, if he is put in an institution, he is cut off from all possibility, for the time being, at least, of getting back into normal condition.

3rd. Such relief costs less in its administration. No money is spent in buildings, very little on salaried officials, and it is therefore direct and economical.

4th. It may be secret in character, and not destroy the feeling of self-respect which the stigma of pauperism and the publicity of institutional relief sometimes produce.

On the other hand, it is urged in opposition to these reasons

given for out-door relief that in-door relief, as a public policy, is preferable, because :

1st. It is disciplinary in character. That fundamental principle of the English poor-law, which has guided our thought in America as well, namely, that the condition of the person helped from public funds raised by taxation should be less desirable than that of the poorest independent laborer, who may be compelled to contribute to the support of such a recipient. No individual ought to be discouraged from making such provision as he can for the time when he may be out of work or in distress through illness or old age. It is not desirable, in order to fulfill this very just maxim, that the recipient of in-door relief in public institutions should be insufficiently clothed or poorly fed ; although this may be the condition of a large number of independent laborers. In what respect, therefore, must we make the inmate's condition less desirable ? Plainly, in the matter of the restraints that are imposed upon his freedom. In the case of a large number of the recipients of public charity we find that they are persons incapacitated for normal activity, because they have never learned the lessons which the discipline of life has to teach. Regular hours, regular habits, and regular duties which must be performed are, therefore, restrictions which bear in no mean way on this class of persons. In spite of the fact that they are sometimes better fed and better clothed than they ever were before, their condition, both in their own eyes and in those of their colleagues, is much less desirable than that of independent laborers.

2nd. It is adequate. No amount of wisdom in the framing of laws or rules governing the giving of out-door relief is sufficient to adjust it in every case to individual needs in such a way that it will not at times be prodigal, and at others inhumanly scanty. Institutional relief, on the other hand, is always presumably adequate. The recipient is completely in the hands of the authorities entrusted with his care. He is not allowed to starve or to suffer for want of the necessities of life.

3rd. It is fair toward those persons who are bravely battling in the struggle for existence on the margin of subsistence. As a question of public policy, it is manifestly unfair to ask the poorest independent laborer to contribute by the taxes he pays on the food he

eats or the clothes he wears one iota to the expenses of a government that subsidizes his less efficient neighbor, who is thus enabled to compete in the labor market with the average citizen and perhaps reduce his wages below the point at which such a one, without State aid, can support himself. In the granting of out-door relief there is always the danger in a community where the economic competition is severe that insufficient remuneration of labor will ensue, and the scale of wages be artificially suppressed.

4th. As a measure of public policy, while in-door relief creates offices and political patronage, which in the absence of rigid civil service rules is open to corruption, experience has proven that it is much less liable to be used as a means of political corruption than out-door relief. Out-door relief has time and again been a political weapon in the hands of the party in power to subsidize its loyal supporters and buy electoral support in doubtful districts.

5th. Out-door relief invariably undermines self-reliance and independence. A family once receiving aid in this way rarely comes voluntarily to the decision to do without it. To qualify as a recipient of in-door relief, on the other hand, involves so radical a change in habits and surroundings that it acts as a discouragement to the seeking of relief at all, and hence has a stimulating force in the direction of self-reliance, causing the individual to utilize his own strength to the full, before making such a decision. Again, in some cases a brief experience as a recipient of in-door relief, together with the encouragement which comes from freedom from an old and perhaps very unfavorable environment, sometimes awakens latent energies and enables an individual to go back into the ranks of citizenship and perform his normal functions in society.

It will be seen from the above summary that so far as we have to do with the question of public policy in the administration of State aid, the preponderating argument is in favor of in-door relief. This is a tendency, also, in practice. City after city and county after county has abolished out-door relief and in every case the results have justified the step. It will not be long, it is hoped, before out-door relief as a phase of public charity will be a thing of the past. With private charity, however, the case is somewhat different. We must readily admit that some applications of the out-door relief theory here likewise must be condemned

if possible to oblivion. For example, indiscriminate giving to street beggars has no justification whatever, and it is merely an indication of the extent to which the donor is unable to control his emotions or his unwillingness to pay the cost in time, money, or self-sacrifice which true charitable relief demands. With a proper application, however, of the charity organization principle a vast amount of out-door relief may properly fall to individuals and private charitable organizations. This is true in rendering assistance that shall be in reality temporary, suitable and adequate in cases where family units should not be broken or institutional care is not advisable. It is necessary, however, to state that there are in all our large cities frequent cases of families possessing an income derived from charitable associations, churches and interested individuals, double in amount that of their neighbors who are still struggling in the ranks of industry. Such facts should stimulate persistent investigation wherever out-door relief is given and should impose upon us an obligation to see that we do not transcend the dictates of equity and justice.

[See "Public Relief and Private Charity" by Josephine Shaw Lowell; English Poor Law System by Aschrott, Chapter iv; "Report of the Special Committee on Out-door Alms of the Town of Hartford, 1891;" "Report of the Twenty-first Annual Session of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania held at Philadelphia, October, 1895;" "Reports of the National Conferences of Charities and Correction, Vols. iv, 1891, p. 36, and p. 82; 1876, p. 161; 1890, p. 81; 1881, p. 144; 1895, pp. 61 and 345.]

14. Pennsylvania Poor Law; Settlement and Residence.

The Poor Law of Pennsylvania is made up of a heterogeneous mass of legislation that almost defies any attempt to reduce it to a clear and concise statement. Pennsylvania is not the only State in this predicament. In most of the States scarcely a session of the Legislature goes by without some modification of the details of this or that branch of the Poor Law, so that it is exceedingly difficult even

for the officers entrusted with the administration of this law to be at all times certain that they are acting in conformity with legislative enactment. The Directors of the Poor Association in Pennsylvania have endeavored for a number of years to secure a complete revision of all Poor Law enactments, and to have them unified and embodied in a more concrete and definite form. As a result of these efforts, the Legislature passed an Act, approved May 9, 1889, entitled, "An Act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the relief, care and maintenance of the poor in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania." This commission, composed of seven members, was asked to report a bill at the next session of the Legislature. They reported on December 16, 1890, to the effect that, "The obstacles in the way of revision and codifying the Poor Laws of the State, seem at the present moment insurmountable. The tendency of legislation for over one hundred years has been away from uniformity, so that the most important parts of the State are under local laws which show considerable difference. The people are accustomed to their operation, and are in a measure satisfied with them, and will not very readily agree to another general Act which would at once deprive them of their privileges. Up to the time of the adoption of the present State Constitution, 1873, seventy-eight special Poor Law districts were created by the Legislature, and three hundred and twenty-one Acts of Assembly passed, relating to them. These districts were variously composed of counties, cities, boroughs, townships and unions or combinations of several different divisions. Of the seventy-eight special districts thus created, seventy-one are now maintaining almshouses or poorhouses, thirty-seven of which are county institutions, and thirty-four are but minor subdivisions. In some the taxes are levied and collected through the County Commissioners; in others, through borough or city authorities, and in others through the township officials. In some, Justices of the Peace have the power to order relief to be given; in others, relief is given alone upon the order of Directors of the Poor. In some, relief outside of the poorhouse or other institution is given extensively, while in others it is curtailed and allowed only under exceptional circumstances. In Philadelphia, such relief is given only in medicine and medical attendance. In some of the districts the directors and overseers are elected by the people; in others, the

directors are appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county. In Philadelphia there are neither directors nor overseers, but a Department of Charities and Correction under the charge of a president and four directors appointed by the Mayor and responsible to him. In some districts the directors or overseers are paid a daily or yearly sum, ranging from a few dollars to several hundreds of dollars ; and these sums are variously fixed, in some cases, by an Act of the Legislature, in others by the Court, while in others the auditors have power to allow what they deem just. * * * These differences as to the areas of the districts, taxation, selection of officials, their numbers and powers, their compensation, etc., seem to be irreconcilable, and we are convinced that any effort to pass a general law having in view the repeal of these special laws, would prove fruitless."

The four hundred and fifty-six boroughs constituted under special charters, in connection with which over thirty-four hundred (3400) Acts have been passed, adds another complication to the question of administration in Pennsylvania. The report concludes, that the most hopeful outlook is in the line of studying the development of legislation in this and other States, and in the appointment of a commissioner for the whole State, in connection with the passage of a general bill so prepared as to be as nearly as possible a medium between the extremes now existing, and in the hope that the commissioner may gradually improve and correct the general law in a way to secure the voluntary repeal of the local laws now in force. The report then proceeds to sketch the early laws passed when Pennsylvania was still a province, which goes to show that the Pennsylvania Poor Law prior to 1790, when the constitutional period in the State's history may be said to have begun, was not of indigenous growth, but an attempt only partially successful to force the principles and experience obtained in England on a colony where the same conditions did not exist. The report of this commission contains a draft of an Act intended to unify and simplify many of the existing enactments. It failed to pass the Legislature because it provided for the establishment of a permanent Department of Charities and Correction at the Capitol under the direction of a Poor-law Commissioner, nominated by the Governor, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate, and appointed to serve for four years. It had to be abandoned for

the time being at least, partly because it would involve the abolition of the present Board of State Charities, which, if not an ideal system of state supervision, has had at least the merit in this Commonwealth of giving very good service at a very small cost, and because the new Act created new political offices and involved greater financial burdens, and also because it looked to the final abolition of many local privileges cherished by small administrative districts.

In many of the questions of an administrative nature as to areas, raising of taxes, Poor Law officers and distribution of relief, which concern the residents of different parts of this State, Philadelphians have only an indirect interest. As far as questions of administration are concerned, the Bullitt Bill of June 1, 1885, which provides for the establishment of a Department of Charities and Correction in all cities of the first class, gives us a definite and sufficiently centralized administration of poor relief. The work of this department will be explained in more detail in a later section. It is only necessary here to call attention to such legislation as controls the department in determining who is entitled to relief and what kind of relief must be given. The authorities thus constituted must provide for every poor person who has legal settlement in the county of Philadelphia and grant such person relief. If the applicant is able to work, it is the duty of the authorities to put him at work, and for this purpose to procure suitable places and a sufficient stock of materials. They may require a male applicant of sufficient ability to work in the opening or repairing of any road or highway. If the applicant, by reason of age, disease, infirmity or disability, is unable to work, he must be provided with the necessary means of subsistence. And, if any applicant has not legal settlement in a district, the authorities must still provide relief in the same way until he can be removed to the place of his settlement, providing that can be determined. When settlement is determined elsewhere, the cost of maintaining the applicant, until removal, is charged to the county or place where he has legal settlement. Necessary support, shelter, medicine, medical attendance and nursing, and, in case of death, burial, must be provided for the needy, sick, and injured indigent in the poor district in which they require the same, irrespective of legal settlement, and the cost of the same be borne by the county in all cases where legal settlement is unknown.

The authorities are authorized to sue for the recovery of any real or personal estate belonging to any person relieved, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the personal property and to collect and receive the rent or the profits of the real estate, and to apply the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred in the support and funeral of such person. If any balance remains the same must be paid over to the legal representatives of the applicant. The authorities may also institute legal proceedings to recover any money that may be due to poor persons in their care, or which may become due in the future; and any one receiving poor relief, who shall receive money due him or become heir to property, is legally liable to the authorities for all expense connected with the relief that he has received. The authorities have power to compel persons to work when physically able, and to this end they may be detained until they have compensated by their labor for the expenses incurred on their account; but it is the duty of the authorities to furnish such person with sufficient work and employment according to their physical abilities, so that the opportunity of reimbursement may be fully afforded. When a person is received into the almshouse it is the duty of the department to inquire into the situation and circumstances of such person and into the causes which have produced his or her application for relief, and then, if expedient, an account is opened in the books of the almshouse with the person received, and he or she is charged a fair and moderate price for maintenance and credited with a just and liberal allowance for work or services rendered. Idle, disorderly and vagrant persons, together with habitual drunkards and street walkers, are committed to the House of Correction and not retained in the almshouse.

Poor children, that is, those who may become chargeable to the community, such as the children of poor persons who die without leaving any property or kindred bound by law to maintain the children, or of parents who, if living, have deserted them, may be put out as apprentices. Males may be apprenticed up to the age of 21, and females to the age of 18. No child that has a grandfather or other relative of sufficient ability and liable for its support is a "poor child" within the meaning of the law. Children whose parents are living, if the children themselves are receiving out-door relief, may likewise be apprenticed.

Orphaned, destitute, abandoned and vagrant children may be indentured, bound or committed by any Judge, Mayor, Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in Philadelphia to the St. John's Orphan Asylum or to the St. Vincent's Home in this city, and it is not lawful to receive into or retain in any almshouse or poorhouse any child between 2 and 16 years of age for a longer time than 60 days, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service.* The authorities are now required to place pauper children in some respectable family in this State, or some educational institution or home for children, and one of the regularly constituted officers must visit such children in person or by agent and report as to their treatment and welfare to the department. Any county or combination of two or more counties may establish and maintain an industrial home for the care and training of children, provided such institution "shall be remote from any almshouse or poorhouse and entirely disconnected from the same and under separate management from the keeper of the poorhouse."

The settlement of a pauper is the place of his birth until he acquires another. A settlement may be acquired in any district :—

I. By any person who shall come to inhabit in the same and who shall for himself and on his own account execute any public office, being legally placed therein during one whole year.

II. By any such person who shall be charged with and pay his proportion of any public taxes, or who lives there two years successively.

III. By any person who shall *bona fide* take a lease of any real estate, of the yearly value of \$10 and shall dwell upon the same for one whole year and pay the said rent.

IV. By any person who shall become seised of any freehold estate within such district and who shall dwell upon the same for one whole year.

V. By any unmarried person, not having a child, who shall be lawfully bound or held as a servant within such district and shall continue in such service during one whole year.

VI. By any person who shall be duly bound and apprenticed by indenture and shall inhabit in the district with his master or mistress for one whole year.

* Act of June 13, 1883, P. L. iii.

VII. By any indentured servant legally and directly imported from Europe into this Commonwealth, who shall serve for the space of sixty days in the district into which he shall first come, providing that if such servant shall afterwards duly serve in any other district for the space of twelve months, either with his first employer, or his assignee, he shall obtain a legal settlement in such other district.

VIII. By any mariner coming into this Commonwealth and by any other healthy person coming directly from a foreign country into the same, if such mariner or other person shall reside for a space of twelve months in the district in which he shall first settle or reside.

Married women have the same settlement as their husbands, and in the event of the death of the latter, they have settlement where he was last known to have settlement, or if this be unknown, in the place where they were settled before their marriage. Illegitimate children are deemed to have settlement in the place where the mother was legally settled at the time of birth of such child. Housekeepers are required to give notice, in writing, of the reception of transients within ten days after receiving such persons; or they may be held liable for expense incurred, if such person becomes a public charge. Any person bringing or causing to be brought any poor person from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, when such person was not legally settled, and attempting to leave such person, is liable to a fine of \$75.00 for each and every offense, and is obliged to convey such poor person out of the Commonwealth or to support him at his own expense. This in outline is the Pennsylvania law of settlement, as defined by the Act of 1836,* which has not been modified by subsequent legislation. Disputes arising between counties concerning settlement are usually amicably settled through the medium of the Directors of the Poor Association.

[General report of the Commission appointed to revise and codify the laws relating to the relief, care and maintenance of the poor in Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, 1890; Brightly's Perdon's Digest, Vol. II, p. 1699 ff; Philadelphia City Digest by Brightly, p. 435 ff; the Bullitt Bill and Ordinances of Councils to carry it into effect.]

*Act of June 13, 1836, pl. 542.

15. Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.

The Pennsylvania Board was created by Act of Assembly dated April 24, 1869. It may be of interest to examine its constitution. The Act specified that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, should appoint five commissioners, who together with the General Agent and Secretary, should constitute the Board of Public Charities. The persons appointed in the first instance held office one for one year, one for two years, one for three years and so on, so that there should in the future be one vacancy every year. Vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of their terms, are filled by the Governor and Senate for the residue of such terms; and appointments to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms are made in the same manner, but for a period of five years each. The Commissioners have power to elect a president out of their own number, and to appoint a General Agent and Secretary, and to adopt such regulations for the transaction of the business of the Board and the management of its affairs as they deem expedient. The Board is furnished a suitable room at the State Capitol, and is required to hold a meeting there at least once in every three months. The Commissioners receive no compensation for their services, but their actual travelling and other necessary expenses are paid. The General Agent and Secretary holds office for three years unless sooner removed, and is, *ex officio*, a member of the Board. He is required to keep a correct record of its proceedings, perform such clerical services as it may require, oversee and conduct its outdoor business, visit all charitable and correctional institutions in the State at least once in each year, except city and county jails or prisons, and alms or poorhouses, which must be visited once in every two years. All institutions may be visited oftener if the Board so directs. It is the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths and marriages. He is charged with the preparation of an annual report, which shall illustrate the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease and insanity, as may be suggested by the condition of the institutions in this State.

To this end the General Agent and the Commissioners are furnished ample legal authority to make all necessary investigation.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Act of 1869 contain the following provisions :

"SECTION 5. The said Commissioners shall have full power, either by themselves or the General Agent, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise, to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employees of the same, the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management ; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions ; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said Commissioners may require ; and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institution to comply with any of the requirements of this Act, shall subject the offender to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and collected by the General Agent, in the name of the Board.

"SECTION 6. The said Commissioners, by themselves or their General Agent, are hereby authorized and required, at least once in each year, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid, and ascertain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended ; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished ; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with ; whether all parts of the State are equally benefited by them, and the various other matters referred to in the fifth section of this Act ; and in their annual report to the Legislature, to embody the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper.

"SECTION 7. The said Board shall also require the General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county jails or prisons and alms or poorhouses, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, mentioned in the fifth section of this Act, and shall report to the Legislature the result of examination, in connection with the annual report authorized by this Act."

All persons having charge or oversight of the poor in any city or county of this State, or having charge or control of county jails, prisons or workhouses, or control over any other charitable, reformatory or correctional institution, are required to make an annual report to the General Agent, at such time and in such man-

ner as he shall prescribe, and to embody in it such facts and statements as he may require. All institutions now receiving, or that may hereafter desire to receive, State aid, must give notice to the General Agent on or before the first day of November in each year preceding the meeting of the Legislature of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied. The Board is then required to pass an opinion upon all such applications, and embody the same in its annual report. The General Agent devotes his whole time to this work of investigation and visitation for which he receives a salary of \$3000 per annum, and the payment of all travelling expenses. The Board was authorized by the original act, at its discretion, to appoint a corresponding secretary.

A supplementary act passed April 5, 1872, required the inspectors, sheriffs and other persons in charge of any penitentiary or jail within the Commonwealth to make annual returns to the Board of Public Charities instead of to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as previously required by law. It provided also that the overseers and directors of the poor and managers of institutions receiving State aid should thereafter keep their records in the manner prescribed by the Board, and that plans of county prisons or almshouses to be erected within the Commonwealth must first be submitted and approved by the Board. This act repealed the power of the Board to appoint a corresponding secretary, but authorized it to engage clerical help as it might require at an expense not to exceed \$1500 per annum. A further supplemental act, passed April 9, 1873, authorized the appointment of two additional commissioners. Another act, dated May 7, 1874, gave the Board power to designate three or more persons in any county to act without compensation as visitors in said county of the several poorhouses and other institutions therein subject to the visitation of the Board. In aid of and as representatives of such Board, these visitors were granted the same powers of inspection as possessed by the Board,* subject to a penalty of \$250 for each refusal on the part of any institution to furnish desired facilities. This act also gave the Board power to make application to the President Judge of the County Court of Common Pleas for the transfer of any insane person in any county or district alms-

* See Section 5 of Act of 1869, as quoted above, page lxxiii.

house, who, in the opinion of the Board, could not be properly treated where he was; and if the statements made by the representatives of the Board are properly supported by affidavit, the respective judge is directed to decree the removal of the insane person to one of the hospitals for the insane receiving State aid, where he shall be supported at the expense of the district from which he was transferred. An Act of May 8, 1883, charged the Board of Public Charities with a supervision over all houses or places in which any person of unsound mind is detained, whenever the occupant of the house or person having charge of the lunatic receives any compensation for the custody, control or attendance other than as an attendant or nurse, and also of all houses or places in which more than one such person is detained, with or without compensation paid for custody or attendance. Three additional members were added to the Board, one of whom was required to be a member of the Bar of at least ten years standing, and one a practicing physician of at least ten years standing. The Board was required to appoint a committee of five, including the two professional members just enumerated to act as a Committee on Lunacy. This committee was authorized to choose a chairman and a secretary to be paid an annual salary of \$3000 with the necessary incidental expenses. The full text of this act, which defines the powers of the Committee on Lunacy, will be found in Appendix III, and is of sufficient importance to merit the careful study of those who have to do with the care and provision made for the indigent insane. The rules and regulations of the committee which have been adopted with the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General of the State, and have the force of law, have been published by the Board of Public Charities,* and should also be consulted. These rules are very strict in their requirements for the granting of licenses, for the custody of the insane and for very frequent inspection and careful reports concerning the care and treatment of the inmates of asylums, and regulate the conditions under which the indigent insane may be discharged from any institution subject to the provisions of the lunacy law.

These State Boards of Charities which exist in so many of our States doubtless represent a transition stage in the development of a beneficent public policy. What the ultimate American system

* Harrisburg, 1886.

for administering public charity will be, it is impossible to say. These Boards have done a useful service in guiding and supervising the administration of public relief in a way that is quite impossible for any Legislature to accomplish. Their chief function, to quote the words of so eminent an authority as Dr. F. H. Wines, has been "to stand between those whom the State is under obligation to uplift or to repress—the exceptional members of the body politic—and the State itself, the whole people, represented in the legislative and executive branches of the government, especially the Legislature, with its power to ordain statutes and make appropriations. Their function is to ascertain the numbers, condition and needs of the helpless and the lawless, to formulate their rights, for they have rights, to advise the State as to its duties towards them, and the policy to be pursued in order to render them less numerous and more manageable; to secure, if possible, the enactment of laws tending not simply to the alleviation of suffering and the repression of crime, but to their partial or ultimate extinction, in so far as the operation of the causes which aggravate social evils can be held in check by judicious legislation." Out of the existence of these Boards grew the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which was originally composed of representatives of the various State Boards who met annually in different parts of the country to discuss in a friendly manner the problems with which they had to deal, and to endeavor to bring about some measure of uniformity in legislation and practice in the various States. In more recent years this conference has become a large and influential body, with a membership representative of public and private charitable agencies, and still more recently including in its membership representatives of the departments of political and social science in many of the higher institutions of learning. It is divided into a number of sections which take up separately the leading lines of reformation and relief work, and its twenty-two volumes of proceedings contain a body of papers and discussion, forming, perhaps, the best present source of information concerning American methods and results.

Some few States have not been satisfied with the work that a Legislative Assembly can do in the discharge of the State's responsibility for its pauper, dependent, defective and criminal classes, even when aided by a Supervisory Board such as

we have outlined. Too often the busy members of a State Legislature have failed to give heed to the advice of these Boards; sometimes such advice has been overruled by political wire-pulling or by the successful representations of those interested in obtaining the State's money for institutions not able to perform work of a character to meet the approval of the State Boards. In some cases, these State Boards themselves have been composed of men who were too busy in other vocations to give sufficient time and study to the work. Some States, therefore, have established departments with more than advisory powers. These departments have been given executive control over the State's institutions and a larger measure of authority with reference to institutions receiving State aid or asking for the same. In still other States we find two Boards existing, one having control over the State institutions and the other having supervisory and advisory powers analagous to the State Boards first mentioned. This has led invariably to more or less conflict and disagreement, and has scarcely proved a success. Wisconsin, which had two Boards has merged them into one, and Kansas has also a consolidated executive Board. Since 1881 the charitable reformatory and penal institutions of Wisconsin have been controlled by a centralized Board composed of five members required by law to devote all their time to the work, and each paid a yearly salary of \$2000 with reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred. Concurrently, there existed a State Board of Charities with the usual powers of visitation, inspection, etc. In 1890 these two were merged into a single Board, known as the State Board of Control. It inherited all the powers of the two Boards, and probably has, according to Mr. Clarence Snyder, who is a member of it, larger powers than any other in the United States. The system seems to have worked well, to be productive of economical administration, and to secure capable supervision. It is doubtful, however, whether this system would give any better results in a State with a large territory than the usual Board of Charities. When we introduce paid service we at once weaken the basis of appeal for volunteer service of any kind, and where the territory to be covered is large, it is an open question whether the employment of a sufficient number of paid members would not entail too heavy a financial burden. It is true that in the average State Board with supervisory powers, many persons are enlisted from the

ranks of eminently qualified citizens, who, however, cannot give sufficient time to this work to enable them to render very efficient service. Yet we have in a large number of county visitors, and in a body like the Committee of Women Visitors, an amount of volunteer service of no small value. If this should be endangered through the introduction of an official Board with executive powers and composed of paid members, it would certainly be a loss to the State. We are inclined to think that ultimately some better measure of executive control of State institutions and those receiving State aid than can be furnished by a Legislative Assembly alone, or by a Board of Control, will be devised, and the State Board of Supervision and Inspection with its corps of voluntary workers be retained with sufficient powers to secure the results of its effectual co-operation in all that pertains to the faithful and efficient discharge of an onerous responsibility resting upon the State.

[See "Digests of the Laws of Pennsylvania ;" "Acts of Assembly and Opinions of Attorney General relative to the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania," published by the Board—Harrisburg, 1886. Reports of the Conference of Charities and Correction, 1895—Article by Mr. Wines, p. 28 ; Boards of Control, by Clarence Snyder, p. 37 ; 1891, p. 162 ; 1879, p. 26—Article by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, on "Reasons for Establishing State Boards" ; also, p. 224, discussion on "On Women on Boards of Charity" ; 1892, p. 13, article by W. P. Letchworth on, "Organization, Power and Duties of State Boards."]

16. Department of Charities and Correction.

The Act of June 1, 1885, known as the Bullitt Bill, provided that in all cities of the first class there should be a Department of Charities and Correction, under the charge of a president and four directors. To this Department was confided the care, management, administration and supervision of the charities, almshouses, hospitals, houses of correction and all similar institutions, the control or government of which had been entrusted to the city; a special proviso exempted the Municipal Hospital, or Lazaretto, under the control of the Board of Health, and any institutions under the care of Directors of City Trusts now existing. The Act gave Councils the power to provide by general ordinances for all things needful for the proper and efficient management of the Department and the institutions under its care. It abolished the Board of Managers of the House of Correction and the Board of Guardians of the Poor, but retained the Board of Inspectors of the County Prison as previously constituted by law. The Department is organized in two bureaus—the Bureau of Charities, composed of the president and two directors, with its office at 42 North Seventh Street, and the Bureau of Correction, composed likewise of the president and two directors, with its offices at Harmony and Hudson Streets. Each of these bureaus frames the rules for its own government and for the execution of the work entrusted to it by law. Each board has authority to appoint, subject to civil service rules, as many officers and agents as may be necessary for the promotion and performance of the public service required of it, to remove said officials and to fix their compensation. The directors of the Bureau of Charities must visit Blockley, and the directors of the Bureau of Correction must visit the House of Correction at least once a week, while all the directors of the Department are required to make at least one visit to each institution each month. The board makes a financial report to the Mayor in January of each year. The estimate of expenses for the ensuing year is submitted in the month of December. All moneys collected in any way by the officers of the Department must be turned in directly to the City Treasurer and cannot be spent by the Department. Any citizen chosen to serve as a director in the Department is fined \$60 if he is able but unwilling to perform this service. The Bureau of

Charities defines the duties of its officers and has exclusive control over the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital. It examines all paupers who apply for admission and keeps a record of the same. It pays the maintenance money secured by legal process through its attorney in desertion and lack-of-support cases, but at present it grants no outdoor relief, because, since 1879, City Councils have omitted any appropriation for that item. The officers, medical board, district physicians and district apothecaries are appointed by this Board, and their qualifications determined. The district physicians are chosen annually to serve for one year and are required to attend any poor person, who applies, in as thorough and expeditious a manner as any other patient and to report the case at once to the secretary of the Bureau. The apothecaries are also chosen yearly from among those who bid at the lowest percentage over the wholesale cost of drugs. The rules governing the internal administration of the Almshouse and Hospital are of little general interest. They provide for the appointment of twenty resident Allopathic physicians in the Hospital who serve for a term of fifteen months without salary, but who are supplied with room, board and necessary comforts, free of charge. They are not allowed to practice their profession in any other place, nor to absent themselves from the Institution without special permission for a longer period than twenty-four hours. They, together with the nurses and attendants, are under the direction and control of the chief resident physician. The Bureau of Correction is organized similarly to the Bureau of Charities and has like control over the House of Correction. There is here, of course, less need for medical service, there being but one resident physician and a visiting physician who is in the Institution at least once every day. There are more disciplinary officers who are required to keep order and superintend the work of the inmates.

Unfortunately, the jurisdiction of the Department of Charities and Correction does not extend over the whole territory of the County of Philadelphia. There are still five poor districts within the County, three of them maintaining almshouses and all administering poor relief through their own officers. These are the poor districts of Roxborough, which has a poor farm of about 40 acres; Germantown with a poorhouse; Oxford and Lower Dublin, also with a poor farm; Byberry and Bristol. According to the terms of

the Consolidation Act of 1854, these poor districts were exempted from consolidation and permitted to retain an independent administration of poor relief in their respective districts. The Bullitt Bill made no mention of them and as it contains no repealing clause, the earlier legislation establishing them still holds. The exact boundary lines of these districts are not quite co-terminous with the wards in which they are located, but nearly so; thus the Roxborough district corresponds very nearly with the Twenty-first Ward, the Germantown district with the Twenty-second, and Oxford and Lower Dublin with the Twenty-third and part of the Thirty-fifth, and Bristol and Byberry cover the remainder of the Thirty-fifth Ward. In each of these districts a special poor tax is assessed and Directors of the Poor are elected. In the three districts where there are almshouses they are well administered, giving relief as they do to but comparatively few persons. For much of their legal work, especially desertion cases, they appeal to the attorney of the Bureau of Charities for assistance, and there can be little doubt that the whole administration of the city would be much improved if they were consolidated and placed under the care of the City Department. The small amount of local political patronage connected with their administration, together with some local prejudice lest the sites of the present institutions be used by the Department for some disagreeable phase of its work, has led to sufficient opposition to prevent a bill for consolidation passing the Legislature. In the two districts without poorhouses there have been in recent years few persons to care for, and these have been assisted by outdoor relief. A carefully prepared bill entitled, "An act to consolidate all the poor districts and cities co-terminous with counties in this Commonwealth under the control of the Department of Charities and Correction of said cities," was introduced at the last session of the Legislature, but failed to secure sufficient support. It is to be hoped, that in the near future, some such act will be passed, the separate poor taxes abolished, the poorhouses and farms of these districts placed in the care of the Department and used to relieve the over-crowded condition of the almshouse at Blockley.

Both the system of taxation and that of administration should be made uniform throughout the entire city. This can be best accomplished by the passage of an act such as that to which we have called attention.

17. Desertion and Support.

In many worthy cases poverty has been caused by the criminal neglect of relatives. Wherever the law offers a remedy it should be used, because in such cases the help that charity renders, outside of this, is often wasted, or is a direct means of encouraging wrong doing. Whenever the family bond can be restored and the responsibility of relatives be enforced, a service has been rendered to the community far greater than that indicated by the money saved, which might otherwise be spent in relieving the case.

1. Legal responsibilities of parents, grandparents and children.

The responsibility for maintenance of poor, old, blind, lame and impotent persons or other poor persons not able to work, rests upon the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, children and grandchildren of the same, when "of sufficient ability." The Court of Quarter Sessions for the county where such persons reside has power to order and direct the payment for the charge of such maintenance on pain of forfeiting a sum, not exceeding \$20 for every month they shall fail therein, which shall be levied by the process of the said court, and applied to the relief and maintenance of such poor person. This legal responsibility does not extend to relatives by marriage, except where the party able to pay has received property through said marriage, and then only to the extent of the value of said property. This is the case, for example, where a husband is required by law to support the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, children or grandchildren of his wife. A father is not required to support an indigent son of full age in cases where his means are not more than adequate to the support his own family. A grandfather is liable to support where the father is living, but not able.

2. Husbands, wives and children.

In cases where men have separated themselves, without reasonable cause, from their wives, and have deserted their children; also where women have deserted their children, the poor authorities are authorized to obtain a warrant from an alderman, or from two justices of the peace in the district where such wife or children have been left or neglected, and to seize the goods, chattels, rights, credits, and so much of the annual rents and profits of the lands

and tenements of such husband, father or mother as the said alderman or justice shall order or direct for providing for the wife and for maintaining and bringing up of child or children, and where sufficient real or personal estate cannot be found, the man or woman in default may be taken before a magistrate, and held to answer at the next term of court. The court then has power to order the payment of such sums as they shall think reasonable for the purpose aforesaid. Failure to pay for support, as decreed by the court, renders the person liable to be bound over to appear at the next court of Quarter Sessions, there to answer the said charges of desertion. The next court, after hearing, may order the person against whom complaint has been made, being of sufficient ability to pay, such sum as said court shall think reasonable and proper for the comfortable support and maintenance of the said wife or children, or both, not exceeding \$100 per month, and commit such person to the county prison, there to remain until he comply with such order, or give security by one or more sureties to the Commonwealth in the sum directed by the court. A later act, relating to insolvent debtors, does not give the husband or father the right to make application for his discharge, until after he has been in actual confinement for a period of not less than three months.

3. Illegitimate children.

The law gives full power to the poor authorities to obtain support for illegitimate children from the putative father, whenever the latter is able to pay. The act of March 31, 1860, decrees that the father of an illegitimate child shall pay expenses incurred at birth and give security to guardians (Department of Charities and Correction) for maintenance as the Court of Quarter Sessions may direct. The penalty for concealing the death of an illegitimate child is imprisonment for not over three years.

Application in all the above cases in order to institute legal proceedings should be made through the Department of Charities and Correction at the offices of either of the Bureaus of this department.

[For further details see Brightly's Philadelphia City Digest, Actions for Support, p. 406, Bastardy p. 411.]

Almshouses and Public Relief in Philadelphia.

In glancing over the history of public relief in Philadelphia we may well expect to find in Colonial days that benevolence in a community of Quakers had early reached a high stage of development. It is true that the early settlers in the province of Pennsylvania were an industrious lot, and sturdily maintained that no one need ever starve, or be in want in this fruitful country. Individual acts of kindness were doubtless plentiful enough, but an examination of facts will not warrant us in believing that public efforts to relieve want, suffering and sickness were very extensive. The Friend's Almshouse was the first public institution of the kind in this city. It was established in 1713, in a small house on the south side of Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth, built on ground left by John Martin for this purpose, in 1702. Several small cottages were built in 1714, and a larger building, which may be called the first public almshouse, was built in 1729. The property was held in trust for the use of the Society of Friends. It was strictly sectarian in character, although at first used, to some extent, by the general public. Later, it became a private retreat, as Scharf and Westcott tell us, "for indigent persons of the Quaker faith. Each family was separately lodged, and if any had a trade or calling he was expected to do what he could at it, and so lessen the burden of his expense to the society." This almshouse was torn down in 1841, the cottages adjoining it in 1876, and an office building erected. The income from it is still used to place indigent Quakers in homes, and to provide a sort of outdoor relief for members of the Society of Friends.

At the time of the foundation of the Friends' Almshouse, public measures for the relief of the poor had already been discussed. The assembly passed an Act for the better provision of the poor in 1700, but it was repealed by the Queen in Council in 1705. The Assembly then adopted a new law, following more closely English precedents, and directed the Justices of the Peace to appoint annually two overseers of the poor in each township. The overseers were instructed to levy a rate of one penny in the pound on real and personal property, and four shillings per head on all citizens not otherwise rated, "to be employed for the relief of the poor, indigent and impotent persons inhabiting within said

townships." The support thus given was doled out in a personal way, and little record kept of it other than the names of the persons to whom it was given. The City Council recommended a workhouse as early as 1712, but the overseers did nothing in the matter. In 1717, it was decided to brand by letters worn on the right shoulder, all persons receiving public relief with the letter P, and a second letter to indicate county, city or place of residence of the pauper. Thus, PP was the mark of a Philadelphia pauper. It was by an act of Assembly of this same year that the erection of workhouses in Philadelphia, Chester and Bristol was authorized. It directed the Philadelphia house to be erected within three years, and provided for its management through a Board of Assistants of the Poor, to be appointed by a justice of the peace of the city and county.

Still the outdoor system continued, until, in 1729, the difficulties of the overseers had multiplied so that they could no longer provide for the poor from foreign ports and other provinces, and for the relief of widows and children of insolvent debtors. The Assembly had already offered to loan the Mayor and Commonalty £1000 to purchase ground on which to build an almshouse, and the Council had received the money in 1720. In 1721, it purchased a square of ground from Third to Fourth, between Spruce and Pine Streets, for £200. Here the original poorhouse for the city was located, the building being completed in 1731 or 1732. Watson, in describing it, says: "Its front was to the east and nearest to Third Street; its gate was on Spruce Street, and its entrance on Third Street was by a stile. The house was much such a structure, as to height and general appearance, as that of the Friend's Almshouse in Walnut Street. It had a piazza all around. It contained the sick and insane as well as the poor." Complaints of abuses in the furnishing of materials, provided in some cases by the overseers themselves, were frequent in these early days. In 1764 a complaint was made to the Assembly concerning the overcrowded condition of the almshouse, stating that there were about 220 persons in it requiring care. The complaint was renewed in 1766, and a statement made that the support of the poor in 1765 had cost the city over \$3200 for the inmates of the House, and that there were 150 out-pensioners. It was at this time that the condition of the poor aroused private enterprise, and it was suggested that the Assembly might charter a corporation

with power to establish and maintain an Almshouse and a House of Employment. Such an act was passed on February 8, 1766. It made every person who contributed £10 towards the Almshouse a corporator, with power to participate in the election of twelve managers, a treasurer, etc. The corporators were known as "Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor within the City of Philadelphia," and they were authorized to erect a commodious building for the purpose. They purchased a lot of ground between Tenth and Eleventh Streets and Spruce and Pine, for £800, and the buildings constructed were opened to the public in October, 1767.

They are described by Scharf and Westcott as follows: "The Almshouse was laid out in the form of an L, 180 feet by 40 feet, two stories in height, joined by a turret 30 feet square and four stories high. The House of Employment was on the west side of the lot, running south from Spruce, fronting Eleventh Street, also in the shape of an L, so that the entire range of buildings enclosed on three sides a quadrangular space. A large central building was erected on Spruce Street, which set between the L's. The first story of the Almshouse and House of Employment on the interior was a cloister of open arches. The buildings on Tenth and Eleventh Street occupied two stories and a garret. The main central building when finished was three stories in height, with a hip-roof, surmounted by a small cupola."

Like the older Almshouses this one in time outgrew its quarters. In 1810 an effort was started to remove it to a farm, and the Guardians of the Poor in the following year petitioned the legislature for authority to sell the property and to buy a farm. This permission was not given until 1828, when an act was passed (March 5, 1828) authorizing the purchase of a site at a distance from Broad and Market streets not exceeding two miles. The act also provided for the building of accommodations suitable for an almshouse and hospital. This work was placed in the hands of a building commission composed of twelve respectable citizens, elected by the Select and Common Councils and the commissioners of the neighboring districts. The site selected was in the township of Blockley at Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets, and on that account the Philadelphia Almshouse is popularly known as Blockley. The buildings constructed there were opened for use some time between 1832 and

1835 ; the exact date is not known. Some of the land acquired at that time has since been disposed of to the University of Pennsylvania in return for free beds in the hospital of that institution, and free scholarships in the college thrown open to students in the public schools, and a free library of reference for general public use. One tract of this land was sold to the University for \$149,000 ; part of it has also been taken by the railroads making use of the bank of the river. The present buildings are extensive, but by no means equal to the demand placed upon them. With the exception of a few wings of recent construction the buildings are old and but poorly equipped according to present standards. The overcrowded condition of the institution has called forth much public discussion and many recommendations that parts of it, at least, be removed to more commodious quarters further from the centre of the city. If the Department of Charities and Correction acquires the control of the five poor districts within the county limits, two of which have poor farms attached, it will be enabled thereby to relieve somewhat the pressure from overcrowding at Blockley.

Prior to the consolidation of the city, 1854, the cost of maintaining the poor of the city, whether in the almshouse or through outdoor support, was a financial matter to be adjusted by the guardians in their respective wards. Each ward levied its own poor rate, and transacted its business independently. Since 1855 we have the following expenditures which show the actual cost to the city treasury of our poor and pauper population. The figures cover the cost of maintenance, repairs and addition to buildings, salaries and office rent of the Bureau of Charities, salaries of outdoor physicians, medicines—in fact, the total expenditures of the Bureau of Charities since the Department of Charities and Correction was organized, and of the Guardians of the Poor prior to that time. The annual appropriations of Councils have been usually slightly in excess of the expenditure so that a small annual balance has merged in the city treasury.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR AND BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

1855-60* . .	\$260,275.41	1886-90 . .	377,981.82
1861-65 . .	306,738.47	1891 . . .	\$603,935.06†
1866-70 . .	429,511.19	1892 . . .	463,209.02
1871-75 . .	482,069.77	1893 . . .	422,217.28
1876-80 . .	490,219.46	1894 . . .	449,797.86
1881-85 . .	372,035.92	1895 . . .	439,905.50
1891-95—\$475,812.94.			

These figures give presumably almost the total cost to Philadelphia of the support of its poor; they do not include money spent by the five districts exempted by the Consolidation Act of 1854 from the control of the guardians. The total expenditure, however, in these independent districts has been comparatively small in proportion to the aggregate for the remainder of the city.

The expenditures for the outdoor relief, given in the form of groceries, coal, etc., from 1855 to 1879 inclusive, at which time this item was discontinued in the annual appropriations of Councils, are summarized in the following table:

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
FOR OUT-DOOR RELIEF TO THE POOR.

1855-60*	\$48,400.19
1861-65	42,885.36
1866-70	59,782.25
1871-75	67,257.87
1876-79‡	59,277.24

These figures for out-door relief do not include the cost of administering it nor the expenditures for medicine and for the system of out-door medical relief which is still continued.

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, in his "Medical History of the Philadelphia Almshouse," which was originally a lecture delivered at the opening of the Clinical lectures at the Philadelphia Hospital, October 15, 1862, makes the following allusion to the history of the out-door

*Average for six years.

†Includes \$225,000 appropriation made in 1890 for erection of additional buildings for the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital.

‡Average for four years.

medical relief: "From the 25th of March, 1780, we may date the system of out-door medical relief as a part of the benevolent operations of the Managers of the Poor. In order that such aid might be furnished, Drs. Hutchinson and Wilson were requested to attend and prescribe to those who, though not inmates of the institution, were yet dependent on its resources for professional aid. From this small beginning, in which two gentlemen were able to meet all the demands of the city, have arisen eleven districts requiring twenty-four physicians,* who, for a very small compensation, dispense an amount of professional relief truly wonderful. In passing over the records of this department, it is pleasant to find that, at one time or another, almost every name of note in the ranks of our profession is found among those who labored in this sphere of humble usefulness, and no doubt not a few of them laid the foundation of their future reputation while thus engaged in visiting the sick poor in the secluded lanes and alleys of this metropolis. No man can long labor in such a field, in daily contact with a class whose sufferings are greatly increased by the absence of so much which serves, in the more fortunate, to alleviate the pressure of disease, without feeling all the sympathies of his heart unlock and becoming a wiser and better man."

There are, as the public too well knows, dark periods in the history of the administration of our City Almshouse; it is not necessary to dwell on them here. Wiser legislation and larger public-spirited service on the part of able citizens serving in the Department of Charities and Correction, together with the operation of healthy Civil Service Regulations governing many appointments, make a recurrence of many of the ignoble deeds of the past an impossibility. Problems of a different character are more apt to arise in the future. The increasing demands made upon this department of public service will be met best, the larger the interest taken in them by enlightened citizens, and the greater the co-operation in contributing to their solution on the part of all.

[See "History and Reminiscences of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Philadelphia Hospital," by D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., Alfred Stillé, M. D., Lewis P. Bush, M. D., Chas. K. Mills, M. D.,

* There were in 1895 twenty-five districts and fifty physicians, but all that Dr. Agnew says about the nature and character of this work may be repeated now with even greater emphasis, and is true also of the intervening period.

Roland G. Curtin, M. D. Philadelphia Hospital Reports for 1890. For further references, see Bibliographical Note, prepared by Dr. C. K. Mills, and printed on page 79 of the above reference. It contains a memorandum of most of the sources of information on this subject, including Scharf & Westcott's "History of Philadelphia;" Allison & Penrose's "History of Municipal Development, Philadelphia, 1887;" and "Watson's Annals," Philadelphia, 1857. See, also, Reports of the Guardians of the Poor, and of the Department of Charities and Correction.]

19. Public Health Regulations.

So large a proportion of the suffering of the worthy poor is occasioned by sickness and disease arising from unsanitary surroundings or ignorance of the simplest laws of health, that the efficient charity worker will find in the city Board of Health oftentimes a valuable co-worker in bringing about a satisfactory cure. The board has a medical inspector with a number of assistant inspectors so distributed as to cover the whole city. These medical inspectors are required, from time to time, to make a thorough examination of all school buildings with the object of discovering and of having removed all conditions having a tendency to affect injuriously the health of the children. The assistant medical inspectors are expected to have sanitary supervision over their respective districts and are required to visit and examine infected houses, and all cases of contagious or infectious diseases assigned to them and to insist upon the application of all necessary sanitary and prophylactic measures. They must see that in all cases of diseases which can be spread that the patient is isolated and all infectious material disinfected or destroyed, and if this is not possible in the house where the disease is found the patient may be removed to the Municipal Hospital, or the well persons removed from the house. Houses must be placarded wherever there are cases of Asiatic cholera, relapsing fever, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, typhus or ship fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis or spotted fever, smallpox or varioloid; exceptions are made of those houses which are watched by a quarantine guard, or where the responsible head of the family gives a reliable and positive guarantee that the rules and regulations governing contagious

diseases will be strictly carried out. The arrest of the spread of the disease is further to be attempted through the ventilation and cleanliness of the sick room, prompt and efficient disinfection of the excreta, the disinfection of the clothing, and all articles in the sick room before their removal and after recovery or death of the patient, by disinfection of the clothing, rooms, house, cesspools, etc. Disinfecting chambers have been prepared on the grounds of the Municipal Hospital for the immediate purification by heat or other means of all soiled clothing, bedding, and other infected articles that cannot be properly treated at home. The assistant Medical Inspectors are directed to make systematic and frequent inspection where there is reason to suppose the sick are not isolated, or disinfectant, sanitary and precautionary measures are not employed, and where intercourse with the sick and the public is not prevented, in order to correct these faults. In such cases a watchman must be employed and may be secured by notifying the medical inspector. These inspectors are further required to provide themselves with small packages of chloride of lime, carbolic acid, sulphur and corrosive sublimate, to be taken on the tour for immediate use where necessity requires it, and they must note whatever is not sanitary about the house, premises or locality and report the same for correction. When a contagious or infectious disease occurs in a family of which any member attends school, the inspector must notify the principals of the schools (Sunday and week-day) where such child attends; and shall, upon recovery of the sick, issue a certificate of recovery permitting the return to school of the patient or of other children of the family. The inspectors must supervise the destruction of all books likely to have become infected by having been brought in contact with the sick person or his effects. The rules of the Board designate as safe periods after convalescence for issuing such certificates of return: Three weeks after full and absolute recovery from scarlet fever, two weeks after diphtheria and two weeks after smallpox.

The Board of Health has also a chief inspector of nuisances, with a number of assistants, who are required to examine and report on complaints of nuisances placed in their hands, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and to see that the same are abated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board.

For the purpose of milk inspection the city is divided into four districts, to each of which an assistant inspector of milk and a collector of samples are assigned. The first district comprises all of the city of Philadelphia lying south of Market Street; second district, that portion of the city lying between Market Street and Girard Avenue; third district, that portion of the city lying between Girard Avenue and Lehigh Avenue; fourth district, all of the city of Philadelphia lying north of Lehigh Avenue. The assistant inspectors of milk are required to make themselves conversant with the places of business and routes of all dealers in milk. They must visit such places systematically and as frequently as time will permit, giving special attention to the shops of those dealers whom they may suspect of dealing in adulterated milk. A collector of milk accompanies each assistant inspector on his visits, carrying such apparatus as is used in examinations, making notes of inspections and taking samples of milk under the direction of the inspector. These samples are then submitted to the chemist of the Board, who makes careful analyses and reports the same to the chief inspector of milk.

The board has a force of disinfectors properly equipped with apparatus and materials to carry out the orders of the Medical Inspector or his assistants in all cases where the same may be necessary.

There is in each ward a vaccine physician who is authorized by the Board to vaccinate gratuitously all persons who make application either at his office or to perform the same service at the respective place of abode of the applicants, according to their option, and he is further required to visit every such patient as often as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether the person or persons so vaccinated have passed through the genuine disease. A list of the assistant medical inspectors with the boundaries of their respective districts is to be found in Appendix IV. All persons engaged in charity work will find it to their advantage to request their assistance whenever needed, and can, in this way, contribute to the more efficient working of this important department of the city government. A copy of the complete rules and regulations of the Board can be obtained in printed form on application to the Board of Health, at City Hall. The suggestions regarding disinfect-

ants and disinfection prepared and furnished by the Board of Health are to be found in Appendix VI.

20. Immigration and the Contract Labor Laws.

Even in Philadelphia so much of the general relief work that is done deals with the foreign element in our population that those engaged in it are naturally interested in the efforts made by the Government to regulate immigration. The census of 1890, in commenting on the characteristics of inmates of almshouses on June 1, 1890, made the remarkable statement that three-fifths were either foreign-born or of foreign parentage. New York is, of course, the chief port of entry, but the statistics for recent years give Philadelphia the second place, with Boston and Baltimore close competitors. During the ten years—1885 to 1895—the number of immigrants landing at Philadelphia has averaged about 28,000 a year, and the statistics indicating their destination show that but few of them expected to remain in this city. The majority were bound for other sections of the State, chiefly the mining and coal districts. Doubtless the largest additions to our resident foreign-born population in Philadelphia have been made by immigrants coming from New York, and the census of 1890 shows that we had in that year a foreign-born population of about 270,000 persons, which was an increase of over 31 per cent. compared with the figures for 1880, while the total population of the city increased in the same decade only 23 per cent. In the last five years the increase in our foreign population in Philadelphia has been even greater, judged by the experience of those acquainted with the sections of the city in which this element congregates. So far as Philadelphia is concerned, the greatest need of relief work on behalf of foreigners is rather of the broadly charitable and educational kind.

Prior to 1882 the United States did nothing to discourage general immigration to this country. The Alien and Sedition laws of 1798 gave the President power to expel foreigners, but was, of course, directed against alien enemies. Congress passed an act in 1862 prohibiting the importation of coolies from China, Japan, or any other Oriental country, to be disposed of, sold, or transferred as servants or apprentices, or to be held in service or labor, and the acts of 1869 and 1875 on the same subject were supplementary to

this original act. It was in war times that the first general immigration act was passed, and it was for the purpose of encouraging immigration. It was passed in July, 1864, and provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, and for an Immigration office in New York City, with a Superintendent who was to assist immigrants in obtaining transportation, and to protect them from imposition. The act also permitted foreigners, before leaving their native countries, to make contracts for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expense of their transportation, and also exempted them from military service. Under this act immigration increased, and in 1867 as many as 310,000 immigrants landed in this country. The law of 1864 was repealed in March, 1868, and although an unsuccessful attempt was made in 1872 to pass another law to encourage immigration, no further legislation was effected until 1882. By this time public opinion demanded a protective and restrictive measure.

The act of August 3, 1882, imposed a head-tax of fifty cents, which amount was increased to one dollar by the act of August 18, 1894. This tax must be paid by every passenger not a citizen of the United States, and the revenue from this source is kept in the United States Treasury as a special fund to defray the expense of regulating immigration, of caring for immigrants, of relieving those in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying the act into effect. The receipts obtained in this way have not only covered all items of expense for the purposes named, but have yielded a slight annual surplus. The Secretary of the Treasury was charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the Act, and authorized to enter into contracts with any state, commission, board, or officers that might be designated for the purpose by the governor of any state to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports of that state, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants as should be in need of it. The officers thus constituted were authorized to inspect every ship or vessel, and if they found among the passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they were required to report the same to the Collector of the Port, and such person was not permitted to land. The foreign convicts, except those convicted

of political offenses, were ordered to be sent back to the nations to which they belonged, and from whence they came. An amendatory act, passed in 1884, exempted vessels employed exclusively in the trade of the ports of the United States and those of the Dominion of Canada and of Mexico, from the provisions of the act until such time as they should be made applicable to passengers coming into the United States by land carriage.

In the following year the first Alien Contract Labor Law was passed. The act of February 26th, 1885, provided that it should be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation of any foreigner under contract expressed or implied previous to importation to perform labor or service in the United States, making such contract void, and subjecting the party contracting with the alien to a penalty of \$1000 for every such offence. The master of any vessel carrying such persons knowingly was made liable to a fine of \$500 for each and every such alien laborer, and could also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months. The act excepted citizens of foreign countries temporarily residing in the United States who might contract for labor, and it also permitted an individual to assist any member of his family, or any relative or personal friend, to come to the United States for the purpose of settlement. It also exempted professional actors, artists, lecturers and singers, and persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants, and skilled workmen in foreign countries who were engaged to perform labor in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States. Further legislation was necessary to enforce the Contract Labor Law of 1885, and an amendatory act was passed, February 23, 1887, which gave the Secretary of the Treasury power to deport, upon arrival, all aliens who had entered into contracts abroad, and since it was exceedingly difficult to detect such persons in the summary examination on arrival, another act, approved October 19, 1888, provided for their arrest if they had actually engaged in the labor they had contracted to perform within a period of one year after landing. A subsequent law, approved March 3, 1891, defines more clearly the class of immigrants who are not permitted to land in this country. It provides, "in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigra-

tion other than those concerning Chinese laborers : All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge ; persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of February 26th, 1885 ; but this section shall not be held to exclude persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or a friend who is not of the excluded classes under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe ; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to or exclude persons convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a 'felony, crime, infamous crime or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude' by the laws of the land, the country, or by the court convicting." Another section of this act amended the Contract Labor Law, making it inapplicable to ministers of any religious denomination, persons belonging to any recognized profession and professors of colleges and seminaries. It restricted the number of those who might assist persons to immigrate to this country, striking out the words "relative" and "personal friend," and making it lawful for an individual to assist a member of his family only. Prior to 1891, these acts were administered through state boards and state officials. In Philadelphia, for example, investigations were made and reports rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury by the State Board of Charities. The Act of 1891 provided that henceforth such work should be done by inspection officials of the United States. It further provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Immigration as an officer of the Treasury Department, and there now exists, in addition to the Commissioner-General of the Immigration Service at Washington, a Superintendent of Immigration at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the leading ports on the Pacific coast, as well as quite a force of inspectors at minor ports of entry ; and an act, approved March 3, 1893, known as the Stump Law, provided for the inspection of immigrants abroad before embarkation.

There is, therefore, as will be seen from this summary, sufficient legislation to give considerable protection from foreign paupers. A commission was appointed in June, 1894, by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the condition of the immigration service, and to suggest measures for its improvement, especially some legislation which might still further restrict immigration, and prevent excluded classes from coming over the Canadian border. This Commission reported October 7th, 1895, making recommendations on many minor points whereby existing legislation may be improved, and Congress is at present considering a bill embodying these suggestions, and requiring an educational qualification under reasonable conditions.

The officials of the Philadelphia almshouse, and those in charge of some of our charitable institutions, make repeated demands on the Commissioner of Immigration, quartered in Philadelphia, for reimbursement for the cost of relief granted alien paupers landed in this country within a period of one year. These claims are paid promptly from the Immigrants' Fund, and the pauper deported when on investigation the facts on which the claim is based can be substantiated. The principal rules which govern the inspection of immigrants, and the conditions under which they are deported as given in Circular No. 177 of the Treasury Department, and the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 25th, 1893, as at present in force, are given in Appendix V.

[Nine Annual Reports of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charity to the Secretary of the United States Treasury on "The Immigration Service at the Port of Philadelphia," the Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Immigration, on the Immigration service for the three fiscal years, June 30th, 1891, to June 30th, 1894; Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal year—June 30th, 1895; Report of the Immigration Investigating Commission, Washington, 1895.]

21. Care of Helpless and Dependent Children.

In the body of the Digest, all the Institutions pertaining to the care of children have been wisely grouped in one place. They will be found to be numerous and varied, ranging from the newer phases of children's relief work which find expression in the day nurseries, sometimes combined with free kinder-

gartens, to the permanent homes for orphaned, diseased and crippled children. Perhaps no phase of work appeals quite so strongly to the sympathies of the community as the work done for the suffering little ones. Of all the charities in this city I doubt whether any will be found doing better work for the cause of reform than the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Its officers and managers have studied patiently each succeeding problem that has presented itself in their work. Their fundamental principle is to take indigent children out of their environment and secure, if possible, homes for them in respectable families, and then, by visitation and careful inquiry, to follow and direct their development. We shall speak of the relative merits of the Boarding-out and Institutional systems later, but it is incumbent upon us to indicate here how the Children's Aid Society has endeavored to meet and solve the greatest difficulty connected with the boarding-out plan. It is not very difficult to find homes ready and willing to take these outcast children for a small remuneration, nor is it impossible to select homes where the children will be humanely if not kindly treated. The records of any such society contain numerous instances of cases in which children have been adopted into the best of homes, and treated with all kindness and tenderness that affectionate parents can bestow. Sometimes, however, even where outwardly the environment is favorable, there is a disposition either to sacrifice the child's best interests in the line of educational and moral training for the sake of the work it is able to perform in the family; or else, through ignorance and carelessness, to deprive the child of that training which is necessary to fit it for normal citizenship. Indeed, there are so often bad hereditary tendencies to be overcome in the case of pauper children that more than ordinary care in their moral and intellectual training is imperative. By a system of the most careful visitation and monthly registration of the history of each child in its charge has this Society succeeded in obtaining, in some measure at least, satisfactory results. The monthly reports to the Society come from the children themselves, from their teachers, indicating the grade attained in each of their studies and giving the names of the books they are using; from the pastors of the churches they are attending, reporting regularity or irregularity of attendance; from the superintendents of the Sunday Schools in which they are

placed, and from the paid agents of the Society, who make constant inspection of their surroundings. These methods are certainly far in advance of anything attempted by the public officials in most states and counties which adopt the boarding-out plan, and it would seem that they ought, with reasonable perseverance, to produce excellent results.

Not only is work among children a kind of charity that appeals most strongly to the sympathies of the average worker, it is also the most hopeful branch of all relief work. With the adult pauper too often the moral qualities are lacking, and inefficiency and perhaps vice have so indelibly stamped character that there is little hope of effecting a permanent cure. However bad the hereditary legacy of the little ones thrown on public care, there is always hope that they may be supplanted and in a measure corrected by wholesome environment.

In discussing the principles that should govern public policy it is necessary to draw the line between that branch of children's relief work which cares for destitute and abandoned infants (that is infants under two years of age) and those branches which deal with dependent children over two years of age. The success of what is sometimes called Rescue Work in the case of abandoned infants is largely measured by the death rate. It is almost impossible to care for any large number of very small children on the institutional plan. Each requires special care and attention. One attendant can scarcely look after more than six babies without being forced to neglect some of their imperative wants. This, together with the fact that so many of these abandoned children enter the world with a very weak or diseased physical heritage, and sometimes are not brought into an institution until they have endured considerable physical exposure, doubtless accounts for the very high death rate among those who have been in the institutions but for a few days. Professor Warner says: "This fact, that foundling hospitals are for the most part places where infants die, is not sufficiently appreciated by the public. A death rate of 97 per cent. per annum for children under 3 years of age is not uncommon. * * * It is not possible to raise babies by wholesale. The institution baby lacks, and must lack, that affectionate handling which gives exercise to the baby muscles and the zest to infant existence which makes it worth while for the child to live. Though the ward

of an asylum be flooded with sunlight, as it frequently is not, and, though the bed be clean and dry, as it generally is not, yet there still is lacking the light and warmth of affection and the gifts of personal attention." Abroad, the attempt has been made with a rather increasing percentage of good results to board out these infants with wet nurses, chiefly in the country with the wives of peasants. This has been attempted also in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which places children in the suburbs of Boston, sometimes attempting to bring them up on artificial feeding. The New York hospital for foundlings has attempted the same method, and Prof. Warner gives the following table, showing the results at this Institution :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of children cared for	2789	2751	2891	2962
Number of deaths	549	553	611	596
Death-rate	19.13	20.10	21.13	20.10

These results seem to be very good, but Professor Warner's source of information does not state how many of the total number of children cared for were over three years of age.

The boarding-out plan for infants as a policy for public relief is open to abuse, and the practice, followed by many foundling asylums prompted by humane motives, of receiving abandoned children according to some secret plan without asking any questions, must be condemned because of its social effects. It is of doubtful wisdom from any point of view. To quote again from Prof. Warner, "In most cases it is quite certain that to enable a mother to leave her infant is a gratuitous mistake; even if the child be illegitimate, her maternal instincts are the best thing about her—she is salvable through these or probably not at all. To give her facilities for deadening these instincts is to do her final harm. I called it a gratuitous blunder, because experience has shown that with a little kindly aid she can be enabled to keep the child and support herself and it. At the worst, she can go in an institution for a time, and nurse her child and another." The Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia has been quite successful in securing for cases where mother and child can be kept together,

places at service in the country, where oft-times, under the influences of a favorable environment, the mother's restoration in the best sense may be effected.

Passing from the consideration of this infant class to those older dependent children who have gained some hold on life, there are still many difficulties to be contended with before a wise public and private policy can be determined. One chief reform that has made progress in recent years is the removing of children from almshouses. Not only were most of our almshouses entirely unsuited in appliances for the care of children even when they were placed in separate wards; but not many years ago, in the vast majority of cases, children of tender years were placed in the same wards with adults, and brought under the influence of degrading, immoral and vicious inmates. In spite of the strenuous efforts in all sections of the country to eradicate this evil, the census of 1890 reported that there were still 4000 children under ten years of age in the almshouses of the United States. The law of Pennsylvania, as well as that of many other states, now requires children to be cared for separately outside of the almshouse, and this has given such institutions as the Children's Aid Society additional opportunities for co-operation with the public authorities and the exercise of their helpful functions in behalf of publicly-cared-for poor children.

With this exclusion of children from the almshouses it has been necessary to decide upon some policy for the State to pursue in fulfilling its duty towards this important element of the pauper population. Generally speaking, there are two methods, each with able champions, which have been discussed in considerable detail. The one is the institution plan, the other the boarding-out system. The institution plan has, perhaps, at the present time, the longest and best record to support it. Where a parent of a destitute child is still living and known to the authorities, he usually prefers to have the child in an institution where he knows it may be found and may be visited, and where it may be perhaps taken back again when it has reached an age when it can be economically useful to the parent. Wherever religious bodies have undertaken the care of the destitute of their own or other denominations, they have naturally preferred the institution plan because it offered a ready and easy means of instilling the religious principles for which they stand. Children themselves, knowing almost nothing of the subtle and enduring influences of

home life, have often indicated a preference for that sort of existence which the outward splendor of a large institution seems to promise. Lastly, both in the eyes of the managers of public and private charities, there is always something strangely delusive in the show which numbers make and in the visible results of money put in buildings and officials' uniforms. On the contrary, no one with sober judgment, on visiting a large institution devoted to the care of children, can fail to be deeply impressed with the fact that barracks may be good things for soldiers, but that they are no place for a normal and healthy development of child life. A home, be it ever so defective, is much more likely to furnish the chief requisites at this stage of existence. There seems to be little doubt that with the growing civic interest in all matters of public policy, accompanied with some measure of political reform, the institution plan is destined to decline, and the placing out system, or better called, the home plan, will increase in favor. More workers will be willing to devote time and effort to the work of inspection and supervision of children placed in homes, and more homes of the better sort will be opened to them in response to an increased responsibility to share in this work which properly falls to the community. Space will not permit a discussion of the moral defects usually found in children trained on the institutional plan. Suffice it to say that the results, so far as making them capable of entering the ordinary walks of life and of fulfilling the simplest duties in the home are concerned, have not gone far in favoring this method.

In Pennsylvania, in 1893, there were about thirteen hundred children being cared for by the public authorities. About one-sixth of these were still in the almshouses, and the remaining five-sixths in various institutions or being boarded out. The number cared for through private charities must be eight or ten times as many. Dr. Talcott Williams estimated, two years ago, when the statistics were gathered in Philadelphia, that some ninety-six hundred children were in institutions. Leaving out Girard College, with seventeen hundred under public management, we have about eight thousand children in the care of private institutions in Philadelphia alone.

Philadelphia furnishes an illustration of almost every type of children's relief association. With good hospital facilities for children, excellent homes for crippled children, good training schools for

the defectives, and a goodly array of orphan asylums, it would seem that we had the equipment for progressive work in this line of charity. Especially rapid has been our development in temporary relief for children. The growth in numbers of day nurseries, especially where combined with free kindergartens, supplies a long-felt need and offers a wonderful opportunity for helping the working classes. The Country Week Association has commended itself for so many years to the generosity of the public that it needs no special word of praise. The "Fresh Air" movement, as it is called, has attained such proportions in other cities as to be practically reduced to a definite department of relief work, and the encouragement and support granted to the Children's Country Week Association should be sufficient to enable it to work on a larger scale and to keep fully abreast with the most approved methods and machinery. All of this work, coming as it does more or less under the healthy influence of the Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, The Home Missionary Society and the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, makes the local outlook exceedingly hopeful. It ought to be possible to secure a larger measure of personal service from the citizens of Philadelphia, and we should endeavor to make a most satisfactory test of the home plan as opposed to the institutional, if more of our institutions themselves could be induced to experiment with the boarding-out plan.

[See Reports of National Conference of Charities and Correction for 1881, p. 286; 1877, p. 60; 1881, p. 271 ff.; "Report of Directors of the Poor," Pa., 1895; address of Dr. Talcott Williams, p. 65 ff.; Warner's "American Charities," chap. ix; Report of second section on the "Care of Dependent, Neglected and Wayward Children," International Congress of Charities," etc., Chicago, 1893.]

22. Care of the Insane and the Feeble-minded.

It is not easy to define clearly the characteristics of either of these classes. They should, however, be kept distinct, because the problems involved in the wise treatment of them differ considerably. The feeble-minded include imbeciles and idiots. They are generally harmless, and require kindness and gentleness in treatment, rather than restraint or discipline. They require protection often from themselves, while the public at large needs to be protected from the depredations of the insane.

Both classes have been increasing rapidly and in greater proportion than the population of this country as a whole. The rate, as given in the census statistics, for example, does not, however, represent the true increase. In the first place, the advance in medical science has made it possible in recent years to detect symptoms of insanity and feeble-mindedness more readily, and the improvements in hospital treatment have brought many persons into such institutions who formerly were entirely neglected. There has also been a growing tendency to eliminate the criminal insane from prisons and penitentiaries, and the insane and feeble-minded in almshouses, and to place them in institutions providing special treatment. Thus the numbers housed in special institutions and the demand for increased accommodations in State Hospitals for the Insane does not necessarily mean that the proportion of increase indicates a corresponding increase in the prevalence of insanity. Undoubtedly there has been and will be a steady increase in these classes. This is due to the severe competition and struggle in modern business life, to the greater strain imposed upon the nervous system by the very conditions of life in large cities, and to the increased pressure in a transition period, when old standards of conduct are passing away, and when there are so many vexed problems in the daily life of every individual, calling for a larger expenditure of nervous energy than formerly.

We are concerned here, chiefly, with the poor and pauper element in these classes, and, undoubtedly, a prominent cause of the increase of insanity in this element of the population, and especially of the increase of feeble-mindedness, is due to the widespread use of stimulants, and to the general vice and unsanitary living in the congested districts of large cities. Much greater care should be

exercised by those dealing with these classes, to eliminate all feeble-minded and even harmlessly insane persons from the community at large. Ample provision should be made by both public and private charity for the housing of both of them. The public welfare is threatened with far too great a burden if we allow these persons to propagate their kind, and to prey upon the public.

The Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital is always overcrowded, and additional provision must be made before long to afford facilities so that that institution can receive and properly treat a larger number of patients. The Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, known as Kirkbride's, though a private institution, admits a number of worthy cases, either free or at a reduced cost, on application to its managers. The State Asylum at Harrisburg and that at Norristown are both crowded beyond their capacity, and the new asylum at Wernersville, devoted especially to the chronic cases, will soon be unable to receive additional inmates. An urgent appeal has already been made to the Legislature for additional accommodations and for the erection of new hospitals. This movement is part of a wise public policy. It will be cheaper in the end for the state to take prompt measures, even at a great cost, to furnish abundant room for the indigent insane and feeble-minded, rather than to bear the expense in the future of supporting their offspring, and suffering the social damage they can inflict if allowed to remain at large. The dictates of humanity demand also that these suffering ones, deprived of reason, should be better cared for.

Philadelphia is fortunate in having so near at hand an able institution for the care of feeble-minded children. The work begun at Elwyn by Dr. Kerlin and continued by his successor, Dr. Barr, stands second to none in the United States. This institution is partly a school and partly a hospital. While little can be done in many cases to effect a cure, the feeble-minded are capable of some development, and their existence can be rendered more bearable when they are given suitable occupations for mind and body. Likewise in the care of the insane great improvements in treatment are taking place. The non-restraint system is finding general acceptance, and gradually light and suitable employments are furnished them with splendid results.

Since the treatment of both of these classes involves the granting to institutions the power to restrain the freedom of their

inmates and to detain them without their consent, it has always been a difficult problem to secure legislation that will give abundant protection to all parties concerned. On no subject is public opinion more sensitive than it is in cases of reported negligence or maltreatment of the inmates of such institutions. It is always unfortunate for the discipline and work of any institution when it has to be subjected to official investigation. The inmates are easily aroused, and are naturally suspicious of those in whose charge they are placed, and whenever possible, investigations, if necessary, should be conducted with the strictest privacy, instead of being made conspicuously public through the press. So much thought has been devoted to legislative remedies for existing evils in these institutions that steady progress has been made in many states. Mr. George L. Harrison, for many years the President of the State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania, has published an exhaustive treatise on "Legislation on Insanity." It was at the time of its publication a complete collection of the lunacy laws of the states and territories of the United States down to the year 1883 inclusive, with some space also devoted to legislation in England, Canada, Germany and France. In the section on Pennsylvania will be found the laws providing for the establishment and administration of the state hospitals at Harrisburg, Dicksmont, Norristown, Warren and Danville. The Wernersville Hospital was established later, and is therefore not included in this volume. The present lunacy law and the work of the Committee on Lunacy have been described in another section.* The custodial care of the feeble-minded and state provision for this class are matters of but recent origin, but they must receive greater attention as the importance of natural selection is appreciated. The insane are apparently more detrimental to society, but in reality, the feeble-minded are capable of inflicting greater evils.

[See "Legislation on Insanity," by George L. Harrison, LL. D., privately printed, Philadelphia, 1884, pp. 1119. National Congress of Charities and Correction, 1888, committee report on "The Commitment and Detention of the Insane." Warner, "American Charities," chapters XI and XII; Reports of the Committee on Lunacy.]

* Section XV, page lxxi; see also Appendix III.

23. The Unemployed and Tramp Class.

In all periods of industrial depression, perhaps the greatest difficulty in relief work is occasioned by the exceptionally large number of unemployed. Where a person is willing to work and at the same time it is almost impossible to find anything for him to do, it is extremely difficult to decide wisely what steps to take. We passed through, in the winter of 1893-4, such a period of financial depression, when a large number of persons who had previously been self-supporting were thrown out of work. Artificial expedients for creating work were adopted in many communities. In Philadelphia, the Citizen's Permanent Relief Committee, an organization that had been in existence since the year 1878, was pressed into service. Large sums of money were raised, and through an arrangement with the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, unemployed men were placed at work for a limited number of days each week, the committee paying a dollar per day for the labor. Branches in nearly all the wards opened offices, and through this channel over 3,500 men were put at work.

A Labor Bureau was established in each of the ward branches, and a register was opened, so that those out of employment could register their names and addresses. Citizens were requested to give employment to persons wherever possible in making repairs to their property, in the grading of grounds, cleaning of houses, cellars and yards, painting of fences, outbuildings, woodwork, and anything that would employ labor, and they were asked to notify the presidents of the ward branches whenever they could give such employment. About 6000 persons were thus provided for, and the rolls of the committee relieved of over 24,000. The Director of Public Works furnished employment for 91 men, and thus relieved the committee of 432 persons. Sewing bureaus were opened for women. The wives of unemployed mechanics were paid fifty cents per day for making garments, the material being purchased by the ladies managing the bureaus and paid for by the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee. In this way 2054 women were given employment. In some cases money was loaned out of the funds of the Relief Committee by the officers of the ward branches, and a number of the notes issued to the unemployed, who borrowed money in this way based on no other security than their honor, have since been paid. In addition

to these methods of dealing with the unemployed, the Philadelphia Relief Committee during that winter gave considerable outdoor relief directly in the form of coal and groceries. All over the country the record for that year is pretty much the same. Exceptional facilities for dealing with the problem of unemployment were necessary in every case. In some cities stricter measures to prevent pauperizing were adopted than in others. Some communities gave no relief except in return for labor rendered. The best account of all this exceptional relief work is to be found in the report of the Massachusetts board specially constituted to investigate the subject of the unemployed, but these were exceptional measures applied to an emergency that, it is to be hoped, will not arise again in the near future.

The unemployed however, like the poor, we have always with us, and the question still remains, "What shall we do with them in normal times?" We find that they may be divided generally into three classes. The first class includes tramps and those who have no real desire to work. These are persons who simply make lack of employment the excuse which they give in order to have their wants filled in the way they desire, and to be allowed to roam about. This class has always been more or less numerous in all communities. It will increase just in proportion to the encouragement it receives. In any given locality this has been the record of all experience from the time of the Elizabethan laws to suppress vagabondage down through the history of English and American Poor Law Legislation. The best means of dealing with this class is to apply the work test through some such agency as the wood yard, and if that is not accepted, then to take very strict correctional measures. Wherever the police are watchful and the House of Correction offered instead of free lodgings in station houses, the community is relieved from further trouble with this element.

The second class of unemployed is made up largely of those who are inefficient or physically weak and unable to make any sustained effort. These persons are often willing to do something, but are incapable of participation in any but the crudest forms of day labor; even when such labor as they can perform is found for them, they usually accomplish so little on account of laziness or physical incapacity, that they can earn but little. This is the most difficult class of the unemployed with which we have to deal. They are

destined to be more or less of a burden on charitably disposed persons who will give them odd jobs to do, and bear with their shortcomings and infirmities ; otherwise there is no hope for them, and they must be regarded as suitable candidates for the almshouse. Where families composed of such persons are under efficient supervision, such as, for example, that which should be furnished by the visitors in Charity Organization work, there is often here a field for private societies to do really helpful work in supplementing their earnings.

The third class of unemployed comprises those ordinarily efficient laborers who may be temporarily out of work or displaced in their respective occupations through the introduction of machinery, or through other changed industrial conditions. Such persons are often among those most worthy of help. Ordinarily, an efficient mechanic thrown out of work in his particular trade can adapt himself to some other occupation sufficiently well to continue self-supporting, although he may not be as well off as he was under the old conditions. For persons of sufficient ability temporarily out of work, the Labor Bureau or Exchange is the best source of relief. To this end, some cities have established municipal labor bureaus, and in others charitable societies have attempted to supply this need. There has been recently established in New York city the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, which is a model of this kind. It is conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, but placed under entirely separate management, and in a different building from the Society itself, so that it may operate as a business enterprise. It investigates its applicants very thoroughly, and weeds out all incompetent persons. It recommends to employers of labor only those who are qualified for the work required, and has, in a short period of existence, been extremely successful in placing those admitted to its lists. Labor bureaus under municipal control, and those established by charitable societies, are too apt to accept unemployed persons belonging in the first two classes we have indicated here, and to recommend so many unworthy and incompetent laborers that they soon lose favor with employers, and thus become ineffectual remedies. Some means of protecting the efficient and worthy unemployed from the extortions of employment bureaus and agencies of a purely private character should be taken in every large city.

[Report of the Massachusetts board to investigate the subject of the Unemployed, March 13th, 1895, Boston, 1895, pp. 802 ; Report of Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of Philadelphia, 1894 ; Warner's "American Charities," Chap. VIII, on "The Unemployed and the Homeless Poor;" "Unemployment," by Horace G. Wadlin ; Twenty-fourth Annual Report of Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Boston, 1894.]

24. Hospitals, Dispensaries and Free Medical Aid.

Care for the sick may be said to be the primary form of all relief, and the stage of efficiency to which it has attained in any community is usually the measure of the charitable effort in all lines in that community. In examining the list of hospitals and dispensaries in Philadelphia, one cannot deny that a vast effort is being made to supply the needs of our large population. In spite of frequent reports of overcrowding in some of the hospitals in this city, their history warrants us in believing that their managers are making constant attempts to keep up with modern appliances and to meet the full needs of the community. On the whole, they are successful in obtaining adequate support for a progressive development in this important branch of charity. Many of these institutions are under the control of religious denominations, and yet admission is granted without distinction of race, color or creed, except in a few institutions which are destined for the care of a limited class of patients. This fact is indicated usually in the name of the institution. All of the hospitals have a limited number of endowed free beds for which qualifications sometimes other than that of inability to pay are demanded, but usually here as elsewhere, if there are vacancies a very liberal policy is pursued. The charge made for patients able to pay varies in different institutions from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per week for a bed in the wards, which price includes the patient's board, medical and surgical advice from the hospital staff, necessary nursing and medicines. The price of private rooms in the hospitals varies still more than the charges made for beds in the wards. This is due naturally to a wider variation in the accommodations offered. In some cases, private patients are permitted to retain the attendance of their own physicians, and to select their own nurses ; otherwise

professional attendance and nursing are supplied by the hospital. Few hospitals are entirely free, but none refuse to admit a destitute patient so long as there are vacant beds in the wards. Contagious diseases, as a rule, are not treated in the general hospitals. Exceptions, however, are often made in cases of typhoid fever, measles in rare instances, and phthisis, which is now considered contagious. The hospitals continue to admit phthisis patients to their wards with little regard for the precautions that many physicians consider necessary to prevent the spread of this disease.

Most of the hospitals have, within recent years, established training schools for nurses, with courses of instruction ranging from one to three years. A vast amount of information concerning the administration of hospitals and the financial problems which most of our hospitals in this country have to face is readily accessible to the public. Specially worthy of mention are the encyclopædic Report on Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing, prepared under the direction of Drs. John S. Billings and Henry M. Hurd for the third section of the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, and Burdett's Hospital and Charities Annual, published yearly in London, which discusses fully hospital conditions and problems in Great Britain, and contains at the same time much information respecting hospital work in other countries. The Philadelphia Medical Directory, together with the publications of the County Medical Association, are rich sources of information for this locality.

The free dispensary is a modern form of medical relief. It is growing rapidly in importance, and many abuses of its proper mission have become manifest. The first medical dispensary as a distinct institution was the "Royal General Dispensary," attached in 1770 to St Bartholomew's Hospital in London. To Philadelphia belongs the honor of having established the first dispensary in America. It was organized in April, 1786, under the name of "The Philadelphia Dispensary," and incorporated in 1796. Its charter defined its purpose to be "to afford relief to the poor in those cases where removal to a public hospital would for any approved reason be ineligible." It was sustained by the contributions of its members, who paid an annual fee of one guinea. A Society of Friends sent out the call to the ladies and gentlemen of

Philadelphia to attend a public meeting at the City Tavern, at which the purpose of the dispensary was explained. Among the early members were Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and Charles Biddle. The second dispensary in America was organized in 1791 under the auspices of the New York City Medical Society, and known as "The New York Dispensary." The Boston Chamber of Commerce established one in 1796, and in Baltimore a General Dispensary was organized in 1801 and chartered in 1807. Thus the movement for free dispensaries may be said to have originated in America at the beginning of this century.

Various methods have been tried abroad in order to determine who shall be granted free dispensary service. In London tickets for admission to a dispensary are issued on recommendation of the subscribers and of attending physicians. In Germany, France and Austria usually any one receives free treatment and no questions are asked in the out-patient departments of the hospitals. In Philadelphia, at the present time, we find that almost all the hospitals have free dispensaries attached, while many of them have a number of special dispensaries for special diseases and infirmities. Besides, there are a number of general dispensaries, a number of homeopathic dispensaries and many churches and societies that dispense free medical aid. In recent years the competition of rival medical schools, the growth in numbers of specialists in medicine and surgery, the increased number of medical students who desire practical training and experience, are factors in all our large cities which have caused the dispensaries to seek for patients. Formerly it was supposed that free medical aid was to be given only to those unable to pay for relief, but now many persons able to pay are actually urged to go to the free dispensary. The growth in dispensary practice so far as it has brought to the poor the possibility of receiving the best medical aid is justifiable, but where these institutions encourage those who are able to pay reasonable compensation, or part at least of the cost of their relief, it is a pauperizing agency. In nearly all dispensaries, no fixed charge is made; patients are sometimes asked to pay whatever they can afford. No investigation is made of their ability to pay, and whenever they say they are unable, they are without further question, examined, prescribed for or treated. In some cases a small charge is made for medicines only, but in many dispensaries

medicines also are given entirely free. To what extent dispensary practice has had pauperizing effects in Philadelphia is not statistically known. Every general observer, however, is aware that a large percentage of the cases actually treated are persons quite able to pay something for the service rendered. There is great need for reform in our dispensary system, but under existing conditions it is difficult for any single dispensary to start this reform unless there is a general movement whereby the interests of no particular school or hospital or group of specialists will be sacrificed. At present unjust demands are made on the time and services of our ablest physicians; help is received in many cases by the unworthy at the expense of the worthy cases, and the local practicing physician is often needlessly discouraged. Mr. Charles C. Savage, of New York, in an excellent article on "Dispensaries Historically and Locally Considered," speaks more hopefully of the outlook in New York City, where these institutions are better systematized. The nine general dispensaries in New York City, at a meeting of their representatives, agreed to district the city, so that each has a definite territory within which the physicians of the dispensary visit. They give relief, however, to applicants at the dispensary with little notice of where they live. Mr. Savage says that originally all the dispensaries furnished medicines free, but now the practice is varied. The general dispensaries agreed, at a conference, in 1878, to charge all able to pay the uniform price of ten cents for each prescription, and the result has been that 85 per cent. of those going to the dispensaries, and 70 per cent. of all patients visited in their homes have paid this fee without the slightest inconvenience. These general dispensaries in New York City have visiting physicians attached to each, who are paid a salary by the dispensary, and whose visits are confined to the special district agreed upon. These districts cover the whole city. Maternity cases are not treated by the dispensary because there are several maternity hospitals, some of which send physicians to the house. In 1892 the midwifery dispensary treated 2071 patients, nearly all of whom were foreign born. In New York there are, besides these general dispensaries, out-patient or dispensary departments in nearly all the hospitals. These do not, as a rule, attend patients in their homes, but do a large gratuitous service in annexes to the hospital. There is, also, an increasing

number of hospitals for special medical and surgical diseases, the first one of which was organized in 1820, and is known as the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Lastly, there is an increasing number of homeopathic dispensaries. In all, New York has sixteen dispensaries governed by boards of managers or trustees, who raise funds for their maintenance and appoint their medical staffs. All this relief is in addition to the facilities offered by churches, missions, secret and trade societies, and the work done by the public hospitals and the dispensaries of the city Department of Charities and Correction. In Philadelphia the city Department of Charities and Correction has adopted the district physicians' system, whereby twenty-five allopathic and twenty-five homœopathic physicians are assigned to twenty-five districts, covering the city. In each of these districts there is also designated a district apothecary, who fills prescriptions given by the district physicians, free of charge. For a list of these physicians see Appendix IV. The department, therefore, has not established any free City Dispensaries.

The abuses of the privileges granted by the private dispensaries are not confined to this city or this country. The statistics of England indicate that one person in four of the population of London and Manchester accepts free medical aid; one in three is given for Liverpool, Edinburgh and Birmingham; one in two for Dublin, and one in six for Glasgow. Mr. Burdett estimates that we must add 50 per cent. to these figures in order to cover those receiving free medical aid from the poor law dispensaries. In New York it is usually supposed that one in four of the population receives free medical aid during the year. These statistics are doubtless greatly exaggerated. It is difficult to make due allowance for persons who go several times during the year to the same dispensary. As a rule they are recorded only once, although they make several visits, until they are discharged as cured of the complaint entered on their application card, but if they come back some time again during the year and are entered on another card, perhaps for another disease, they are counted as if they were new patients. Again, in our city population there are many persons who have a morbid appetite for medicines, and go about from dispensary to dispensary. However gross the abuses of and however many the faults in dispensary practice, the free medical dispensary is an absolutely necessary

requirement of modern philanthropy ; the thought of abolishing it altogether cannot be entertained for one moment. Far-reaching reforms in its management are necessary ; perhaps the first step required will be investigation through the agency of a Charity Organization Society or some other regularly constituted body. All applicants for free aid should have their ability to pay questioned. Of course, relief must be granted at once in many cases, and perhaps some form of legislation will be necessary in order to enable the dispensary to legally collect a moderate compensation for advice and for medicine from those persons who, upon investigation, are proven able to pay. An intermediary step in the direction of reform in Philadelphia will doubtless be along the lines already followed in New York City, namely, co-operation to secure uniform methods in existing dispensaries and a moderate uniform charge for medicines.

In London there are many provident dispensaries, each with a membership composed of persons who pay a small monthly sum and are entitled to free medical assistance when in need. Some such co-operative plan has frequently been tried with success among the employees of large industrial establishments in this city ; similar plans are followed by many beneficial associations. There is no reason why a large part of the poor but independent laboring population should not in this way secure able medical attendance at a reasonable cost and be entirely independent of the free dispensary.

Poor persons should be warned not to accept advice and relief from private dispensaries without an understanding of what charge will be made. Many physicians have adopted the dispensary name and plan in conjunction with their private offices, and while they sometimes give free relief, it is usually expected that the applicant will pay. Poor persons, often deceived by the word "dispensary," do not understand that any pay is expected, and sometimes unknowingly contract bills that cripple their financial resources.

The general public ought to contribute more equally to the support of hospitals and institutions for the relief of the sick. It is a cause that appeals to the sympathies of the whole population, and more opportunity should be given to the masses to contribute small amounts to hospital support. In Philadelphia the financial burden resting upon the managers of our hos-

pitals is a severe one, and entirely too small a percentage of our population responds to the call for help. London and New York each year have their Hospital Sunday and Hospital Saturday, on which days church goers and non-church goers are urged by all kinds of united public appeals to do their share in support of a most worthy charity. Many of our religious denominations in Philadelphia have their Hospital Sunday, when collections are made for the hospitals under their care, but no genuinely democratic secular appeal for small contributions is made.

[See Vol. on Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Nursing, Report of Sec. III, International Congress of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy, Baltimore, 1894; article on "Dispensaries Historically and Locally Considered," by Chas. C. Savage, p. 630 ff; Burdett's "Hospital and Charities Annual," London, 1895.]

25. Wayfarers' Lodges and Wood Yards.

The wood yard and the lodge embody two separate ideas; the one is intended to furnish a work test, the other to grant relief in worthy cases to homeless persons seeking for work. The first establishment of this kind in Philadelphia, was the outcome of the efforts of a committee representing the Board of Directors of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Ward Charity Organization Societies, which raised a sum of money sufficient to equip an old frame building at 1720-22 Lombard Street. Here about twenty-five men could be employed at one time in sawing and splitting wood, which was brought from the South and, when cut up, sold at market prices for kindling. Small daily wages were paid to the workers, and those sent by the officers of the four associations interested were employed, any vacancies remaining being filled by persons sent by other associations, or by the general public. Dr. Walk, in speaking of this first effort, says, "The product of the labor was sold wherever a market could be found for it. A fair measure of success attended this enterprise; it proved very useful as a labor test, and a great many lazy beggars were sifted out. It also did some good in providing a little pay for industrious men out of employment, but the margin of profit upon the business of manufacturing fire-wood was so small, that although the wages paid were low, a deficit could not

be avoided." In 1883, an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania was passed recognizing wayfarers' lodges and granting them certain police powers to detain persons accepting shelter until they paid for the same by their work. The original wood yard in Philadelphia gave no shelter or food, and the records of the station houses and the testimony of those who recollect the amount of street begging for lodging, carried on in Philadelphia, testify that the city was pestered with a large vagrant and tramp element. In 1882 it was reported that the station houses furnished 77,432 lodgings. The society for organizing charity announced its intention, in 1883, of establishing under the authority of the Act of the Legislature, two lodges, similar to that in Boston, and to the Casual Wards in London, and further stated, that one of these would be located in the northern and one in the southern section of the city. The fifth annual report of the Society stated that each lodge would be in charge of a competent superintendent, who would be a special officer, and that it would be fitted up with an office for registering the lodgers, kitchen and dining rooms for preparing the food and feeding them, lodging room with clean, comfortable beds; a number of rooms for bathing the men, and a hot chamber for disinfecting and cleaning the clothing. Thus it was proposed to give food, bath and lodging to persons received and to enable them the following morning to do sufficient work to pay for the same. It was hoped in this way to make the wood yard and the lodge self-supporting. The Act of the Legislature referred to, provided also for the discretionary abolition on the part of the municipal authorities, of station house lodgings. The two chief sections of this Act were as follows:

"SEC. I. That whenever in any city of the first class in the Commonwealth there shall be established two or more wayfarers' lodges, or places where homeless and destitute persons can be fed and sheltered during the night by an association of citizens, for organizing charity or for charitable purposes, and such association shall ask any person who shall receive shelter and food in any such lodge, and shall have been notified before their admission that they will be required to labor in return therefor, to perform work for a space not exceeding four hours in return for such shelter and food, and the person so receiving shelter and food shall refuse to perform the work and shall be physically able to work, it shall be

the duty of the superintendent or any other officer of such lodge to cause such person to be brought therewith before a magistrate of such city, and upon proof before him that such person has received shelter and food in such lodge and has refused to perform work for a space of four hours in return therefor and is physically able to perform the work demanded, it shall be duty of such magistrate to commit such person to the House of Correction as a vagrant, for a period not exceeding 90 days nor less than 30 days.

SEC. III.—As soon as the said Wayfarers' Lodge shall have been made ready to receive applicants and proper notice thereof shall have been given to the municipal authorities of the city, the said municipal authorities shall therefore prohibit the admission for the purpose of remaining over night at the station house or other similar places, of any person so far as in their judgment the same may be expedient and practicable."

The Wayfarers' Lodge on Lombard Street was formally opened by the Society for Organizing Charity in April, 1884. Two tenement houses were leased for the purpose, and were fitted up with steam apparatus, etc., at a cost of \$3372.16. They furnished accommodations for fifty-five men and fifteen women. In the same year, a second lodge with a much larger capacity was opened at No. 80 Laurel Street in the northeast section of the city. At both of these lodges persons are received in the order in which they apply, whether they come on their own responsibility or are sent by the district association, citizens, the police, or benevolent societies. A record is kept of the name and nationality of each applicant. Supper, consisting of boiled rice, stewed fruit, half a loaf of bread, and tea, is furnished. Before retiring each one is required to take a bath, suitable tubs and warm water being provided therefor. They are furnished with clean night garments, and their own clothing steamed, cleansed and renovated. Breakfast consists of soup, made of beef or mutton with the addition of barley, beans, rice or potatoes, a half loaf of bread, and coffee. Occasionally, a hash or stew is substituted for the soup. After breakfast, the men are given one-eighth of a cord of wood to saw, which task some of the men accomplish in less than two hours. Those physically weak are not required to saw wood, but are put at work filling boxes or making fagots. Dinner, consisting of food similar to that given for breakfast, is furnished to those who desire it and

are willing to give one hour's additional labor. The women are required to clean the dormitories, make the beds, and wash the clothing, and those not able to do this work sew carpet rags, and do other light work. As a rule, no one is kept over three successive days, but permission for an extension of time is sometimes granted on application to the central office. In this way, worthy persons who are seeking permanent work, or have prospects of getting work, are often kept for a week or ten days, though the lodges are intended as a place only for temporary shelter.

Five to eight hundred cords of wood are sold annually at retail and a much larger quantity could be easily manufactured by labor employed in this way, if a ready market could be found for it. In 1891, the Legislature of Pennsylvania made an appropriation of \$5000 a year to aid these lodges. This appropriation was cut down in 1895 to \$2500. The reduction was due to the exigencies of the State Treasury at the time, and not to any diminished confidence in the work.

The facilities offered by these lodges are scarcely adequate to the demands, nor will their present condition compare favorably with the development and present status of similar work in other cities. The Lombard Street Lodge is frequently overcrowded, and oft-times on the severest winter nights, when the justification for the existence of the lodge is greatest, many men must be turned away because of lack of room. They are usually sent to the other lodge, but this is a long trip, and often a great hardship on those who have wandered about all day, and are weak from fatigue and exposure. The Laurel Street Lodge, too, is sometimes overcrowded; both buildings are but poorly equipped for their purpose, and it is difficult to make the bathing facilities and the ventilation of the sleeping rooms as good as are found elsewhere in similar institutions. Boston and Baltimore have both made municipal efforts in this direction. In 1878, the Board of Overseers of the Poor of the City of Boston established a Wayfarers' Lodge, with the intention of doing away with the tramp evil so far as possible. Prior to that time, tramps who came to Boston were allowed to sleep in the station house over night, and were turned adrift in the morning without having had any opportunity to labor, or in any way recompense the city for their accommodation. The lodge, as established under municipal control, put a stop to the lodging at station houses

for a time, but gradually the police got into the habit again of receiving tramp lodgers, until, in the winter of 1893-4, they actually harbored a larger number than the Wayfarers' Lodge. There was a conference between the Board of Police and the Board of Overseers of the Poor, with the result that on December 11, 1894, the police discontinued the lodging of tramps, save in a few exceptional cases. Since the police averaged a hundred or more lodgers in the station house every night during the previous winter, the lodge made exceptional arrangements to receive a large increase as a result of the enforcement of the new rule, and it was kept open until half-past two o'clock in the morning, instead of closing at ten in the evening, as it had previously done. Strange as it may seem, the number of persons accommodated at the lodge not only showed no increase immediately upon the adoption of the new rule, but has shown no increase since, and the report for the year, February 1st, 1894, to January 31st, 1895, recorded a smaller number of men than the previous year. This indicates clearly that the tramp element has no desire to pay its way, and the tramps finding that on their arrival in Boston they must take a bath and perform a certain amount of work in return for their night's lodging and breakfast, preferred to remain in the adjoining towns where the police stations or town authorities took care of them, without asking for any equivalent. The Municipal Lodge in Boston, in the year 1894, furnished 74,568 meals, and the total number of lodgers during the year was 32,508, of whom over half were Americans, and 12,000 Irish or English. A recent report of the Board of Overseers stated that the Legislature of Massachusetts is considering the passage of an act for the compulsory establishment of institutions similar to the Wayfarers' Lodge, in all the cities and large towns of that state. New York has now a well-equipped modern building under the management of its Charity Organization Society for this purpose. In no case is the business carried on entirely self-supporting. This is partly due to the fact that the wood yards must compete with private enterprises, which employ machinery for cutting wood. In the Boston wood-yard some machinery is used, but this cannot be introduced extensively without defeating the end for which the lodge and wood-yard is organized, namely, to furnish work requiring very little skill. In New York, the committee in charge of the Wayfarers' Lodge and Wood Yard has adopted a

scheme by which the public contributes to the expense through the purchase of tickets, to be given to persons begging for lodging. The tickets are of two kinds—one for men with homes, which entitles the bearer to work in the wood yard to the amount of 50 cents, and the other kind for men without homes, which entitles the bearer to a lodging, a bath, and two meals at the Lodge in return for his work. The first kind of ticket is sold in books of five for a dollar, and the second in books of ten for a dollar. These tickets have been very extensively bought by societies, churches, and individuals, who desire to dispense charity, and at the same time apply the work-test. Thus, for any poor man with a family and home of his own who might ask for relief, an individual at a cost of 20 cents can send him where he can get work that will yield him 50 cents; and in the case of homeless men seeking lodging, at a cost of 10 cents one is able to furnish him lodging, and two meals, for which he is asked to do from two to three hours' work. It may be an open question whether these lodges can be best administered under municipal ownership. It is certain that they are destined to be permanent agencies of a very useful character in dealing with a certain class of worthy poor persons, and in suppressing street and house begging and vagrancy. If they are to be sustained by private charitable effort, some scheme similar to that adopted in New York, whereby a large number of persons can co-operate in their financial support will be necessary, and should receive the hearty approval of the public.

The work the Philadelphia lodges have done in the first decade of their existence may be studied from the table, on next page, which shows the number of persons helped and the relative proportion of men, women and children in the various years. From the table one can easily calculate the percentage of frequency of visits or the length of sojourn of the persons sheltered in the lodges.

[See Annual Reports of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity; Annual Reports of the Charity Organization Society of New York; City Documents of Boston; Monthly Register of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, May, 1892, article by Dr. James W. Walk on "The Wayfarers' Lodges."]

LODGINGS AND MEALS AT THE WAYFARERS' LODGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Year.	LODGINGS.						MEALS.				TOTALS FOR LODGES NOS. 1 AND 2 COMBINED.						
	Men.		Women.		Children.		Totals.		Lodge No. 1.		Lodge No. 2.		Lodge-ings.	Meals.	Lodgers.		Totals.
															Men.	Women.	
	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Lodge No. 1.	Lodge No. 2.	Men.	Women.	Chil- dren.				
1895	15,456	32,272	2,713	5,199	335	526	18,504	37,997	41,570	68,794	56,501	110,364	20,648	965	153	21,766	
1894	15,785	32,482	2,845	3,932	208	288	18,838	36,702	38,465	59,490	55,540	97,955	24,818	971	136	25,925	
1893	12,167	17,096	2,394	2,241	366	210	14,927	19,547	29,700	31,359	34,474	61,059	15,848	857	162	16,857	
1892* (15 months)	12,761	13,573	2,784	2,103	352	389	15,897	16,059	30,611	29,851	31,956	60,662	14,336	924	216	15,476	
1890-91†	9,590	13,026	2,592	2,327	562	441	12,691	15,794	23,076	30,110	28,485	53,486	12,335	859	195	13,389	
1889-90	10,295	14,271	2,326	2,257	833	429	13,454	16,957	25,896	32,964	30,406	58,860	12,694	900	254	13,848	
1888-89	10,058	13,706	2,427	2,120	770	641	13,255	16,467	26,334	21,952	29,722	58,286	12,676	978	275	13,929	
1887-88	9,488	16,290	2,689	1,750	720	630	12,897	18,670	25,447	26,078	31,567	51,525	14,477	1,063	238	15,778	
1886-87	9,341	18,106	2,525	2,002	1,126	548	112,992	20,656	27,326	35,183	33,628	62,509	11,122	1,157	323	12,602	
1885-86											31,492	68,120	7,341	951	360	8,652	
1884-85‡											20,309	50,700	3,132	384	203	3,719	
1884‡ (7 months)											9,523	26,744	1,902	174	72	2,148	

* From October 1, 1891, to December 31, 1892.

† Prior to the report for 1892, the reports cover fiscal years, from October 1st to September 31st.

‡ Lodge No. 2, located at No. 80 Laurel Street, was opened in June, 1885.

§ Lodge No. 1, located at 1718 Lombard Street, was opened under the management of the Central Society in March, 1884.

26. Provident Loan Associations and Pawnshops.

The average recipient of relief is lacking in those qualities which enable him to save during times of comparative prosperity. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Many societies have found it less expensive to employ a collector who will visit the families in their care, and help them to lay by a small amount regularly when they are earning fair wages, then to employ the same machinery to dole out relief in the hour of necessity. Thus we have established the Collecting Savings Banks, Postal Savings Banks, Penny Provident Funds, Provident Loan Associations, etc., in our various large cities. That type of association known as the Provident Loan is perhaps the oldest, and competes to some extent with the average pawnshop. It is protective in character, and endeavors to meet the temporary needs of the poor without subjecting them to the exorbitant charges of the private pawnshops. The Penny Provident Funds and the Savings Banks, on the other hand, are purely preventive measures, intended to stimulate habits of thrift. They are chiefly educational in character, and, managed on a philanthropic basis, are rarely self supporting from a business point of view. The best examples of the Loan Association are those of the Workingmen's Loan Association of Boston, chartered in 1888; the Provident Loan Society of New York, chartered in 1894; and the Philadelphia Loan Society, organized in 1894. In many western cities attempts have been made to protect the worthy poor from extortion at the hands of the ordinary pawnbroker. In Philadelphia, pawnshops are not allowed by law to charge over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month. It is very difficult, however, to enforce any such law, and the customary charges are considerably above this. In Boston, the rate of interest charged has varied from 3 to 10 per cent. per month.

The Workingmen's Loan Association was established to do business on the chattel mortgage plan. The laws of the state of Massachusetts do not give the landlord the right to seize furniture and household goods mortgaged in this way, and by exerting some care the association was enabled to do a safe business, and to make loans, charging one per cent. per month. An additional charge was made on the making of each loan sufficient to cover all the money expended in investigation and recording the mortgage,

and to give the company in ordinary cases \$1.65 for the time spent in appraisal and drawing papers. Most of the loans of the company are made on the chattel mortgage of furniture and household effects, and are recorded, according to law, in the city or town hall where the borrower resides, and also in the city or town hall where he principally does business. Formerly a few loans were made by the Boston Association on pledges of jewelry, but this has been discontinued. Loans are often made on insurance policies, having a cash surrender value; on second mortgages of real estate; endorsed notes, stock, and other securities. On March 1, 1893, one-thirteenth of all outstanding loans of the company were on such miscellaneous securities, and the remaining twelve-thirteenths on the chattel mortgage of furniture. An important feature of the Boston scheme is an arrangement by which the borrower contracts to pay interest and small installments of the principal together in monthly payments. In this way the company's risk diminishes steadily, and the loss from goods deteriorating in value from use is generally more than made up. The borrower also is a gainer by this arrangement, since he never has to face the burden of paying his whole debt at one time. In the first five years of its existence the company earned on an average over five per cent; in some years actually six per cent. The total amount of loans made amounted to \$449,673.17, and of that amount, the loans repaid aggregated \$326,837.09. The bad debts in the same period amounted to \$5240.17, which indicates a comparatively small percentage of loss. In the two succeeding years ending April 18, 1895, the Workingmen's Loan Association paid six per cent. interest on its capital stock, which amounted to \$90,400, and closed each year with a surplus. The loans made in 1894 and 1895 were \$109,702.21 and \$119,732.98 respectively.

The Provident Loan Society of New York is modelled on the "Mont de Piété," an institution well known in Paris, and throughout France and Italy, and similar in some respects to the municipal pawnshops in German cities. The objects of the New York Society are stated as follows:

- 1st. To advance as near to the real value of the object pledged as safely possible.
- 2nd. Not to charge over twelve per cent. per annum, if

possible, and as transactions grow in course of years, to make a lesser charge, provided the profits cover the running expenses.

3rd. While pawnbrokers, as is well known, are very rigid about getting what is due them at the proper time, without, as a rule, giving any grace, the society could give six to twelve months time after the loan matured to redeem the pledge.

4th. To facilitate repayment of loans by allowing the borrower to repay in installments.

5th. The borrower, if the article pledged by him has to be sold, after the time of grace has expired, is guaranteed a fair public sale at auction, and is to receive back any amount that the sale of the pledged article may realize over the amount due and expenses of sale.

This Society has not been running long enough to judge of its results. It is conservative in the kind of property on which it makes loans, taking as a rule nothing but jewelry and clothing that represents considerable value in small bulk. As those engaged in pawnbroking in New York State are not allowed to sell unredeemed goods over the counter, but must offer the same at public auction, the appraiser's valuation placed upon articles offered to this Society is necessarily low. The Society does not take furniture, bedding, etc., nor in general the class of goods possessed and offered by the very poor. It meets rather the wants of a class somewhat above this one.

The Philadelphia Loan Society was organized with an end in view similar to that we have just discussed in the case of the Boston and New York Associations. It was formed during the period of distress prevailing in the winter of 1893-94, and over \$70,000 was subscribed to its capital stock. It has not yet begun actual work owing to difficulties encountered in defining the legal status of its business in this State. The laws of Pennsylvania give such abundant protection to the lessor of real estate, that anything approaching the chattel-mortgage plan has been deemed impracticable, as the business risk involved is too great. An attempt was made at the last session of the Legislature to secure special legislation to enable this Association to do pawnbroking business on a self-sustaining, but otherwise philanthropic basis. The bill was defeated, and the ultimate work of the Society is not yet definitely determined.

Municipal associations of this type have rendered very effectual and timely aid to the poor in foreign cities. It is doubtful whether a similar effort in this country would be equally successful, but there can be no doubt that there is here an open field for private philanthropy and enterprise.

The Provident Saving Fund movement is an equally new one, but one which has already made a good start in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The workers in the Charity Organization Society have for years endeavored to collect small savings from the families in their charge, to be expended during the Winter for coal, and to alleviate distress in severe weather. The Boston Society for Home Savings was started in 1887 at the suggestion of the Seventh Ward Conference of Associated Charities. Numerous local societies were formed under the government of a central committee. The Society did not wish to interfere with the work of the "Stamp Savings Society," but to help those not reached by it. The Society claims the following advantages:

- 1st. A certain number of grown people do not care to buy stamps, regarding it as a childish way of saving.

- 2nd. By visiting persons at their homes, or places of business, a certain number of people can be reached who would not otherwise save.

- 3rd. The visits from house to house form good opportunities for a good deal of advice and encouragement.

- 4th. Although some inconvenience is caused by the loss of a depositor's card, no one can get any money—as may be the case with a card having stamps on it—who is not entitled to the cash.

The funds of the Society are deposited in the savings banks of Boston. When a depositor has saved five dollars, he may have that amount transferred to his own name at the savings bank, and receive the bank rate of interest. Each subsequent five dollars saved through this Society may be transferred in the same manner.

The Penny Provident Fund of New York has forty-four stations in the public schools of that city now in operation, with \$10,277.04 accumulated net deposits. These stations have in most cases been operated through the aid given freely by the teachers, and have performed the functions of school savings banks. The teachers in many schools have given much time and labor free of charge. The

New York Society has in the past year sent a paid collector once a week to several of the largest retail dry-goods stores in the city to solicit deposits from the employees. The work was very successful, and the employers, while unwilling to assign one of their own employees to the duty of making collections, approved of the encouragement given their employees to save. The Society has now 296 stations, including many in cities and towns outside of New York. The aggregate number of depositors is 50,359, and the gross amount deposited since the opening of the stations is \$182,627.46, while the net deposits on hand February 1st, 1895, aggregated \$31,095.24. No interest is allowed, because the expense of collecting small savings exceeds the interests on deposits; and, indeed, the Society is dependent on the public for contributions to the extent of \$1500 a year, to maintain its present organization.

In Philadelphia, a good start in the line of Penny Provident work was made as long ago as 1879, when Mr. Theodore Starr founded the Penny Saving Fund as an adjunct to the Progressive Workingmen's Club. It was intended primarily for the benefit of colored men, in whose interests exclusively the club had been organized. Funds were received to the amount of one cent and upwards, not exceeding five dollars. No interest was allowed and depositors were urged to draw their balances when they should amount to five dollars, and to deposit them in a savings bank. The object of the fund was to encourage the habit of saving amongst those who did not have, at any one time, as much as one dollar, the smallest deposit received at either the Western or Philadelphia Savings Funds. Mr. Starr was the treasurer of the fund and deposited with the club a \$500 United States registered bond as security for any balance in his hands. At first the deposits were received only on Saturday evenings, when the treasurer was present at the club for that purpose, and during the first two or three years the depositors were all adults, and the entire average balance did not exceed seventy-five dollars. In 1881 Mr. Starr persuaded the club to place a cashier for three hours every afternoon in the week at its headquarters to receive deposits. In 1883, however, the club found it impossible to pay the expense of the cashier's salary, and Mr. Starr assumed that responsibility himself, being fully persuaded that a good work was being accomplished. At the time of Mr. Starr's death, June 1st, 1884, the number of depositors was con-

siderably over 1200, but the balance in his hands was only \$625, showing an average of less than fifty cents per depositor. The work was continued by the contribution of friends, and an Association was formed to superintend it; and in 1889, advantage was taken of a recent act of Assembly by which it was possible to incorporate a savings bank without capital stock, and "The Theodore Starr Savings Bank" was incorporated. The chief desire was to benefit the street waifs, bootblacks, newsboys, laundresses and laborers, men and women who subsist on chance opportunities to work, the huddled population of a crowded quarter to whom the possession of money, however small a sum, brings the inevitable temptation to its foolish or evil expenditure. Both the number of depositors and the amount of deposits have increased in recent years, as follows:

	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
June 1, 1884,	1200	\$625 00
June 1, 1885,	1631	786 78
June 1, 1886,	2175	1,221 76
Nov. 1, 1889,	4207	3,244 75
Jan. 1, 1896,	6000	13,000 00

While this work has been growing, it still appeals to the limited population of but a small section of the city. Efforts looking to its more permanent establishment, so that its benefits may be reaped and its usefulness felt in all sections of the city, are matters of urgent necessity.

[For more detailed information see the pamphlets and reports of the respective societies, and for an outline of the work of the Philadelphia Loan Society see Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg's statement made to, and printed in the report of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee, Philadelphia, 1894.]

27. Charitable Work of the Churches.

Classified lists of the churches of Philadelphia, arranged according to denominations, are easily accessible in the city directories, and may be found in the *Public Ledger* Almanac and elsewhere. It has seemed wise for the purpose of this Digest to re-classify them according to their geographical distribution. A list of the leading, if not all, the churches, according to their respective denominations, is given for each ward.

All of our churches make some attempt to administer to the material wants of the poor and needy within their respective congregations; many of them give vast amounts of food, fuel, clothing and money yearly in this way, and many of them go outside the bounds of their own congregation in their distribution of charity. It is quite impossible to make any estimate, even for the better organized denominations, of the actual value of the gifts that are bestowed through this agency. It is certain, that there is no more sympathetic source of appeal for help, as a rule, in behalf of a worthy person who is or has been connected with one of these religious denominations than to the officers of a church. Within all the larger churches there exists now a great number of organizations such as the Young People's societies, the circles of King's Daughters, the Dorcas societies, Boys' and Girls' guilds, etc., which stand ready to furnish help of various kinds when called upon. Such associations often consider it a favor to have their attention called to worthy cases which they can relieve. If those engaged in charity organization work made persistent demands on the various church organizations in the immediate vicinity, it would seem that from this source alone they should be able to obtain adequate relief. It is with this end in view that the Digest has furnished a list of the churches geographically distributed; as frequent changes take place in the clergymen in charge and in their respective addresses, their names and addresses have not been given, but may be readily found in the *Ledger* Almanac for the current year.

Appendices.

APPENDIX I.

SUGGESTED RULES AND BY-LAWS FOR A CHARITY ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

In these Rules and By-laws the circumstances of District Committees of the London Charity Organization Society have been primarily considered. Most of them will, however, be found applicable to Committees in any Provincial town.

OBJECTS.

1. The objects of the _____ are :

(1.) To bring into co-operation with each other, and with the Poor Law authorities, the various individuals and charitable agencies of all denominations in the District, and thus prevent the misapplication of relief and the evils of "overlapping."

(2.) To afford the public at large information regarding the objects and mode of working of existing charities, and to make the office of the Committee a centre of reference for all interested in charitable work.

(3.) To propagate sound principles and views in regard to the administration of charity.

(4.) To promote, as far as possible, the general welfare of the poor by means of social and sanitary reforms, and by the inculcation of habit of providence and self-dependence.

(5.) To make careful inquiry regarding all applicants for assistance (whether they be referred to the District Offices or apply of their own accord), in order to test the truth of their statements, and to ascertain how and by whom they should be helped.

(6.) To apply to each case, susceptible of permanent benefit and suitable for assistance by charity rather than by the Poor Law, such remedies as are likely to make the applicant self-dependent.

(7.) To obtain the various kinds of help required from those interested in the applicants, from their relatives, from charitable institutions, and from private persons.

(8.) To send (gratuitously) to inquirers legitimately interested, whether charitable agencies or private persons, reports on cases of distress.

(9.) To repress local mendicity by any available means.

CONSTITUTION.*

2. The Committee shall be selected out of the following classes :

(1.) Members of Friendly Societies, Charitable Agencies, and Relief Societies working in the district, and publishing an annual report and audited statement of accounts ;

* Any person being a member of a District Committee, or an annual subscriber of not less than £1, 1s., or a donor of not less than £10, 10s., to the funds of the Council or any District Committee, is a member of the Society. (Rule III of the London Charity Organization Society.)

(2.) Members of Churches, Chapels, or other places of worship in the district;

(3.) Members of the Board of Poor Law Guardians;

(4.) Managers of Public Elementary Schools;

(5.) Other persons able and willing to devote time to the work.

NOTE.—It may be well to have "Associates" attached to the Committee, that is to say, members of the Society in the district, who approving of the Committee's work and desirous of supporting it, are, owing to other duties, unable to attend its meetings regularly. Or there may be a General and an Executive Committee.

3 (a). In the case of a London Committee: The Committee shall be in union with the Charity Organization Society (termed throughout these Rules the "Society") and shall act on the general principles indicated by these Rules; it shall also appoint, in accordance with the Society's Rules, representatives on the Council of the Society (termed throughout these Rules the "Council").

3 (b). In the case of Provincial Societies: The Society shall be in correspondence with the London Charity organization Society.

NOTE.—Provincial Charity Organizations and Relief Societies which have a responsible Committee and publish annual reports with an audited statement of account, may be admitted to "Correspondence" with the London Society on undertaking (1) to make inquiries when requested to do so, (2) to send six copies of their annual report to London. They are then entitled to receive annually the report of the Council and the Provincial Register. A subscription of £1, 1s. entitles a Society to a copy of every publication issued by the London Society in the year; a subscription of 10s., 6d. to all papers and pamphlets; in each case including the monthly numbers of the *Charity Organization Review*.

4. Every new member must be nominated at one meeting of the Committee, and, after the issue of a written notice to the members, must be proposed and seconded by two members and elected by a majority of the members present at a subsequent meeting.

5. A member not attending at least four meetings of the Committee (or of a Sub-Committee) during the financial year shall cease to be a member, but may be re-elected.

6. The Committee may remove from their number any one whose membership is, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present and voting at two successive meetings, opposed to the interests of the Society.

7. The Committee shall, within two months of the close of the financial year, elect, by ballot or otherwise, the Committee and Officers for the ensuing year. One week's notice in writing shall be given of the date fixed for such election.

NOTE.—The following plan for the annual re-election of a Committee has been found to work well, viz.: the outgoing Committee to appoint five members, with power to add to their number.

8. The Hon. Secretary shall forward to the Secretary to the Council the names and addresses of all new members of the Committee, in order that the papers of the Society, notices, etc., may be forwarded to them. This applies to London only.

9. Members of Charity Organization Society Committees, or of Pro-

vincial Societies in Correspondence, may attend, as visitors, the meetings of the Committee for general purposes, or for the decision of cases; but without the permission of the Chairman they shall not take part in the discussion, and in no case shall they be allowed to vote. Other persons, introduced by members of the Committee, may, with Committee's consent, attend its meetings, as visitors, on the same conditions.

10. The area of the operations of the Committee shall be the district of the Poor Law Union [or so much of the Poor Law Union] of———

THE OFFICE AND OFFICERS.

11. One or more offices shall be maintained in the district in a convenient position for receiving applications, and for facility of reference to the poor law authorities.

12. The offices of the Committee shall be open every week day from——— to———, except on such holidays or other occasions as the Committee may approve.

13. The following officers of the Committee shall be annually appointed, viz: A Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Treasurer, and one or more Secretaries. One or more Representatives at the Council shall be elected within a month of the annual meeting of the Society, in accordance with the Society's rules.

14. There shall be, if necessary, an agent, a collector, or an inquiry officer.

15. All honorary and paid officers of the Committee shall be appointed at summoned meetings, notice of any proposed appointment being given at one meeting and discussed at the next. (On the subject of paid Secretaries, see special resolutions of the Council.)

16. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to conduct the business of the Committee in accordance with the rules and by-laws.

17. The Treasurer shall be responsible for all moneys passing through the hands of the Committee. He shall see that all items of expenditure are in accordance with the general orders or special minutes of the Committee, and with estimates previously obtained, and that all charges have been actually incurred. He shall prepare and submit a weekly or fortnightly financial statement of the balance in hand and at the bank, and of all receipts and expenditure, together with a list of all cases upon which money has yet to be raised. He shall be responsible for the financial business of the Committee, the collection of funds, canvassing, etc. He shall see that the rules of the Committee regarding finance (see below, 42-44) are carried out, and he shall adopt the general system of accounts recommended by the Council in Charity Organization Paper No. 9.

NOTE.—Where it is impossible to find a Treasurer who can give sufficient time to the business of the Committee, the above duties or a part of them will devolve on the Secretary or Finance Committee.

18. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be responsible, subject to the Committee's orders, for the whole work of the office. They shall, if possible, attend at the office daily with a view to promoting co-operation between the Committee and other local charitable agencies; they shall endeavor to become acquainted with all such agencies; they shall seek to obtain the services of volunteers, and to train and employ them in charitable work; they shall supervise the investigation of all cases, placing in the hands of members of Committee

or themselves undertaking any inquiries which it may appear undesirable to conduct through the subordinate officers of the Committee; they shall, so far as possible, sign and, when necessary, write all letters and reports issued on behalf of the Committee; they shall in urgent cases issue reports on their own responsibility—such cases being specially reported by them to the Committee at the next meeting; they shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Committee and its Sub-Committees; they shall prepare the agenda of business for each meeting (see By-law 5); they shall, if there be no Treasurer, or if the Treasurer have not sufficient time, conduct the financial business of the Committee, in accordance with the preceding rule; they shall be responsible for obtaining the necessary security for all paid officers appointed by the Committee (see Charity Organization Paper No. 9, p. 6) and for all loans made by the Committee (see below); they shall see that the orders of the Committee are properly recorded and carried out; they shall also be prepared to explain, by reference to the Manual and other papers of the Society, the rules, regulations, and principles of the Society on points of difficulty.

NOTE.—When there are more Secretaries than one the duties may be divided between them, *e. g.*, one taking the case work, another the general business.

19. The Representatives and other members of the Committee who are entitled to attend the meetings of the Council shall bring to the notice of the Committee any subject of interest discussed or proposed for discussion at the Council.

20. The Agent shall, subject to the instructions of the Secretary, undertake the detailed investigation of each case, and carry out the subordinate work of the office, in accordance with the rules laid down in Charity Organization Paper No. 8, "Books and Forms"; he shall be in communication with officers of charities in the district, with the relieving officers, with the School Board visitors, and with the police.

21. It shall be the duty of the Collector to attend at the office on the days and hours fixed by the Committee, to do his work in accordance with their directions (see Charity Organization Paper No. 9, "Finance"), and to enter in his diary on each attendance at the office the streets visited since his last report.

METHOD OF OPERATION.

22. In order to insure uniformity of administration the books and forms recommended by the Council shall as a rule be adopted and used for all purposes relating to the investigation, registration, or relief of cases coming before the committee.

23. The general system of investigation pursued shall be in accordance with that recommended by the Council.

24. Tickets bearing the address of the office and intended for street beggars and others shall be supplied gratuitously to residents in the district at the discretion of the committee.

25. The committee shall advise residents not to give relief to mendicants as the local poor law authorities have ample power to relieve them. They shall try to procure the arrest and punishment of persistent beggars.

26. Ordinary vagrants shall be referred to the nearest relieving officer; but the committee shall endeavor to deal effectively with the

cases of homeless persons who are willing to give full information regarding themselves, and to enter the workhouse or any charitable refuge while proper inquiry is made respecting their antecedents.

27. The committee shall investigate without charge any case brought to its notice by any person willing to relieve it or otherwise legitimately interested in having the inquiry made.

28. Cases shall (generally speaking) be left to the action of the poor law, in which there is strong evidence of imposture or of such misconduct as makes it impossible to render effectual assistance, or when, owing to improvidence, to thriftlessness or to chronic infirmity, adequate temporary charitable assistance will be of no permanent advantage and the case will be better dealt with by the poor law authorities.

29. The qualification for charitable relief is (generally speaking) temporary and unavoidable distress, with evidence of thrift and good character; but all cases in which the committee believe that by adequate and appropriate aid the applicant may be rescued from dependence, either on charity or the poor law may be assisted from charitable funds.

30. In cases in which there are near relations or others able to assist, the obligation of assistance shall as far as possible be thrown on them.

31. It is, as a rule, inexpedient to pay debts, arrears of rent, or funeral expenses.

32. The supplementation of poor law relief is only admissible where the ultimate object is to take a case off the rates.

33. All cases which can be appropriately dealt with, either wholly or in part, by charitable institutions, or through the assistance of private persons, shall be so aided, the Committee only in the last resort making grants from its own funds for relief purposes.

34. Private persons who desire to relieve cases shall be invited to send their names to the Secretary. A book shall be kept containing a list of persons to whom special cases may be referred for assistance.

35. Loans* shall be made only when the Committee are of opinion that the borrower will be able to repay the sum required without again falling into distress.

(a.) Loans on security shall be repayable by installments and guaranteed by two (or at least one) responsible sureties, who shall be, as a rule, in a rank of life similar to that of the applicant.

(b.) "Returnable grants" shall be made when the Committee consider it desirable that an applicant should repay any sum expended in his assistance, but without absolutely binding him to do so.

(c.) If loans of sewing or other machines are made, steps shall be taken to secure that the machine still remains the property of the Committee.

36. In chronic cases that are suitable for charitable assistance, the Committee will endeavor to obtain adequate aid by pensions or otherwise.†

37. The co-operation of the Board of Guardians shall be invited, and arrangements shall be promoted for the interchange of information, suitable cases being referred to the Board; while the Board shall be

* For forms, etc., see Charity Organization Paper No. 6, "Loans."

† See Manual, p. 12.

invited to refer to the Committee cases which, in their opinion, might properly be kept off the rates by charitable help.

38. Co-operation with the charities in the district shall be promoted by interchange of information and by mutual assistance, and, more especially, by endeavoring to secure the interest and aid of local relief societies in cases dealt with by the Committee. The Committee shall register and keep up to date statements of the scope and funds of all local charities.

39. The Committee shall endeavor to obtain information as to the various opportunities for insurance and saving which exist in the district, and place themselves in a position to advise applicants with regard to them.

THE COMMITTEE. (Miscellaneous Rules.)

40. The Committee shall meet at——o'clock on——days, weekly or at such intervals as it may determine, for the day's transaction of general business. The Committee or a Sub-Committee shall meet at——o'clock on——days, for the decision of cases.

41. The Committee shall make every endeavor to carry out the objects of the Society, (see page 1 of these rules); they shall, if deemed expedient, hold every year some public meeting for the purpose of submitting an account of their operations and explaining the objects of the Society to the inhabitants of the district; occasional meetings in drawing rooms or elsewhere shall be held, for the purpose of interesting people in their work; they shall ask the clergy and ministers to draw the attention of their congregations to the demoralizing effects of indiscriminate relief; and they shall use every exertion to obtain the aid of persons willing to visit the poor or to join in the work of the Committee in any capacity.

42. The financial year of the Committee shall end on September 30th, and an annual report and a balance sheet shall be ready for issue as soon as possible after the close of the financial year.

43. All moneys received on behalf of the Committee shall be paid into the——Bank. No moneys shall be paid out except by banker's draft, signed by the Treasurer and one of the Secretaries, or, in case of necessity, by such other members (not being less than two) as the Committee shall appoint to act in their place.

44. The accounts of the Committee shall be audited as soon as possible after the close of the financial year by a competent person who is not a member of the Committee.

45. For the better regulation of matters affecting the proceedings of the Committee at their meetings and for other matters not dealt with in these rules, the Committee shall adopt by-laws. (See "By-Laws" in the following section.)

46. These rules shall not be altered or added to, except by a resolution of the Committee passed at one weekly meeting and confirmed at a subsequent meeting; and no such resolution shall be brought forward unless a copy of the proposed rule or alteration, with a notice of the day named for its discussion, shall have been presented at a previous meeting of the Committee and sent by post or delivered, not less than ten days before the meeting at which the resolution is to be brought forward, to every member of the Committee. (This does not apply to the "Objects" in Section 1.)

BY-LAWS.

1. The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at all meetings of the Committee. If neither of them is present at the hour of meeting, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside *ad interim*.

2. Three members shall form a quorum of the Committee, two of a Sub-Committee.

All questions shall be determined by the majority of votes, the Chairman having a second or casting vote.

3. The order of business shall be as follows:

(1.) To read and sign the minutes of the last meeting.

(2.) To adopt [the report of the Finance Sub-Committee or] the weekly statement of the Treasurer.

(3.) Hon. Secretary's orders and report; and correspondence.

(4.) Notices, etc., in the *Charity Organization Review*.

(5.) To receive the report of the Representatives at Council.

(6.) Questions and statements.

(7.) To adopt the report of the Decision or other Sub-Committees.

(8.) Notices of motions.

(9.) Motions.

(10.) Consideration of cases or other business.

The Chairman shall be at liberty, with the consent of the Committee, to vary the order of business in the agenda book.

4. The Chairman shall record in the agenda book all orders passed by the Committee.

5. A member wishing to move a resolution, not affecting any rule or by-law of the Committee, must give notice of it in writing, stating the terms of the intended resolution, at the previous weekly meeting; and if any member present desires it, a written notice of the resolution shall be sent and delivered not less than four days before the meeting at which the resolution is to be brought forward, to every member. The Chairman may allow such motion to be brought forward without notice on the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

6. For the repeal of a resolution, not affecting any rule or by-law of the Committee, the same procedure must be observed as in by-law 5. But no motion for the repeal of a resolution can be taken without notice. This by-law does not apply to decisions of cases.

7. The Chairman, if called upon, shall rule that in the discussion of resolutions each member shall only have the right to speak once to each separate question, the proposer having the right to reply.

8. Finance and Decision Committees may be appointed under such regulations as the Committee may from time to time lay down.

9. The Chairman, the Treasurer, and the Honorary Secretaries, shall be *ex-officio* members of all sub-committees.

10. The procedure for the repeal of or for any addition to or alteration in the by-laws shall be same as that for the rules (see Rule 46).

Issued by the Charity Organization Society,

15 Buckingham Street, London, W. C.

[Revised, February, 1894.]

[Extract from Charity Organization Paper, No. 1.]

METHOD OF WORK.

The following general notes on the method of the Society's work in dealing with cases of distress have been set down for the guidance of persons who may join the District Committees of the Society.

TWO MAIN PRINCIPLES.—In the treatment of cases, two main principles have been agreed upon: (1) that prior to assisting,* there should be thorough investigation; (2) that whatever assistance is given should be suitable and adequate. Each case of distress is to be considered as that of a sufferer from some malady, of one afflicted in mind, body, or estate, and the cause of this distress, and the best way of treating it, must be ascertained, and then the proper remedy applied. Each case is thus taken on its merits and dealt with, so far as possible, on certain well-defined principles.

INVESTIGATION.—When a person in distress calls at the office of a Committee of the Society, the particulars of his case are taken down on the application form, together with a statement of the assistance asked for. This is the basis of the investigation, which, according to the nature of the case, may be conducted by the Agent or by a member of a Committee, under the supervision of the Honorable Secretary. The object of investigation is (1) to verify the applicant's statements; (2) to ascertain the causes of his distress; (3) to ascertain such facts as will show how and by whose aid that distress can best be met; (4) to detect imposture. Investigation, unless it thoroughly fulfills these objects, is insufficient.

ASSISTANCE.—When the case has been investigated, the facts are laid before the Committee by the Honorable Secretary, in order that, taking into consideration the circumstances of the applicant and his family as a whole, they may decide how the case is to be treated. There are certain principles of decision which are set down in Charity Organization Paper, No. 5, and which should be most carefully studied. In accordance with these the Committee has to decide whether the case should be assisted from charitable funds or should be rejected, as a case not requiring assistance, or only to be assisted by the poor law. If they determine to assist, they have to decide, apart from the question how assistance is to be obtained, and irrespective of the special form of relief asked for by the applicant—what kind or kinds of charity are best calculated to make the applicant independent of charity and of poor law relief in the future. Assistance short of this is not really adequate.

When this point has been settled, it still remains to obtain the relief. It must always be borne in mind that this Society does not profess to be primarily a Relief Society, and it desires to act in that character as seldom as may be. Its own funds are primarily applicable to the purposes of organization, investigation, and advising; and it only undertakes relief when no extraneous aid is to be got for a case that requires it. It discharges its own functions best when it brings the resources of private benevolence and of relief organizations to bear upon investigated cases. For this work (as for example, to obtain a letter for a Convalescent Home, a place for a girl, a home for a cripple, often one or more of these in a single case), and for looking after cases which have been assisted, and in which there has been illness or some special difficulty,

* This does not, of course, refer to assistance pending investigation, which it may sometimes be necessary to give.

reliance must be placed on members of the Committee. And it is not too much to say that there is always more than enough local work of this character to absorb all the available time of all the members. Indeed, as the care bestowed on each case is greater, a more complete sub-division of labor, smaller areas, and more volunteers, are required. The Society does not do the work of charity for the charitable; it is itself but a combination of charitable persons, each of whom, with the advantages of co-operation and a definite plan of work, ought to be the better able to fulfill his individual duties. It is not the desire of the Society to supersede local charitable agencies, but to be representative of all such within their area—to afford means of mutual assistance and a place of meeting common to all who are engaged in charitable work.

APPENDIX II
PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING
CHARITY
BY-LAWS OF THE SOCIETY

Adopted November 18th, 1879, and Amended December 5th, 1881.

ARTICLE I.—TITLE.

The title of this Society shall be "THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its aims shall be :

1. To reduce vagrancy and pauperism, and ascertain their true causes.
2. To prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving.
3. To secure the community from imposture.
4. To see that all deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved.
5. To make employment the basis of relief.

ARTICLE III.—METHODS.

The objects of the Society shall be attained as follows :

1. By a system of visiting and inquiry so thorough as to secure full knowledge of the merits of each case.
2. By placing, under proper limitations, the results of its inquiries at the service of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, Poor Boards, Correctional Institutions, church societies, charitable organizations and private persons of benevolence, and inviting their co-operation to prevent wasteful and mischievous alms-giving.
3. By obtaining the necessary help for all deserving cases of want from the proper charitable societies, or from official or individual sources ; or, failing in this, by furnishing relief from its own funds.
4. By raising the poor from a condition of dependence by fostering their self-respect, and by promoting habits of forethought and self-help, and better and more sanitary modes of living.
5. By seeking to secure the harmonious co-operation of existing charitable organizations with each other and with this Society.
6. By co-operation with the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE IV.—SOCIETY.

1. The Society shall consist of Annual Members, including the members of its Local Associations, and of persons who shall contribute not less than five dollars annually to the funds of the Society ; of Life

Members, who shall contribute not less than five hundred dollars to the funds of the Society; of Honorary Members, who shall be elected to membership by the Board of Directors of the Society in consideration of their prominent relations to the Educational, Charitable or Correctional interests of the Commonwealth, and of Corresponding Members, elected by the Board of Directors of the Society consisting of persons not residing in Philadelphia, whose attainments in Charitable or Social Economy shall commend them as valuable correspondents to the Society.

2. The officers of the Society shall be as follows: The Mayor of the City shall be *ex-officio* President; the President of the Board of Directors shall be 1st Vice-President; the Presidents of its District Associations shall be Vice-Presidents in their numerical order. The General Secretary and Treasurer, chosen by its Board of Directors, shall be the corresponding officers of the Society.

3. The administration of the affairs of the Society and its executive power shall be vested in a Board of twenty-one Directors, one-third of whom shall be elected at each annual meeting. Provided, that the whole number of twenty-one Directors shall be chosen at the annual meeting in 1879.

4. Stated meetings of the Society shall be held annually, in the month of November, and special meetings may be held at the call of its Board of Directors.

5. At the annual meeting the Presiding Officer shall appoint a Committee consisting of one representative from each District Association to nominate Directors to be elected at the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. The Board of Directors shall divide the city into convenient Districts for the operations of the Society, and may change the boundaries of the same, as they may deem necessary. They shall promote in each district the formation of the local or District Association provided for in Article VII of these by-laws. They may appoint and pay the District Superintendents, and shall require from them regular reports, embracing, so far as possible, all cases calling for their action in their respective districts; shall cause such records to be kept by the District Superintendents, and by the General Secretary, as may be necessary to prevent imposture, and the overlapping of relief, and facilitate communication between all charitable societies and institutions. They shall make a comprehensive report to the Society at its Annual Meeting.

2. To carry into effect the objects of the Society, the Board of Directors may enact such by-laws, not in conflict with the by-laws of the Society, as shall be needful for the government of the Board of the Assembly, and thereafter make such alterations or amendments of the same as shall have been announced at a previous stated meeting of the Board, and receive the vote of a majority of its members.

3. At its first meeting the members of the Board shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of seven members each, who shall serve for the term of one, two and three years respectively.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification of any member, the Board shall fill the vacancy thus created.

ARTICLE VI.—ASSEMBLY.

1. The Assembly shall consist of the members of the Society, together with representatives of such Societies as shall be admitted to

co-operation. The officers of the Board of Directors shall be *ex-officio* the officers of the Assembly.

2. The Assembly shall hold meetings, as provided for by the by-laws, for the consideration of topics related to the organization of charity, the education, employment and elevation of the poor, the suppression of mendicancy and the prevention of pauperism.

ARTICLE VII.—DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

1. A local association of the Society, acting through a Board of Directors to be chosen at every annual meeting, shall be formed in each of the districts of the city; there shall be established an office for inquiry and relief, and a superintendent shall be employed for each district. The boundaries of each association shall be as determined by the Board of Directors of the Society. The investigation and relief of each District Association shall not be extended beyond its own limits.

2. The District Associations shall be composed of all the Visitors, of all persons who shall contribute not less than one dollar in the current fiscal year to their funds, of one representative, duly appointed, by each congregation in the district, and one representative each from such charitable and other societies as may be approved by the Central Board of Directors.

3. The District Boards of Directors shall be subordinate to the Board of Directors of the Society, and their superintendents shall be subject to its inspection and advice.

4. In each District Association a volunteer corps of women shall be formed, subdivided into Visiting Committees, so that each Visitor shall have a small number of families under her care. These volunteer corps shall act under the rules of their District Boards of Directors.

5. The District Directors shall raise the funds needed for their work, but in time of emergency the Board of Directors of the Society may aid them from the Society's treasury.

6. The District Directors shall adopt by-laws for their government, subject to review by the Board of Directors of the Society, and in conformity to the charter and by-laws of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

No alteration or amendment shall be made to these articles unless approved by a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, and sanctioned by a majority of the members of the society present at its next meeting.

APPENDIX III

LUNACY LAW

ACT OF EIGHTH OF MAY, 1883

Relative to the Supervision and Control of Hospitals or Houses in which the Insane are placed for Treatment or Detention.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Board of Public Charities shall have the supervision over all houses or places in which any person of unsound mind is detained whenever the occupant of the house or person having charge of the lunatic receives any compensation for the custody, control, or attendance other than as an attendant or nurse, and also of all houses or places in which more than one such person is detained with or without compensation paid for custody or attendance.

SECTION 2. There shall be three additional members added to the Board of Public Charities, one of whom shall be a member of the bar of at least ten years' standing, and one a practicing physician of at least ten years' standing. The three additional members shall be appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, after the passage of this act, for a term of five years, or upon any vacancies occurring by death or resignation for the unexpired term of such appointment, or on the expiration of a term of service, and the Governor upon sufficient cause may, in his discretion, remove any member from the office.

SECTION 3. The Board shall appoint a committee of five to act as the committee on lunacy. The two professional members appointed under this act shall be members of that committee, and three members shall constitute a quorum. The committee shall choose a chairman and secretary to serve for the current year, and annually thereafter in November. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, with the necessary incidental expenses, to be accompanied with proper vouchers payable quarterly by the State Treasurer, and he may be removed at the pleasure of the Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 4. The committee on lunacy herein provided for shall examine for themselves, or through their secretary, and report annually to the Board on or before the first day of November into the condition of the insane in this State, and the management and conduct of the hospitals, public and private alms-houses, and all other places in which the insane are kept for care and treatment or detention, and it shall be the duty of the officers and others respectively in charge thereof to give such committee and their secretary at all times free access to the insane, and full information concerning them and their treatment therein.

SECTION 5. The said committee on lunacy are empowered and required to execute, through themselves or their secretary, all the provisions of this act which pertain to their office as set forth therein, and shall direct their secretary accordingly, and shall also, with the consent of the Board, make such other rules and regulations for their own government and that of their secretary as are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 6. The report of the said committee on lunacy shall be published annually with that of the Board of Public Charities.

SECTION 7. The Board shall have power from time to time, with the consent of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Attorney General, to ordain rules and regulations on the following matters so far as the same are not inconsistent with any laws of this Commonwealth then in force and of any provisions of this act:

(1.) The licensing of all houses or places in which any person can be lawfully detained as a lunatic or of unsound mind, upon compensation paid to or received by the owner or occupant of such house or place, directly or indirectly, for the care of such lunatic, and also of all houses or places in which more than one person of unsound mind is detained or resides: *Provided*, That this clause shall not extend to any goal or prison: *And provided also*, That the Board with consent as aforesaid may from time to time exempt any particular hospital established by the State, or under any municipal authority or any eleemosynary institution, from the obligation to apply for or obtain a license, and no such institution now existing shall be required to take out a license until required to do so by the Board with the consent aforesaid.

(2.) Regulations to insure the proper treatment of persons detained in any house or place, whether licensed or not, that are subject to the provisions of this act, and to guard against improper or unnecessary detention of such persons.

(3.) Regulations of the forms to be observed, warranting the commitment, transfer of custody and discharge of all lunatics, other than those committed by order of a court of record, and as to these, with the consent of the presiding judge of the court, under whose order the person is detained.

(4.) The visitation of all houses and places licensed under this act, or in which any persons are detained as lunatics, and of all persons detained therein.

(5.) The withdrawal of such licenses and the imposition of conditions under which they shall continue.

(6.) Reports and information to be furnished by the manager or managers of all houses or places subject to the provisions of this act and by the boards of visitors.

(7.) Regulations as to the number of persons that may be detained and the accommodations to be provided, and food, clothing, fuel to be furnished in any house or building, subject to the provision of this act, the manner of such detention and the restraints imposed, the means of communication by those detained with the relatives, friends, and other persons outside the houses and places of detention.

SECTION 8. There shall be appointed boards of visitors of all houses or places licensed under this act, or in which any person of unsound mind is detained, and for the care or custody of whom compensation of any kind is received, or where more than one such person is detained. One such board shall be appointed in every county in which there is a house or place subject to the provisions of this act of not less than three persons, and in each county where there are more than one such house or place, the number constituting the board of visitors of such county shall be increased in the discretion of the committee of lunacy.

SECTION 9. The members of the board of visitors shall be appointed by the Board in each year, and shall continue until their successors are

appointed, and the Board may remove the visitors and fill vacancies in the office.

SECTION 10. Women may be appointed members of the board of visitors; and at least once a year these boards shall be filled up so that members who have failed to act shall be removed.

SECTION 11. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons or corporation, not exempted from the obligation to obtain a license under this act, to keep or maintain a house or place for the reception or custody of persons of unsound mind, without having received a license under this act, nor when such license has expired or been withdrawn or suspended, and the manager and occupant of any such house within which more than one person shall be detained as being a person of unsound mind for compensation received, and the manager and occupant of any such house or place wherein more than one person is received and detained with or without compensation, and while there is no license in force authorizing the keeping of such house or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 12. Any person having charge or control of any house or place subject to the provisions of this act, used for the detention, care or custody of a lunatic who shall violate, or omit to observe, any regulation of the committee on lunacy authorized by this act, after a copy of the same has been left at the said house or place, or delivered to the person named in the license or to the manager of such house, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and all common-law rights of action or indictments are also reserved.

SECTION 13. The Board of Public Charities shall, from time to time, provide for an effectual visitation of all persons confined as insane, in all places over which they are given jurisdiction by this act, and an inspection of such houses or places of confinement and of the mode of treatment of the insane.

SECTION 14. And the Board shall make rules to insure to the patients the admission of all proper visitors, being members of their family, or personal friends, agents or attorneys, and compel obedience to such regulations.

SECTION 15. The detention of any person as insane in any house or place made subject to the provisions of this act, without compliance with the requisitions of this act, shall be a misdemeanor on the part of any person concerned in such detention, who has omitted or permitted the omission of any of the requirements, and the party aggrieved shall also be entitled to his action for damages.

SECTION 16. No verdict or judgment shall be entered in any action, nor shall any judgment be entered on any indictment for such detention as against any person or persons who are subject to the regulations and provisions of this act, who shall have complied with the requirements of this act, unless the judge, after trial and verdict, shall certify that there was proof to his satisfaction that the party charged acted with gross negligence, or corruptly, or that he acted without reasonable or probable cause, or was actuated by motives other than the good of the person restrained.

SECTION 17. In all buildings and establishments where an insane person is detained, which are subject to the provisions of this act, there shall be kept the following books, which shall be at all times open to

the inspection of any member of the committee on lunacy or the board of visitors of the proper county :

An Admission Book.

A Discharge Book.

A Case Book, in which there shall be regularly entered all the facts bearing on each patient and his case.

A Medical Journal, in which there shall be, at least once a week, a statement written of all matters which are of special importance, bearing on the treatment and condition of the patients.

SECTION 18. No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention in any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment, and that they are not related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person.

SECTION 19. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers. And any person falsely certifying as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and also liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

SECTION 20. No person alleged to be insane shall be received into any house for treatment or for detention, unless at the time of such reception the person or persons at whose instance the person is received shall, by a writing signed, state that the person has been removed, and is to be detained at his or her request, under the belief that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of the insane person.

SECTION 21. There shall also be delivered to the person or persons having supervision or charge of the house, a written statement of the following facts relative to the person to be detained, signed by the person or persons at whose instance the insane person has been removed and detained, or if the facts be not known, it shall be so stated.

- (1.) The name.
- (2.) Age.
- (3.) Residence for the past year or for so much thereof as is known.
- (4.) Occupation, trade, or employment.
- (5.) Parents, if living.
- (6.) Husband or wife.
- (7.) Children.
- (8.) Brothers and sisters, and the residence of each of these persons.
- (9.) If not more than one of these classes is known, the name and residence of such of the next degree of relatives as are known.

(10.) A statement of the time at which the insanity has been supposed to exist, and the circumstances that induce the belief that insanity exist.

(11.) Name and address of all medical attendants of the patient during the last two years.

SECTION 22. Should the person in charge of the house have reason to believe that any of these statements have been omitted through ignorance, and that these answers will be immediately furnished, and no reason existing to doubt the good faith of the parties after inquiring of the person intended to be detained, it shall be lawful to detain the person alleged to be insane for such further period as shall be necessary to obtain the said statements complete, but not exceeding seven days.

SECTION 23. Within twenty-four hours after any person is received into any house for detention as an insane person, the person in charge there shall enter, or have entered, in a book kept for that purpose, all the facts stated in the certificate or documents required to be exhibited at the time of receiving the patient, and shall file the originals and preserve them. The regular medical attendant of the house shall, within twenty-four hours after the reception of any patient, examine such patient, and reduce to writing the results of such examination, and enter the same upon a book to be kept for that purpose, together with the opinion formed from such examination and from the documents received with the patient.

SECTION 24. In case the said medical attendant is of the opinion that the detention is not necessary for the benefit of the patient, he shall notify the person or persons at whose instance the patient is detained, and unless such person shall, without a delay not exceeding seven days, exhibit satisfactory proof of such necessity, the patient shall be discharged from the house and restored to his family or friends.

SECTION 25. At the time of such examination, the medical attendant shall himself cause the patient distinctly to understand, if he or she is capable of doing so, that if he or she desires to see or otherwise communicate with any person, or persons means will be provided for such interview or communication, and said attendant shall personally see that proper means are taken to communicate this fact to the person or persons indicated by the patient, any proper person or persons, not exceeding two, shall be permitted to have a full and unrestrained interview with the patient,

SECTION 26. The statements furnished at the time of the reception of the patient (and at the examination of the patient by the medical attendant of the house) shall be forwarded by mail to the address of the Committee on Lunacy within seven days from the time of the reception of the patient, which shall by them be entered in a book, which they shall keep for this purpose, and at least once in six months there shall be a report made by the medical attendant of the house on the condition of each patient, together with such other matters relative to the case as the said committee may require, and at any time such report shall be made upon the request of the Secretary of the Committee on Lunacy.

SECTION 27. During the detention of any person as insane, any medical practitioner designated by him or by any member of his family, or "near friend," with the sanction of a judge of a court of record of the county in which such insane person resided at the time of his removal and detention, shall be permitted, at all reasonable hours, to

visit and examine the patient, and such medical attendant shall, unless objected to by the patient, be permitted, by request of his or her family, or "near friend," and with the consent of the Physician-in-Chief of the establishment, to attend the patient for all maladies other than insanity in the same manner as if the patient were in his own home.

SECTION 28. All persons detained as insane shall be furnished with materials and reasonable opportunity, in the discretion of the superintendent or manager, for communicating under seal with any person without the building, and such communication shall be stamped and mailed. They shall have the unrestricted privilege of addressing communications, if they so desire, not oftener than once a month to any member of the Committee on Lunacy.

SECTION 29. The provisions of this act, in respect of the admission or discharge of patients, shall not extend to insane criminals in custody. Such persons shall not be received except when delivered by a sheriff of the county, or his deputy, together with an order of the court of the county in which he was arrested or convicted, having jurisdiction of the offense under seal of the court, and signed by a law judge, nor shall such criminals be discharged from a hospital or other place of detention for the insane; saving on a like order and to the sheriff, or his deputy, producing such order, and while detained as an insane person, such criminal shall be so kept as to insure his detention until duly discharged. Whenever any person, detained in any gaol or prison, is insane, or in such condition as to require treatment in a hospital for the insane, it shall be the duty of any law judge of the court, under whose order the person is detained, upon application, to direct an inquiry into the circumstances, either by a commission or otherwise, as he shall deem proper, with notice to the committee on lunacy, and if the judge shall be satisfied that the person confined requires treatment in a hospital, he shall thereupon direct the removal of the said person from the gaol or prison to a State hospital, which order shall be executed by the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, and the actual expenses of such removal and the expenses of maintaining the person in the hospital, shall be paid by the county liable for the maintenance of the said person in the gaol or prison from which he is removed.

SECTION 30. The trustees, managers, and physicians of any hospital in which a criminal is confined by order of any court, or in which a lunatic has been committed after an acquittal of crime, shall not discharge, release, or remove the prisoner or lunatic without the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and in case such lunatic, whether a convict or acquitted, is not set at large, but is to be removed to any place of custody other than a hospital, the order for removal shall not be made without notice to the committee of lunacy, and time given them to investigate the case and be heard on the application.

SECTION 31. All persons that have been detained as insane, (other than criminal insane, duly convicted and sentenced by a court,) shall, as soon as they are restored to reason and are competent to act for themselves, in the opinion of the medical attendant of the house, be forthwith discharged, and any person so detained shall at all times be entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus* for the determination of this question, and, on the hearing, the respondent in that writ shall be required to pay the costs and charges of the proceeding, unless the judge shall certify that there was sufficient ground in his opinion to warrant the detention and put the petitioner to his writ. In case the discharged patient be in indi-

gent circumstances, such person shall be furnished with necessary raiment and with funds sufficient for sustenance and travel to his home, to be charged to the county from which such patient was committed.

SECTION 32. The committee on lunacy shall be notified of all discharges within seven days thereafter, and a record of the same shall be kept by the committee.

SECTION 33. The committee on lunacy may, at any time, order and compel the discharge of any person detained as insane, (other than a person committed after trial and convicted for crime, or by order of court,) but such order shall not be made unless notice be given to the person having charge of the building in which the patient is detained, and to the person or persons at whose instance the patient is detained, and reasonable opportunity given them to justify a further detention, and the committee shall not sign an order of discharge unless they have personally attended and examined the case of the patient.

SECTION 34. Persons voluntarily placing themselves in any of the houses provided for in this act, may be detained for the time they shall specify by an agreement signed by them at the time of their admission, but not exceeding seven days, and they may, from time to time, renew the authority to detain them for a time not exceeding seven days from such renewal. But no agreement shall be deemed to authorize a detention unless signed in the presence of some adult person attending as a friend of the person detained, in the presence of and also by the person in charge of the house, or the medical attendant.

SECTION 35. So much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the admission of certain classes of the insane into hospitals for the insane in this Commonwealth, and their discharge therefrom," approved the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, number fifty-four of the pamphlet laws of that year as provided "that insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the respectability of the "signers," is amended, and the persons thereby authorized to place an insane person in a hospital, are required to observe the forms and conditions required by this act in exercising the powers conferred by the said act of the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, when the insane person is placed in any house, hospital, or place which is subject to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 36. So much of said act as provides by section second as enacts: "That it shall be unlawful, and be deemed a misdemeanor in law, punishable by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, for any superintendent, officer, physician, or other employé of any insane asylum to intercept, delay, or interfere with, in any manner whatsoever, the transmission of any letter or any other written communication addressed by an inmate of any insane asylum to his or her counsel, residing in the county in which the home of the patient is, or in the city or county in which the asylum is located," is hereby amended so that the same shall extend to the superintendents, officers, physicians, ser-

vants, or other employés of all hospitals, houses, or places which are subject to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 37. So much of the said act as provides by section ten : " If the superintendent or officers of any hospital for the insane shall receive any person into the hospital after full compliance with the provisions of this act, no responsibility shall be incurred by them for any detention in the hospital " as applies to the superintendent or officers of any hospital, house, or place made subject to the provisions of this act, is repealed, and in place of the provisions of that act for the protection of such superintendent or officers, the provisions of this act for that purpose are substituted.

SECTION 38. The managers and officers of any hospital, or licensed house or place, shall not be liable to the penalties imposed by this act, and shall be entitled to all the protection of this act in case of receiving for detention a lunatic or alleged lunatic without complying with the requisitions of the act, if the judge trying the case shall certify that the said officers and managers had good reason to believe that such receiving and detention were necessary for the safety of the lunatic or other persons, and that the delay required to comply with the requirements of this act would have been injurious to the person detained, or to other persons, and that there is no reason to believe that they or any of them were actuated by improper motives. And within forty-eight hours after any person is thus received, all the requisitions of this act to authorize a detention shall have been complied with, or the person discharged from custody and the officers of the hospital or place where such lunatic has been thus received, shall forthwith notify the Board of Public Charities of the facts connected with the reception and detention.

SECTION 39. Whenever any person shall be found by inquisition to be insane, the committee of the person or of the estate, and also the clerk of the Court into which the inquisition has been returned, shall thereupon forthwith send to the committee on lunacy, at their principal office, a statement in writing, signed by the committee, of the lunatic, of the name, age, sex, and residence of the lunatic, and the residence of the committee, and upon any change in the residence or place of detention of the lunatic, shall forthwith notify the committee of lunacy of such change. The committee on lunacy, or any one or more of the members of the committee, shall have power to visit and examine the said lunatic and authorize such visiting and examination by their secretary, or any board of visitors, or one or more members thereof, and by a physician, and the said committee are authorized to apply to any court having jurisdiction over the committee, or to a judge of a Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the lunatic is a resident or detained, to make such orders for the maintenance, custody, or care of the said lunatic, and for the care and disposition of the property of the lunatic as the case may require. From any order, final or otherwise, thus made, an appeal may be taken to the Snpreme Court, but such appeal shall not be a *supersedeas* unless so ordered by the Court making the order, or by a judge of the Supreme Court on application and a hearing.

SECTION 40. This act shall, for all purposes except the appointment and organization of the central board, go into operation thirty days after a proclamation shall have been issued by the Governor announcing the organization of the committee on lunacy.

APPROVED—The 8th of May, 1883.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

APPENDIX IV

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

BUREAU OF CHARITIES

1. DIRECTORS.—William H. Lambert, President; William D. Gardner, Treasurer; Alfred Moore, J. W. Walk, M. D., John Shallcross.
2. OFFICERS.—Superintendent, Charles Lawrence; Secretary, Robert C. Floyd; House Agent, Oliver P. Bohler; Out-Door Agent, A. D. W. Caldwell; Storekeeper, A. F. Randolph; Chief Resident Physician, Dr. Daniel E. Hughes; Chief Druggist, Joseph W. England; Chief Nurse, Miss Marion E. Smith; Children's Visitor, George Milliken.

MEDICAL BOARD

- SURGEONS.**—Dr. W. G. Porter, Dr. W. Joseph Hearn, Dr. L. W. Steinbach, Dr. J. B. Deaver, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Dr. Ernest La Place, Dr. J. M. Barton, Dr. J. Wm. White, Dr. Edward Martin.
- PHYSICIANS.**—Dr. R. G. Curtin, Dr. J. H. Musser, Dr. F. P. Henry, Dr. J. M. Anders, Dr. W. E. Hughes, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Dr. E. L. Vansant, Dr. F. A. Packard, Dr. J. L. Salinger, Dr. Samuel Wolfe, Dr. James Tyson, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton.
- OBSTETRICIANS.**—Dr. Clara Marshall, Dr. Barton C. Hirst, Dr. Edward P. Davis, Dr. Robert H. Hamill, Dr. Geo. I. McKelway, Dr. J. M. Fisher, Dr. R. C. Norris, Dr. W. Frank Haehnlen.
- NEUROLOGISTS.**—Dr. C. K. Mills, Dr. F. X. Dercum, Dr. Wharton Sinkler, Dr. J. Hendrie Lloyd.
- OPHTHALMOLOGISTS.**—Dr. G. E. De Schweinitz, Dr. Charles A. Oliver.
- DERMATOLOGISTS.**—Dr. H. W. Stelwagon, Dr. J. Abbott Cantrell.
- PATHOLOGIST.**—Dr. John Guiteras.
- BACTERIOLOGIST.**—Dr. A. A. Ghiskey.
- LARYNGOLOGISTS.**—Dr. C. J. Seltzer, Dr. Geo. Morley Marshall.
- REGISTRARS.**—Dr. J. C. DaCosta, Dr. Augustus A. Eshner, Dr. Alfred Stengel, Dr. Harry Toulmin.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES

DIST.	WARD.	ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.	HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.	APOTHECARIES.
1	1st.	Dr. Geo. D. Blomer, 1505 S. 6th St.	Dr. R. T. Wiltbank, 1410 S. 5th St.	George D. Jones, 1515 S. 5th St.
2	2nd.	Dr. F. K. Brown, 1236 S. 4th St.	Dr. J. Q. Griffith, 1336 S. 13th St.	William McFadden, 921 S. 10th St.
3	26th & 36th.	Dr. E. V. Clark, 1440 S. Broad St.	Dr. E. B. Fanning, 1544 S. 13th St.	Chas. W. Hallowell, 1600 Wharton St.
4	30th.	Dr. Henry Knox, 2022 Bainbridge St.	Dr. J. G. Sharp, 1510 Christian St.	A. G. Miller, 1847 Catharine St.

DIST.	WARD.	ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.	HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.	APOTHECARIES.
5	3rd & 4th.	Dr. J. R. Phillips, 111 Queen St.	Dr. John D. Ward, 806 S. 3d St.	Geo. W. Ewing, 710 S. 2nd St.
6	5th, 7th & 8th E. of Broad.	Dr. H. D. Beyea, 237 S. 13th St.	Dr. N. W. Freyer, 256 S. 12th St.	Albert D. Kennedy, N. E. Cor. 11th & South.
7	7th & 8th W. of Broad.	Dr. R. P. Robins, 2210 Pine St.	Dr. T. C. Imes, 518 S. 15th St.	W. H. Milliken, N. E. Cor. 23d & Spruce.
8	6th, 9th & 10th.	Dr. J. H. Egan, 209 N. 17th St.	Dr. O. H. Paxson, 123 N. 16th St.	W. J. Heim, 220 Vine St.
9	11th & 12th	Dr. W. E. Robertson, 912 N. 4th St.	Dr. J. R. Gillette, 517 N. 6th St.	Emil Jungmann, S. W. Cor. 4th & Noble.
10	13th & 14th	Dr. N. H. Ritter, 621 N. 11th St.	Dr. Chas. T. Shinn, 1031 Spring Garden St.	W. E. Supplee, 8th & Fairmount Ave.
11	15th.	Dr. J. F. Hamilton, 1943 Vine St.	Dr. Jos. M. Caley, 1530 Green St.	C. Carroll Meyer, 1800 Callowhill St.
12	16th.	Dr. Marie K. Formad, 503 Poplar St.	Dr. Fred. Vangunten, 1135 N. 3rd St.	Carl H. Bohn, 901 N. 2nd St.
13	17th.	Dr. Thos. J. Beatty, 1315 Howard St.	Dr. C. F. Souder, 1321 N. Front St.	Jas. A. Ferguson, S. E. Cor. Howard and Thompson Sts.
14	18th.	Dr. David W. Levy, 1105 Hanover St.	Dr. C. E. Tegtmeier, 1237 Shackamaxon St.	I. D. W. Kramer, 461 Richmond St.
15	19th.	Dr. S. S. Loughridge, 2622 N. 5th St.	Dr. J. D. Boileau, 804 Lehigh Ave.	W. H. Walter, 1700 N. 2nd St.
16	20th.	Dr. J. B. Potsdamer, 1333 Franklin St.	Dr. W. W. Trinkle, 1641 N. 11th St.	C. E. Spenceley, 1401 N. Seventh St.
17	31st.	Dr. J. B. Longshore, 2056 Sergeant St.	Dr. Wm. Sonneborn, 2302 Amber St.	H. C. Clapham, S. W. Cor. Cumberland and Emerald Sts.
18	25th & 33d	Dr. David Moffet, 520 W. Venango St.	Dr. C. S. Brown, 3046 Frankford Ave.	Elmer B. Kyle, 2909 Kensington Ave.
19	29th.	Dr. John D. Moore, 1515 N. 19th St.	Dr. F. Morton Long, 2729 Columbia Ave.	S. H. Shingle, 1444 N. 19th St.
20	28th, 32d & 37th.	Dr. A. R. Rainear, 2026 Diamond St.	Dr. L. T. Ashcraft, 1631 Diamond St.	Andrew W. Walter, 27th & Montgomery Ave.
21	21st.	Dr. J. V. Kelley, 4257 Main St., Manayunk.	Dr. Chas. E. Myers, 4500 Baker St., Manayunk.	Louis A. Kelly, 4255 Main St., Manayunk

DIST.	WARD.	ALLOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.	HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.	APOTHECARIES.
22	24th.	Dr. W. S. Carter, 807 N. 41st St.	Dr. E. G. Whinna, 320 N. 41st St.	W. A. Rumsey, 920 N. 41st St.
23	34th.	Dr. Edward Huntzinger, 633 N. 45th St.	Dr. Theodore L. Chase, 1687 N. 54th St.	James C. Perry, 4122 Haverford Ave.
24	27th S. of Spruce.	Dr. Otto D. Schaul, 1411 S. 49th St.	Dr. Jas. C. Stirk, 4632 Chester Ave.	Thos. M. Newbold, 101 S. 41st St.
25	27th N. of Spruce.	Dr. J. Robt. Bryan, 4200 Chestnut St.	Dr. Geo. P. Stubbs, 4012 Haverford Ave.	Chas. J. Biddle, 3348 Market St.

BOARD OF HEALTH—MEDICAL INSPECTOR AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS

MEDICAL INSPECTOR, J. HOWARD TAYLOR, M. D., 1133 Spruce St.

DISTRICTS—WARDS.	ASSISTANT INSPECTOR.	ADDRESS.
1st	O. H. Paxson	123 N. 16th St.
2d, 3d, 4th, 6th	Giovani Trojano	773 S. 10th St.
5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th .	Wm. M. Angney	519 Spruce St.
7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 30th . .	Frances C. Van Gasken . .	617 St. Mary St.
15th, 28th	Howard B. Martin	1724 Green St.
16th, 17th, 18th	Frederick J. Haerer	1134 N. 3d St.
19th, 20th	George E. Stubbs	N. E. Co. 17th and Jefferson Sts.
21st	Lewis C. Wessels	1918 N. 22d St.
22d	Edward H. Kase	1323 Girard Ave.
23d, 25th, 31st	Green R. Hulshizer	225 Brown St.
24th, 34th	Alex. C. Butcher	3601 Walnut St.
26th, 36th	Charles W. Karsner	1409 S. 16th St.
27th	J. Aubrey Davis	527 S. 42d St.
29th, 32d, 37th	Wm. T. Robinson	1621 N. 16th St.
33d, 35th	Charles P. Mercer	2554 N. 8th St.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS

First District—First Ward. Dr. J. S. Gillespie, 2038 South Thirteenth Street.

Second District—Second and Third Wards. Dr. W. S. M. Field, 1210 South Fourth Street.

Third District—Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards. Dr. G. A. Knowles, 2211 Federal Street.

Fourth District—Fourth and Thirtieth Wards. Dr. H. B. Baxter, 1422 Christian Street.

Fifth District—Fifth and Sixth Wards. Dr. L. H. Horter, 530 Pine Street.

Sixth District—Seventh and Eighth Wards. Dr. E. H. Green, 302 South Tenth Street.

Seventh District—Ninth and Tenth Wards. Dr. John C. Da Costa, Jr., 1633 Arch Street.

Eighth District—Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards. Dr. P. N. K. Schwenk, 827 North Seventh Street.

Ninth District—Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards. Dr. Clarence P. Franklin, 1633 Fairmount Avenue.

Tenth District—Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards. Dr. S. N. Troth, 1200 North Seventh Street.

Eleventh District—Twenty-ninth Ward. Dr. L. C. Peter, 2136 Oxford Street.

Twelfth District—Nineteenth Ward. Dr. J. A. Krug, 2437 North Fifth Street.

Thirteenth District—Eighteenth and Thirty-first Wards. Dr. David Henry, 1921 East Dauphin Street.

Fourteenth District—Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh Wards. Dr. Robert Rodgers, 2903 North Fifth Street.

Fifteenth District—Twenty-fifth Ward. Dr. S. Lewis Summers, 2006 Orleans Street.

Sixteenth District—Thirty-second Ward. Dr. Laura S. Chapin, 1630 Diamond Street.

Seventeenth District—Twenty-eighth Ward, Dr. J. A. Cramp, 1921 Susquehanna Avenue.

Eighteenth District—Twenty-second Ward. Dr. A. M. Davis, 6008 Main Street.

Nineteenth District—Twenty-first Ward. Dr. James Sibbold, Terrence Street, Manayunk.

Twentieth District—Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth Wards. Dr. Thomas C. Price, Bridesburg.

Twenty-first District—Twenty-fourth Ward. Dr. W. C. Barrett, 3939 Powelton Avenue.

Twenty-second District—Twenty-seventh Ward. Dr. Joseph R. Bryan, N. E. Cor. Forty-second and Chestnut Streets.

Twenty-third District—Thirty-fourth Ward. Dr. Charles H. Harvey, 4821 Lancaster Avenue.

APPENDIX V

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1893.

ARTICLE 1. Collectors of customs will collect, as provided in section 1 of the Act of August 3, 1882, a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port of the United States, except such vessels as are employed exclusively between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada or of the ports of Mexico, as provided in section 22 of the Act of June 26, 1884.

ART. 2. All such moneys collected must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of "Immigration Fund" with an assistant treasurer of the United States, or national bank depository, in the same manner as other miscellaneous collections are reported. Separate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of money under the Act must be rendered monthly to the Secretary of the Treasury, on forms to be furnished by the Government for the purpose.

ART. 3. Collectors of customs on the Canadian frontier, and at all points where commissioners of immigration are not employed, are charged within their respective districts with the execution of the laws pertaining to immigration, and all importation of laborers under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States. They will employ all customs, immigration and other offices assigned to them for duty in the enforcement of the immigration acts; and all such officers are hereby designated and authorized to act as immigration officers.

ART. 4. Whenever it shall be necessary, in making the examination of immigrants, to temporarily remove them from the vessel upon which they arrived to a desirable place provided for the examination, such immigrants shall not be regarded as landed so long as they are undergoing the examination, and are in charge of the officers whose duty it is to make such examination; and such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of any question relating to such examination, or while awaiting their return as provided by law.

ART. 5. The Commissioner of Immigration shall enter of record the name of every immigrant found upon examination to be within either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the decision in each case, and at the same time give notice in writing to the master, agent, consignee or owner of the vessel upon which such immigrant arrived, together with the grounds of refusal to land such immigrant, that said vessel is required to return such immigrant to the port whence he came.

ART. 6. The regular examination of immigrants under the special inquiry required by statute will be separate from the public, but any immigrant who is refused permission to land, or pending an appeal in his case, will be permitted to confer with friends or counsel in such manner as the Commissioner may deem proper.

ART. 7. Any immigrant claiming to be aggrieved by the decision of the inspection officers may appeal therefrom, and such appeal shall stay his deportation until decision shall be had thereon. Such appeal shall be in writing, and shall specify the grounds of appeal, and shall be presented to the Commissioner, who shall at once forward such appeal to the Department with all the evidence in the case and his views thereon.

Any examining inspector dissenting from a decision to admit an immigrant may appeal therefrom, which appeal shall be in writing and specify the grounds thereof, and shall be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Department in like manner as in cases of an appeal by an immigrant.

ART. 8. Upon a decision of the appeal the immigrant shall be at once landed or deported in accordance with such decision, and, in case landing is refused, the master, agent, consignee or owner of the vessel by which the immigrant arrived shall be notified of such decision by the Commissioner, and that the immigrant will be placed on board said vessel to be returned as aforesaid.

ART. 9. The expenses for the keeping and maintenance of such immigrants as are ordered to be returned pending the decision of their right to land and the subsequent expenses for the keeping and maintenance of those ordered to be returned, and the expense of their return shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which they came.

ART. 10. At least twenty-four hours before the sailing of the vessel upon which immigrants are ordered to be returned, the master, agent, consignee or owner of such vessel shall notify the Commissioner of the proposed hour of sailing, who shall thereupon place on board all immigrants to be returned by such vessel as aforesaid, and in case any master, agent, consignee or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive such immigrants on board, or shall neglect to retain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 for each and every offence, and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

ART. 11. No vessel bringing immigrants in the steerage or in apartments other than in the first or second cabin, from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing, shall be admitted to entry unless it appear by the certificate of the consular officer at such port that said immigrants have been detained at the port of embarkation at least five days under medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set apart for their exclusive use, and that their clothing, baggage and personal effects have been disinfected before being placed on board by one of the following methods:

- (1) Boiling in water not less than thirty minutes.
- (2) Exposure to steam not less than thirty minutes, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (239° F.), and unmixed with air.
- (3) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent. strength.

This method (No. 3) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; to rubber goods etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

(4) Articles that would be destroyed or injured when subjected to any of the above methods may be disinfected by immersion in solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 2,000, until all parts are thoroughly saturated, due precaution being taken against mercurial poisoning.

The above restrictions will also be applied to vessels bringing immigrants from noninfected ports, but who come from infected localities.

ART. 12. There shall be delivered to the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival, by the master or commanding officer of the vessel, lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation, of such immigrants, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists or manifests, state as to each of said passengers—

- (1) Full name.
- (2) Age.
- (3) Sex.
- (4) Whether married or single.
- (5) Calling or occupation.
- (6) Whether able to read or write.
- (7) Nationality.
- (8) Last residence.
- (9) Seaport for landing in the United States.
- (10) Final destination in the United States.
- (11) Whether having a ticket through to such final destination.
- (12) Whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons, or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government.
- (13) Whether in possession of money, and if so, whether upward of \$30, and how much, if \$30 or less.
- (14) Whether going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, and his name and address.
- (15) Whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where.
- (16) Whether ever in prison, or almshouse, or supported by charity.
- (17) Whether a polygamist.
- (18) Whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States.
- (19) The immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled; and if so, from what cause.

ART. 13. Said immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. There shall be delivered to each immigrant or head of a family, prior to or at the time of embarkation, or at some time on the voyage before arrival, as may be found most convenient, a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or of the officer, first or second, below him in command, and of the surgeon of said vessel or other medical officer, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of the Act of March 3, 1893; therefore the above affidavits must be attached to each list or manifest, which lists or manifests must be kept separate and not fastened together.

In case there is a surgeon sailing with the vessel, that officer must

sign and verify each list or manifest, and the verification by another surgeon will not be in compliance with the law.

All forms of lists or manifests and affidavits sent out by authority of this Department are suggestive merely, and will not relieve any person from the necessity of complying strictly with all the provisions of said Act of March 3, 1893.

ART. 14. In case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said inspector of immigration lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of \$10 for each immigrant qualified to enter the United States concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list, as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter the United States, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

ART. 15. The certificate required by section 8 to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury shall be filed upon the first days of January and July of each year.

ART. 16. These regulations shall take immediate effect, except as to the last paragraph of article 7 and articles 11 to 16, inclusive, and as to those articles they will take effect on the 3d day of May, 1893.

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary*.

AMENDATORY ACTS OF 1894 AND 1895.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes, approved August 18, 1894, provides:

"That the head money from alien passengers on and after the first day of October next, collected under the Act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to regulate immigration, shall be one dollar in lieu of the fifty cents as provided in said Act. That such head money and all other receipts which shall be collected on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in connection with immigration shall be covered into the Treasury. And that the Commissioners of Immigration at the several ports shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed, and until their successors are appointed; and nominations for such offices shall be made to the Senate by the President as soon as practicable after the passage of this Act."

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes, approved March 2, 1895, under the head "Bureau of Immigration," provides:

"That the Superintendent of Immigration shall hereafter be designated as Commissioner-General of Immigration, and, in addition to his other duties, shall have charge, under the Secretary of the Treasury, of the administration of the alien contract-labor laws, etc."

[Circular.—Department No. 177. 1893.]

MAINTENANCE AND DEPORTATION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1893.

The attention of all concerned is called to the following instructions:

RULE 1. All alien immigrants before they are landed shall be inspected and examined, as by law provided, on shipboard or at a suitable place provided for the convenience of the owners of vessels transporting them and the comfort of the immigrant, where they may be temporarily placed whilst undergoing such examination. During such time, and until finally discharged and landed, said immigrants shall be deemed and treated as on shipboard, and the owners, consignee, or master of the vessel transporting them shall be liable for expenses incurred in lodging, feeding and caring for them, or said immigrants may be remanded on board ship, or taken on board ship, by the master thereof, who shall be responsible for their safekeeping.

RULE 2. Upon arrival all alien immigrants shall be inspected and examined without unnecessary delay. Those qualified to land shall be promptly discharged. Those detained for special inquiry shall have a speedy hearing and be either discharged or ordered deported. If an appeal is prayed the record of proceedings shall at once be transmitted to the Superintendent of Immigration at Washington. All expenses incurred in lodging, feeding and maintaining alien immigrants, during the period covered by these proceedings, shall be borne by the steamship company, owners, or master of the vessel transporting them. No appeal shall be received or transmitted which is applied for after the immigrant has been transferred from the immigrant station to be deported.

RULE 3. Upon the arrival of an alien immigrant, helpless from sickness, physical disability, or infancy, who is detained from further inquiry one person only (if necessary) shall be detained to look after and care for such helpless immigrant, the natural guardian or a relative to be selected, the transportation company to be responsible for their maintenance whilst so detained. The remainder of the family (if any) shall proceed on their journey or defray their own expenses.

RULE 4. In case of an immigrant not qualified to land, but who would be entitled, upon proof of certain facts, such as the case of a woman who claims to have a husband, father or brother, residents in this country, able and willing to support her, she may be detained a reasonable time until such husband, father or brother can be communicated with, the transportation company to be responsible for her maintenance in such and like cases until a final decision is reached.

RULE 5. Immigrants qualified to land shall be promptly discharged and landed, and if they desire to wait for friends or remittances they may be permitted to do so upon payment of all costs and expenses, which should not be charged to the transportation company. In cases where an immigrant qualified to land is unable, from accident or unavoidable circumstances, to immediately continue his journey, and is without sufficient means to defray the expenses of the enforced delay, the Commissioner of Immigration may, in his discretion, pay said expense, reporting said case to the Bureau of Immigration with reasons for his action, and ask that such expense be paid out of the "immigrant fund."

RULE 6. That in case of the arrival of sick and disabled immigrants unable to travel, said immigrants shall be removed to hospitals provided for their care, and shall be maintained at the expense of the owner or master of the vessel transporting them until sufficiently recovered either to be landed or deported, and whilst detained in hospital shall not be considered as landed until examined and discharged, or said immigrant shall remain on shipboard until able and ready to be landed or deported.

RULE 7. Any alien immigrant who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned, as by law provided, at any time within one year from the date of his arrival, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company or corporation bringing such alien; and any alien immigrant who shall become a public charge within one year after his arrival from causes existing prior to his landing may be returned at the expense of said above-named parties. The expense above mentioned shall include all expenses incurred for maintenance, after such cases are brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration, provided said Bureau, upon investigation, has ascertained the case to be one for deportation, and has so ordered.

RULE 8. Any immigrant who has been lawfully landed and has become a public charge within one year from date of landing, from accident or bodily ailment, or disease, or physical inability to earn a living, which is likely to be of a permanent character, shall be deported at the expense of the "immigrant fund," upon a proper case for relief being first established to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Immigration; *Provided*, Said pauper immigrant is delivered at a port designated by the Bureau of Immigration, free of charge, and said "immigrant fund" shall be liable to pay any public or charitable institution fixed charges, agreed upon, for the care of any alien immigrant who has fallen into distress within and until the end of one year from the time of landing, and has become a public charge from above causes, from the date of notification to the Bureau of Immigration and establishment of said immigrant's right to relief.

RULE 9. Immigrants who are detained under rules 4 and 6 (awaiting proofs, etc., or who are sick and in hospital) should pay for their own maintenance, and the transportation company shall be held only as security for the payment of subsistence and hospital expenses. Access to such immigrants shall be permitted to an agent of said transportation company to request payment thereof, and should said immigrants refuse or be unable to pay the same, it shall be a circumstance to be considered, upon arriving at a decision in his case, as to whether he may or may not be likely to become a public charge.

RULE 10. No charge for food, lodging, or maintenance, or for hospital attendance, medicines, or other expenses shall be made in excess of the actual cost of furnishing the same, the intention being to make the service self-sustaining without profit.

HERMAN STUMP,
Superintendent of Immigration.

Approved:
J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX VI

EXTRACTS FROM RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectants are commonly used to absorb impure exhalations, prevent decomposition, and destroy noxious gases, but in no instance should they be considered or employed as substitutes for a pure atmosphere, obtained by free ventilation. "They are simply aids in restoring and preserving healthful purity, and not substitutes for cleanliness and pure air."

They may be employed in cellars, yards, privies, vaults, sinks, water-closets, sick rooms, bed-pans, stables, and in other places about premises, or, wherever practicable when there are offensive odors emitted.

Disinfectants and How to Use Them

Quick Lime.—This may be employed as a purifier, to act upon moist and hurtful effluvia, and as a dryer in damp apartments. It may be strewn as dry lime on the earth, or placed upon plates, or, better still, in the shape of whitewash (*milk of lime*) upon the walls. In the latter form, the addition of a small quantity of carbolic acid increases its efficiency. Most useful when employed in privies, vaults, latrines, stables, etc.

Charcoal is a powerful oxidizing agent. It may be used as a deodorant and purifier. "The sole condition necessary is the free access of atmospheric air, which the charcoal uses in oxidizing the putrid miasms." It should be freely strewn on the floors of cellars, and in all places which may be damp and mouldy. It should always be used in a crushed and fresh state.

An excellent deodorizing compound may be made by mixing *one part of peat charcoal, one part of quicklime and four parts of sand or gravel.*

Sulphate of Iron (Green Copperas), Sulphate of Zinc and Sulphate of Copper.—Dissolve one or two pounds of any of these salts in a gallon of water and use the solution to correct decomposing and offensive matters. *Sulphate of iron* is the cheapest of these substances. Eight or ten pounds of it dissolved in five or six gallons of warm water, with one pint of crude carbolic acid added, makes *the cheapest and one of the best disinfecting fluids for common use* in privies, water-closets, drains and sewers.

Before the emptying of privies or cesspools the contents should be disinfected. For effective disinfection a solution of two pounds of *sulphate of iron (copperas)* in a gallon of water or of one pint of liquid *chloride of zinc* in a gallon of water (to each of which two ounces of strong carbolic acid has been added) should be used in the proportion of one pint to each cubic foot of contents. After thorough disinfection a quantity of either of these solutions should be poured down daily to keep the cess-pits in good condition. *Chloride of lime* in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water may be used for the same purpose with excellent results.

*Disinfection Proper

Fire.—The burning of infectious material, infected clothing, etc., is an effectual way of disposing of it. Articles of little value which have been soiled with infectious material (especially old clothing and bedding) had better be burned.

Heat.—*Boiling* for half an hour will destroy all known disease germs. This is the cheapest and best way of disinfecting clothing and articles which are not injured by the ordinary operations of the laundry. *Moist heat* (steam) at 230° Fahr. destroys germs of all kinds, even the most resistant spores, in twenty minutes.

Sulphur Fumigation is an excellent method of purification. Place the sulphur in an iron dish, supported upon bricks in a wash-tub containing a little water; set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol. All doors, windows and all other openings should be first closed, and allowed to remain so at least twelve hours; the room should then be opened and well ventilated. Three pounds of sulphur will be required for a room ten feet square (1,000 cubic feet of space). The amount should be increased for larger rooms in the same proportion.

Chloride of Lime.—This is one of the cheapest and most efficient of disinfectants. For the purpose of correcting offensive matters, and for utensils, sinks, water-closets, drains, bed-pans, etc., it may be mixed with water in the proportion of one pound to one gallon. Infected bed and body linen, towels, etc., which cannot be immediately boiled, may be disinfected by immersion in a solution of chloride of lime in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon of water, and left for four hours.

Corrosive Sublimate.—This is a powerful disinfectant, but on account of its *highly poisonous* quality should be used with the greatest care. Dissolve in water in the proportion of two drachms to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to give color to the solution. Label it carefully—POISON. Use one pint of this solution for the disinfection of each discharge in cholera, typhoid fever, etc., or for vomited matter. Leave in vessel ten or fifteen minutes before throwing into cess-pool or water-closet. It will injure lead pipes if used constantly; it should not be placed in metal receptacles.

Carbolic Acid.—Very useful for disinfecting soiled clothing, discharges from the bowels, vomited matters, etc., and for the general purposes of disinfection. A wineglassful (two ounces) of the pure liquid well mixed with a quart of warm water, for use in night vessels, water-closets, sinks, or for wetting a sheet to hang in the doorway of a sick chamber. Half a wineglassful to one quart of warm water, for washing furniture, walls, etc. Two ounces to the gallon of water, for clothing, etc. One pint of strong carbolic acid added to five gallons of warm water should be occasionally poured into sinks and drains leading into sewers. One ounce of the crystals mixed with four pounds of slaked lime forms a good powder for covering over offensive heaps of filth or refuse that it is impossible or unwise to remove. Liquid acid diluted

* Disinfection, in its restricted sense, means the destruction of the infective power of infectious material. "There can be no partial disinfection of such material; either its infecting power is destroyed, or it is not. In the latter case there is failure to disinfect. Nor can there be any disinfection in the absence of infectious material."

with two thousand times its bulk, for street sprinkling. *Carbolic acid soap* for the hands.

Carefully note, that "it appears to be characteristic of *cholera*, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhoea which the epidemic can produce, that *all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective*; that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; * * * *

* * * * and that if *they be cast away without previous disinfection*, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, get access even in the smallest quantity, directly or through porous soil, *to wells* or other sources of *drinking water*, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, and like things that have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."—*Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain.*

APPENDIX VII

PARTIAL READING AND REFERENCE LIST OF BOOKS AND IMPORTANT ARTICLES RELATING TO CHARITIES.

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CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES OF PHILADELPHIA

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY. Central Office, 1705 Chestnut Street.

The Society was founded in 1878, although the branch in Germantown (Twenty-second Ward) had been in existence since 1873, and was the first association of its kind in the United States. Annual Membership, \$5; Life Membership, \$500. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Henry Tatnall, Girard Trust Company, or to James W. Walk, M. D. General Secretary, Central Office, 1705 Chestnut Street. **Object**—To promote a proper organization or system in the relief of poverty, and to see that real and deserving distress is properly assisted, while pauperism and fraudulent and professional begging are prevented. To accomplish this, it aims to give employment, when possible, to those whom it helps; to lift those who are discouraged, and to cheer and guide them to self-reliance and success.

It keeps a confidential register, or directory, of those seeking help, in order to avoid imposition and the duplication of relief; it insists on a thorough investigation of cases, encourages co-operation of all charitable agencies in the same field, and advocates prevention rather than cure of the evils of poverty, by a proper study of causes and their eradication.

The Society desires co-operation on the part of all people and institutions in the field of relief, its effort being to interfere as little as possible with existing charities, and to obtain needed relief from them for deserving cases. Such aid as the Society gives to families is administered by the District Associations, which cover all of the wards of the city, as will be seen by the subjoined list of their offices. As a test of real need and to make employment the basis of relief, the Society has two Wood-yards and Wayfarers' lodges, in opposite parts of the city. The Registration, Finance Department, and Administration are at the Central office. During the seventeen years of the Society's operation, the principles which it inculcates have been adopted to a large extent by various charitable agencies in the administration of relief; the increase of pauperism in Philadelphia has been checked, and many charitable institutions have been brought into friendly co-operation, great improvements have been effected in the municipal system of poor-relief, and public sentiment has been educated to appreciate the importance of greater care and thoughtfulness in the dispensing of aid, so that it may not defeat its own object, but may really be a blessing.

The Mayor of the City of Philadelphia is *ex-officio* President of the Society; First Vice-President and President of the Board of Directors, Joshua L. Baily; Vice-Presidents (being Presidents of the District Associations):

DISTRICT.		DISTRICT.	
1st Ward, } 2d Ward, } 3d Ward, } 4th Ward, } 5th Ward, } 6th Ward, } 7th Ward, } 8th Ward, } 9th Ward, } 10th Ward, } 11th Ward, } 12th Ward, } 13th Ward, } 14th Ward, } 15th Ward, } 16th Ward, } 17th Ward, }	CHARLES T. BEGLEY. WILLIAM S. PRICE. CONRAD S. GROVE. DR. FRANCIS W. LEWIS. J. G. ROSENGARTEN. CHARLES ROBERTS. ROBERT CRESSWELL. REV. JAMES CRAWFORD. ALBEN T. EAVENSON. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.	18th Ward, } 19th Ward, } 25th Ward, } 31st Ward, } 33d Ward, } 20th Ward, } 21st Ward, } 22d Ward, } 23d Ward, } 35th Ward, } 24th Ward, } 27th Ward, } 34th Ward, } 26th Ward, } 30th Ward, } 36th Ward, }	REV. W. E. LOUCKS. JOHN Y. HUBER. R. S. WALTON. JABEZ GATES. CHARLES B. HESTON. GEORGE W. HANCOCK. WILLIAM WILSON.

Offices and Superintendents of the District Associations

WARDS.	SUPERINTENDENT.	LOCATION.	HOURS.
1, 2, 3, 4 . . .	MRS. MARY G. HARMER	1015 So. 6th St.	2 to 5
5	J. G. TRIPP	338 Griscom St.	9 to 12 & 4 to 6.
6	MISS M. A. SMITH	309 Branch St.	10 to 1.
7	MISS MARY J. BURK	1510 Lombard St.	9 to 11 & 1 to 2.
8, 9	MRS. ALICE E. THOMAS	16 So. 20th St.	9 to 12.
10	WM. H. GARRIGUES	206 N. 12th St.	2 to 4.
11, 12, 13, 14 . . .	JOHN P. SLOAN	817 N. 4th St.	9 to 11 & 2 to 4.
15	MRS. CAROLINE RUMFORD	2038 Brandywine St.	8 to 12.
16, 17	MRS. ISABEL F. BROWN	135 Otter St.	10 to 2.
18, 19, 25, 31, 33	ABEL SMITH	Cumberland & Cedar Sts.	9 to 11 & 2 to 4.
20	MRS. J. GUENTHER	N. W. cor. 12th & Columbia Ave.	10 to 12.
21	REV. ALEXANDER SLOAN	3430 Ridge Ave.	9 to 11.
22	ROBERT COULTER	8 Harvey St., Germantown	4 to 6.
23, 35	MRS. R. K. SMEDLEY	4661 Penn St., Frankford	2 to 6.
24, 27, 34	DR. W. C. BARRETT	4018 Powelton Ave.	10 to 12 & 5 to 6.
26, 30, 36	MRS. L. YOUNG	2035 Christian St.	8 to 11.
28, 29, 32, 37 . . .	MISS B. GUENTHER	N. W. cor. 12th & Columbia Ave.	10 to 12.

Department for the Care of Non-residents, 1705 Chestnut Street, William Tinsley, Agent.

Wayfarers' Lodge and Wood-yard, No. 1, 1719 Lombard Street, Ludolf Brockman, Superintendent.

Wayfarers' Lodge and Wood-Yard, No. 2, 78-80 Laurel Street, Harry A. Miller, Superintendent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—*President*, Joshua L. Baily, 15 Bank Street; *Vice-Presidents*, James S. Whitney, 1601 Callowhill Street; Philip C. Garrett, Logan Station; *Treasurer*, Henry Tatnall, Girard Trust Co. Building; Josiah R. Sypher, 1001 Chestnut St.; Joseph P. Mumford, 1401 N. Seventeenth St.; Miss Anna Hallowell, 908 Clinton St.; Charles H. Howell, 1523 Walnut St.; John S. Jenks, 328 Chestnut St.; J. Lewis Crew, 4520 Chester Ave.; C. J. Heppe, 1117 Chestnut St.; Robert R. Corson, The Gladstone; Miss Hettie N. Stokes, Church Lane, Germantown;

Edward M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building; John S. Cope, Awbury, Germantown; Rev. W. I. Nichols, 1616 Mt. Vernon St.; John W. Brown, Room 316, Philadelphia Bank Building; H. H. Collins, 103 S. Twenty-first St.; H. LaBarre Jayne, 1824 DeLancey Place; John Y. Huber 1419 N. Broad St. *General Secretary*, James W. Walk, M. D., 1705 Chestnut St. *Financial Agent*, John C. Price, 1705 Chestnut St.

THE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES
OF PHILADELPHIA, Central Office, 636 North Sixth Street.

The Society was founded in 1869 for the purpose of systematizing the charitable work among the Hebrews, which had been carried on by seven independent organizations. In order to prevent unnecessary duplication and also to guard against frauds and impositions, representatives from the leading societies secured an act of Legislature for the union of their societies and a transfer of all property and legacies to the new society.

Objects—1. A union of almsgiving charities, with one executive head and a central office. 2. One society for the receipt of money and one channel of distribution. 3. The apportionment of the city into numerous districts, with a committee of visitors for each district, to investigate thoroughly all cases needing aid. 4. Prompt relief by means of the central office in cases of immediate or urgent necessity. **General Object**—To aid the worthy Jewish poor of Philadelphia by making such self-supporting as are able to work, and to support all families who contain no member capable of earning wages, that they may not become a burden upon the community. **Admission**—Applications for relief may be made at the Central Office, where the following officers are in charge: Assistant Secretary Jacob Lonnerstadter; Superintendent, Moses Klein; Employment Agent, George Goward. After an investigation of the case by the Superintendent and one of the managers aid is granted, with the consent of the President, at the home of the applicant. Only urgent cases may receive financial aid at the office. Applications involving the outlay of large sums are referred to the Board, which meets every Monday evening during the winter and every other Monday evening the rest of the year. **Financial Condition**—The receipts for the year ending April 30, 1894, were \$36,540.29, of which \$2110 came from membership dues and the balance from donations coming largely from the synagogues. **Expenditures**—\$25,683.93; of which \$8390.90 was granted for rent, \$4200 for support, \$1800 for transportation, and \$1000 for burial expenses. In addition, the Society procured furniture, coal, clothing, shoes, medicine, dry goods, groceries, matzos, employed a staff of physicians, furnished legal advice and procured positions for 178 persons. **Officers**—President, E. L. Rothschild, 1833 Diamond Street; Treasurer, Henry Hirsh, 1418 North Sixteenth Street; Secretary, Louis Wolf.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
UNITED STATES.			
Albany, N. Y. . . .	Charity Organization Society	{ 8 Down's Buildings, Cor. }	John Moir, <i>General Secretary.</i>
Altoona, Pa. . . .	Associated Charities	State St. and Broadway	—
Ansonia, Conn. . . .	Charity Organization Society	Revised temporarily	T. D. L. Manville, <i>Agent.</i>
Asheville, N. C. . . .	Flower Mission	Cor. Spruce and College Streets	Miss Ruth Caswell, <i>Secretary.</i>
Auburn, Me.	Associated Charities	53 Drummond Street	Mrs. John T. Mason, <i>Secretary.</i>
Aurora, Ill.	Charity Council	Coulter Block, 23 S. Broadway	Miss M. E. Richmond, <i>Gen. Sec.</i>
Baltimore, Md. . . .	Charity Organization Society	Room 12, 301 N. Charles St. . .	Mrs. Frances H. Noble, <i>Secretary.</i>
Bangor, Me.	Associated Charities	9 Hayward Street	E. W. Atwater, <i>Promoter.</i>
Batavia, N. Y. . . .	Charity Organization Society		Mrs. J. H. Barnes, <i>Sec. and Treas.</i>
Binghamton, N. Y. .	Bureau of Associated Charities	96 Chenango Street	F. W. Hoyt, <i>General Manager.</i>
Birmingham, Conn.	Charity Organization Society of Derby	232 Main Street	Miss Z. D. Smith, <i>Gen. Secretary.</i>
Boston, Mass. . . .	Associated Charities	41 Charity Building	Mrs. H. E. Raymond, <i>Cor. Sec.</i>
Bridgeport, Conn. . .	Associated Charities	248 Main Street	Mrs. B. B. Russell, <i>Secretary.</i>
Brockton, Mass. . . .	Associated Charities	24 Winthrop Street	Geo. B. Safford, <i>Gen. Secretary.</i>
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	Bureau of Charities	69 Schermerhorn Street	Walter Bevan, <i>Sec. and Treas.</i>
Bryn Mawr, Pa. . . .	Citizens' Association		Frederic Almy, <i>Gen. Sec. and Treas.</i>
Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	Charity Organization Society	Fitch Institute, 165 Swan St. .	Miss M. E. Starr, <i>Secretary.</i>
Burlington, Iowa . .	Charity Organization Society	502½ Jefferson Street	Miss S. A. Pear, <i>Registrar.</i>
Cambridge, Mass. . .	Associated Charities	Central Square	Abel Smith, <i>Superintendent.</i>
Camden, N. J. . . .	Society for Prevention and Relief of Poverty	725 Federal Street	Miss Ford, <i>Secretary.</i>
Castleton, Staten Island, N. Y. . . . }	Charity Organization Society	52 Jersey St., New Brighton .	Miss M. A. Rhett, <i>Secretary.</i>
Charleston, S. C. . .	Associated Charities Society	Mills House, Meeting Street .	W. J. Trimble, <i>Superintendent.</i>
Chattanooga, Tenn. .	Associated Charities	731 Chestnut Street	C. G. Trusdell, <i>Gen. Supt.</i>
Chicago, Ill.	Relief and Aid Society	51 La Salle Street	

Cincinnati, O.	Associated Charities	45 East Fifth Street	Philip W. Ayres, <i>Gen. Secretary.</i>
Cleveland, O.	Bethel Associated Charities	309 Spring Street	Henry N. Raymond, <i>Gen. Supt.</i>
Clinton, Mass.	Associated Charities	Room 22, Bank Building	Mrs. Edward L. Green, <i>Secretary.</i>
Colorado Springs, Col.	Ladies' Aid Society	115 West Sixth Street	Miss Louisa Schnapp, <i>Agent.</i>
Davenport, Iowa	Associated Charities	Room 32, Court House	Mrs. Nettie F. Howard, <i>Agent.</i>
Decatur, Ill.	Industrial and Charitable Union	Nurse Block, Fifth Street	Miss E. M. Whitehurst, <i>Secretary.</i>
Denver, Col.	Charity Organization Society	35 East Congress Street	Mrs. S. Izetta George, <i>Registrar.</i>
Des Moines, Iowa	Association of Charities	In suspense	Mrs. Babcock, <i>Secretary.</i>
Detroit, Mich.	Charity Organization Society	415 Woodbridge Building	Dr. Jas. A. Post, <i>Secretary.</i>
District of Columbia	Associated Charities	Cor. First and Livingston Sts.	—
Duluth, Minn.	Charity Organization Society	60 North Main Street	Mrs. E. M. Bangs, <i>Gen. Secretary.</i>
Elizabeth, N. J.	Associated Charities	{ Room 59, Dickinson's }	Chas. Carroll, <i>Superintendent.</i>
Fall River, Mass.	Benevolent Union	{ Block, Main Street	Miss Alice E. Wetherbee, <i>Agent.</i>
Fitchburg, Mass.	United Workers	66 Locust Street	Miss Alice Miller, <i>Gen. Secretary.</i>
Flushing, L. I.	United Workers	139 North Division Street	Miss S. M. Lowden, <i>Secretary.</i>
Flushing, N. Y.	Associated Charities	2 Grove Street	Miss G. L. Gordon, <i>Secretary.</i>
Gardiner, Me.	Charity Organization Society	Room 1, Plymouth Building	Rev. Mr. Beeman, <i>Secretary.</i>
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Relief Society of Great Falls	Jackman's Block	Miss Emma Field, <i>Secretary.</i>
Great Falls, Mont.	Charity Organization Society	1333-35 Locust Street	W. P. Beachly, <i>Secretary.</i>
Hartford, Conn.	Charity Organization Society	206 Essex Street	Atwood Collins, <i>Secretary.</i>
Indianapolis, Ind.	Charity Organization Society	134 South Twelfth Street	Chas. S. Grout, <i>General Secretary.</i>
Janesville, Wis.	Associated Charities	12 Y. M. C. A. Building	Miss M. Chittenden, <i>Secretary.</i>
Kansas City, Mo.	Provident Association	Rooms 11 and 12, Court House	Nicholas W. Casey, <i>Secretary.</i>
Lawrence, Mass.	City Mission	221 East Walnut Street	Rev. Clark Carter, <i>Sec. & City Miss.</i>
Lexington, Ky.	Charity Organization Society	{ Lee Hall, Room 5, 10 City }	Mrs. Walter Scott, <i>President.</i>
Lincoln, Neb.	Charity Organization Society	{ Hall Square	Mrs. Annie McCormick, <i>Agent.</i>
Lockport, N. Y.	Charity Organization Society	23 East Main Street	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	Charity Organization Society	King Building, Park Ave. W.	T. J. Stuart, <i>Secretary.</i>
Louisville, Ky.	Associated Charities	Blanche Rice, <i>Cor. Sec.</i>	Mrs. George Deering, <i>Gen. Sec.</i>
Lynn, Mass.	Benevolent Society		Miss Alice S. Taylor, <i>Registrar.</i>
Madison, Wis.	Industrial Aid Society		O. S. Norsman, <i>Secretary.</i>
Malden, Mass.	Mansfield Humane Society		W. H. Sargeant, <i>Treasurer.</i>
Mansfield, O.	Associated Charities		A. G. Thornton, <i>Superintendent.</i>
Marietta, O.			

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES—continued

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
Memphis, Tenn. . . .	Association of United Charities	. . . Milwaukee Street	W. Samfield, <i>Secretary</i> .
Milwaukee, Wis. . . .	Associated Charities	416 Milwaukee Street	Howard Russel, <i>Secretary</i> .
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	Associated Charities	601 Second Avenue, South	Edward A. Fay, <i>Gen. Manager</i> .
Newark, N. J.	Bureau of Associated Charities	222 Market Street	J. Huyler Smith, <i>Superintendent</i> .
New Brunswick, N. J. .	Charity Organization Society	{ Free Public Library, 358 } George Street	Miss Mary Gordon Shand, <i>Agent</i> .
Newburgh, N. Y. . . .	Associated Charities	65 Water Street	Mrs. Mary G. Wood, <i>Supt.</i>
New Haven, Conn. . .	Organized Charities Association . . .	200 Orange Street	Sherwood O. Preston, <i>Agent</i> .
New Orleans, La. . . .	Conference of Charities	223 St. Joseph Street	Miss Corinne Folger, <i>Registrar</i> .
Newport, R. I.	Charity Organization Society	301 1/2 Thames Street	Mrs. K. A. Curtis, <i>Secretary</i> .
Newton, Mass.	Associated Charities	Newtonville	Mrs. M. R. Martin, <i>Sec. and Agt.</i>
New York City, N. Y. .	{ Charity Organization Society } { United Hebrew Charities	United Charities Building	Chas. D. Kellogg, <i>Gen. Secretary</i> .
Oakland, Cal.	Associated Charities	128 Second Avenue	N. S. Rosenau, <i>Manager</i> .
Omaha, Neb.	Associated Charities	418 Tenth Street	Mrs. H. Kelly, <i>Gen. Supt.</i>
Orange, N. J.	Bureau of Associated Charities	807 Howard Street	John Laughland, <i>Gen. Secretary</i> .
Pasadena, Cal.	Charity Organization Society	65 Essex Avenue	Miss Mary Tooker, <i>Agent</i> .
Pawtucket, R. I. . . .	Associated Charities	7 North Fair Oaks Avenue	Annie L. Bartlett, <i>Secretary</i> .
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	Society for Organizing Charity	{ 3 Dorrance Building, 175 } Main Street	Graham Cowperthwait, <i>Agent</i> .
Pittsburg, Pa.	Association for the Improvement of the Poor .	1705 Chestnut Street	Dr. Jas. W. Walk, <i>Gen. Secretary</i> .
Pittsfield, Mass. . . .	Union for Home Work	76 Sixth Avenue	Mrs. S. E. Lippincott, <i>Supt. and Sec.</i>
Plainfield, N. J. . . .	Charity Organization Society	20 Dunham Street	—
Portland, Me.	Associated Charities	Cor. Park and North Avenues . .	Miss Edith R. Leonard, <i>Secretary</i> .
Portland, Oregon . . .	City Board of Charities	Room 9, City Building	Miss Celia M. Patten, <i>Sec. & Treas.</i>
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .	Charity Organization Society	213 Fourth Street	William R. Walpole, <i>Secretary</i> .
Providence, R. I. . . .	Society for Organizing Charity	8 Cannon Street	Thos. L. Wing, 7 Garden Street.
Pueblo, Col.	Benovolent Union	128 North Main Street	Eli Whitney Blake, Jr., <i>Gen. Mgr.</i>
Richmond, Ind.	Associated Charities	223 Victoria Avenue	Mrs. Joanna S. Sperry, <i>Supt.</i>
Richmond, Va.	Society of Associated Charities	109 North Twelfth Street	Mrs. Anna M. Starr, <i>Secretary</i> .
		1111 East Main Street	{ Mrs. Wm. H. Pleasants, <i>General Manager and Secretary</i> .

Rochester, N. Y.	Charity Organization Society	87 South Washington Street	{ Miss Helen D. Arnold, Secretary and Treasurer.
Saginaw, E. S., Mich.	Associated Charities	100 Ward Street	Mrs. W. C. Genn, Secretary.
St. Louis, Mo.	Provident Association	1117 Locust Street	T. M. Finney, General Manager.
St. Paul, Minn.	Associated Charities	Room 904, N. Y. Life Building	Jas. F. Jackson, General Secretary.
Salem, Mass.	Associated Charities	175 Essex Street	Miss Anna C. Cross, Registrar.
Salem, N. J.	Society for Organizing Charity	121 West Broadway	Miss Anna H. VanMeter, Sec.
San Francisco, Cal.	Associated Charities	425 Pine Street	Mrs. A. W. Flint, Secretary.
Seattle, Wash.	Bureau of Associated Charities	National Bank Buildings	Jos. Shippen, Secretary.
Springfield, Mass.	Union Relief Association	469 Main Street	Mrs. Eliza R. Whiting, Secretary.
Springfield, Ohio	Associated Charities	West County Building	H. H. Cumbback, Superintendent.
Stamford, Conn.	Society for Prevention and Cure of Pauperism		Miss E. J. Young, Secretary.
Stockbridge, Mass.	Friendly Aid Committee		Mrs. P. W. Farrell.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Bureau of Labor and Charities	4 Hendrick's Block	Chas. D. B. Mills, Gen. Secretary.
Tacoma, Wash.	Associated Charities	Room 307, City Hall	B. S. MacLafferty, Manager.
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Provident Association		Mrs. W. H. Moore, Secretary.
Taunton, Mass.	Associated Charities	Historical Hall, Cedar Street	Miss Charlotte L. Peckham, Supt.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Society for Organizing Charity	591 1/2 Ohio Street	W. C. Smallwood, Gen. Secretary.
Tivoli, N. Y.	Charity Organization Society	Madalin, N. Y.	Miss Kate Feroe, Secretary.
Trenton, N. J.	Society for Organizing Charity	116 West State Street	Miss M. M. Johnson, Secretary.
Washington, D. C.	Associated Charities	811 G Street, N. W.	L. S. Emery, General Secretary.
Waterbury, Conn.	Directors of Christian Visitation and Charity	77 Kingsbury Street	E. M. Dickinson, Superintendent.
Watertown, N. Y.	Bureau of Charities	31 Stone Street	Mrs. U. C. Walker, Sec. and Agt.
Wilmington, Del.	Associated Charities	837 Tatnall Street	Mrs. Mary A. T. Clark, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.	Associated Charities	Princess Street	Mrs. E. J. Lee, Secretary.
Worcester, Mass.	Associated Charities	35 Pearl Street	Mrs. Eliza J. Lee, Gen. Secretary.
Yonkers, N. Y.	Charity Organization Society	3 Post Office Building	Geo. Rayner, Jr., Secretary.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Altrincham & Bowdon	Provident Society	40 Greenwood St., Altrincham	W. S. Mainprice, Esq.
Balsall Heath (<i>see</i> Birmingham)	Lady Harriet Wentworth's Charity	Barnsley	Apply to the Officer.
Barnsley	{ Monmouth Street Society (for the occasional Relief of the Sick Poor and Promotion of Industry) }	20 Monmouth Street	H. R. Grimes, Esq.
Bath	Charitable Society	2 Gloucester Terrace	Miss Vian.
Beckenham	Charity Organization Society		{ F. T. Guillaume, Esq.; 39 Shakespeare Road.
Bedford	Charity Organization and Provident Society	6 Hamilton Square	G. J. Laughton, Esq.
Birkenhead	Charity Organization Society	{ 4 Etna Chambers, 293a Broad St. & Lime Grove, Moseley Road }	E. P. Wright, Esq.
Birmingham, Moseley & Balsall Heath	Charity Organization Society	Oxendale, Yelverton Road	—
Bournemouth	Charity Organization Society	44 Sunbridge Road	{ E. P. Duggan, Esq., Hon. Secretary; Mr. J. Dunn, Sec.
Bradford	Charity Organization Society and Inquiry Office	182 Edward Street, Brighton	Col. C. Barlow, Secretary.
Brighton, Hove & Preston	Charity Organization Society	30 Triangle	Rev. Precentor Mann, Secretary.
Bristol and Clifton	{ Charity Organization Society }		D. Dent, Esq.; Miss Sturge.
Broxbourne (<i>see</i> Hoddesdon)	{ Associated Bristol Charities }		
Burslem	{ Society for the Organization of Relief, Repression of Mendicity and Protection of Children }	110 Moorland Road	J. W. Hartley, Esq.
Burton-on-Trent	Charity Organization Society	Duke Street	{ E. Dawson Salt, Esq., Hon. Treas.; Mr. C. Nichols, Sec. and Agt.

Cambridge	Charity Organization Society	26 Regent Street	{ Miss Miller; Miss Hall; J. R. Tanner, Esq.
Canterbury	Alford Canterbury Poor Relief Association	12 Guildhall Street	G. T. S. Huxley, Esq.
Cardiff	Charity Organization Society	15 Castle Arcade Chambers	J. W. Baker, Esq.
Cheltenham	{ Society for the Organization of Charity in Kings Cheltenham, Leckhampton and Charlton	Clarence Parade House	{ Rev. J. A. Owen; Miss Roberts, Hon. Asst. Sec.
Cheshunt	Charity Organization Society	Turner's Hill	Rev. W. H. Bather, Hon. Sec.
Chester	Charity Organization Association	{ Godstall Chs., off Eastgate Row Nor.	S. B. Jackson, Esq.
Croydon	Charitable Society	{ The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Pitlake Bridge	{ Major Watson, 89 Lansdowne Road; W. Harris, Esq. { J. A. Fothergill, Esq.; W. Clap- ham, Esq.; E. W. Lyall, Esq.; A. Haward, Esq.
Darlington	Charity Organization Society	Quebec Street, Crown Street	{ E. Parker, Esq., Secretary, E. C. Austen Leigh, Esq. Col. London.
Derby	Charity Organization Society	31 St. Mary's Gate	{ W. G. Smith, Esq., 16 Fortis Green Road, East Finchley, N.
Eton	Charity Organization Association	16 High Street	{ S. W. Payne, Esq., 20 Queen Street, Grantham.
Exeter	Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor	6 Bampfylde Street	{ J. Jones, Esq.
Falmouth	Misericordia Society	No office	{ J. Lovell Hamshaw, Esq., 20 Queen Street, Grantham.
Finchley, N.	Charity Organization Society		{ J. Elford, Esq., Secretary.
Grantham	St. Mary's Charity Organization Society		{ Rev. P. E. S. Holland, Vicarage, Hoddesdon.
Halifax	Charity Organization Society	4 Regent Street	{ A. Aldridge, Esq., 42 North Street, Honorable Secretary.
Hanley	Charity Organization Society	Town Hall	{ J. Hall, Esq.; Mrs. A. A. Clarke.
Hastings & St. Leonards	{ Association for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity	{ 1 Cross St., Queen's Road, Hastings	{ T. Priestman; T. J. Smith and J. B. Anderson, Esqs.
Hoddesdon	Hoddesdon and Broxbourne Relief Society	Town Hall, Hoddesdon	
Horsham	Charity Organization Society	39 Carfax and 27 North Street	
Hove (<i>see</i> Brighton)	Charity Organization Society	14 Ramsden Street	
Huddersfield	Charity Organization Society	{ 3 Junction Place, Queen's Dock Side	
Hull	Charity Organization Society		

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
Isle of Man (Castle-town)	Poor Relief Fund		G. H. Quale, Esq., <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .
Isle of Man (Douglas)	House of Industry	Douglas	{ J. Boyd, Esq., Ballaquale Cottage, Douglas, <i>Honorable Secretary</i> ; Mr. S. Warner, <i>Supt.</i> G. Cunnew, Esq.
Leamington, Milverton and Lillington	Charity Organization and Relief Society	1 Church Terrace	{ Rev. Chas. Hargrove, M.A.; Rev. J. A. Cross, M. A.
Leeds	Charity Organization Society	3 Oxford Place	{ J. Challinor, Esq.; R. S. Milner, Esq.
Leek	Charity Organization Society	2 Silk Street	{ Mrs. E. Paget; J. Bancroft Ellis, Esq.
Leicester	Charity Organization Society	25 Humberstone Road	{ A. C. Lomax, Esq.; Miss E. Gresley; Miss S. Lonsdale.
Lichfield	Charity Organization Society	Coffee House, St. Mary's Sq.	{ H. H. Hornby, Esq.; W. Grisewood, Esq., <i>Secretary</i> .
Liverpool	Central Relief and Charity Organization Society	Imperial Buildings, 5 Dale St.	C. S. Loch, Esq., <i>Secretary</i> .
London	Charity Organization Society	{ 15 Buckingham Street., Adelphi, W. C.	Miss Herford; Miss C. Wright.
Macclesfield	Relief Association	Church Side	J. R. Bartleet, Esq.
Malvern	Charity Organization Society	{ Lytton Committee Room, Church Street	{ R. Phillips, Esq.; G. H. Winterbottom, Esq.; Mr. C. H. Davies, <i>Agent</i> .
Manchester & Salford	{ District Provident and Charity Organization } Society	6 Queen Street, Albert Square	{ A. G. Ridout, Esq.; J. G. Hodgson, Esq.
Moseley (see Birmingham)	Charity Organization Society	3 Northumberland Place	{ A. R. Chamberlain, Esq.; Rev. W. H. Cooke; H. C. Riches, Esq.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	District Visiting Society	5 Market Place	
Norwich			

Norwood (Upper) and South Dulwich	Charity Organization and Mendicity Society	{ 25 Sainsbury Road, Gipsy Hill, S. E. }	{ F. Hetley, Esq., M. D.; A. A. McAnally, Esq.
Nottingham	Charity Organization Society	58 St. James' St., Market Place	{ J. Kenish Wright, Esq.; Claude Hollins, Esq.
Oxford	Anti-Mendicity and Charity Organization Society	11 George Street	{ C. C. J. Webb, Esq., Magdalen College; Mrs. P. Gardner; Miss Adair, <i>Hon. Asst. Sec.</i>
Penzance	{ Society for Organizing Charitable Relief in Penzance and Neighborhood }	St. Mary's Parish House	{ Rev. Trimmer Bennett, The Grammar School, Penzance.
Plymouth	Mendicity Society	8 Frankfort Street	{ Capt. G. H. Inskip, R. N., J. P., <i>Chairman</i> .
Preston (<i>see</i> Brighton)			
Reading	Charity Organization	131 King's Road	{ R. Worsley, Esq.; Mr. D. W. B. Ackerman.
Redhill	Central Aid Society	47 High Street	T. Radford Hope, Esq., Rotherham.
Rochdale	Charity Organization Society	32 Water Street	Alderman J. R. Heape, J. P.
Scarborough	Charity Organization Society	Elders Street	{ J. Dale, Esq., J. P.; R. Brogden, Esq.
Skipton (Yorks)	Charity Organization Society	Mechanics' Institute	A. Birtwhistle, Esq.
Southampton	Charity Organization Society	The Dispensary, Trinity Road	{ J. G. A. Hatherley, Esq., <i>Org. Sec.</i> ; J. P. Ranwell, Esq., <i>Honorable Financial Secretary</i> .
St. Helens	Charity Organization Society	60 Bickerstaffe Street	F. Dromgoole, Esq.
Stafford	Charity Organization Society	2 Chapel Street	{ W. Woodall, Esq.; T. Westhead, Esq.
Sunderland	Charity Organization Society	28 Villiers Street	Rev. G. H. R. Garcia.
Sydenham and Forest Hill	Charitable Society	{ 1 Clyde Terrace, Forrest Hill, S. E. }	H. Reid, Esq.
Tenby	Charity Organization Society	39 Cavern Road	E. W. John, Esq., 32 Victoria St.
Torquay	Mendicity Society	Town Hall	{ T. Barton, Esq., <i>Hon. Sec.</i> and <i>Treas.</i> , 93 Mount Ephraim.
Tunbridge Wells	Mendicity Society	Wadham Street	{ Miss Tucker; Mrs. Kilbee, <i>Hon. Sec.</i>
Weston-Super-Mare	Charity Organization Society	14 Station Square	Rev. Canon Austen, The Rectory.
Whitby	Charity Organization Society		

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
Wigan	Charity Organization Society	2 Dornington Street	C. Appleton, Esq., <i>Chairman</i> .
Wimbleton	Charity Organization Society	43 High Street	F. H. Daubeny, Esq.
Winchester	Charity Organization Society	The Cathedral Yard	Rev. H. J. Wickham; Maj. Yard.
Woodford	Charity Organization Society	Woodford Green	{ H. J. Cook, Esq., The Firs, Woodford Green, <i>Gen. Hon. Sec.</i>
Worcester	Charity Organization Society	Dispensary Buildings, Bank St.	{ H. Urwick, Esq. (Fownes Bros. & Co.)
York	Charity Organization Society	20 Little Stonegate	{ Meek Dyson, Esq.; A. Proctor, Esq.
COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.			
Ayrshire	Ayrshire Mendicity Society	Constabulary Office, Ayre, N.B.	{ Capt. Hardy McHardy, R. N., <i>Ch. Con.</i>
Clackmannanshire	Clackmannanshire Mendicity Society	Constabulary Office, Alloa, N.B.	{ J. White, Esq., <i>Ch. Con.</i>
Dorsetshire	Dorset Mendicity Society	Constabulary Office, Dorchester	Capt. A. Amyatt, <i>Ch. Con.</i>
Gloucestershire	Vagrancy Committee	Shire Hall, Gloucester	{ Col. Curtis Hayward, Manor Farm, Quedgeley, Gloucester.
Herefordshire	Herefordshire Mendicity Society	Shire Hall, Hereford	Capt. J. D. Teller, R. A., <i>Ch. Con.</i>
Wiltshire	Suppression of Vagrancy Fund	{ Chief Constable's Office, } Devises	Capt. R. Sterne, R. N., <i>Ch. Con.</i>
Worcestershire	The Worcestershire Vagrants' Relief Society	County Hall, Worcester	W. T. Currier, Esq.
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen	{ Association for Improving the Condition of } the Poor	18 Adelphi, Union Street	{ G. C. Fraser, Esq.; Mr. G. Milne, <i>Secretary</i> .
Dundee	Charity Organization Society	7 West Bell Street	D. Grieve, Esq., <i>Secretary</i> .
Edinburgh	{ Association for Improving the Condition of } the Poor	{ 1 King's Stables Road, } Grassmarket	Henry A. Keith Murray, <i>Secretary</i> .
Glasgow	Charity Organization Society	115 Bath Street	J. T. Strang, Esq., <i>Secretary</i> .
Kilmarnock	Charity Organization Society		W. Raiton, Esq.

Leith	{ Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor }	103 Constitution Street . . .	Adam Black, Esq., <i>Superintendent</i> .
Montrose	Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor	22 High Street	A. Collie, Esq.
Motherwell	Charity Organization Society	Janetta Place, Orchard Street	R. Campbell, Esq.
Paisley	{ Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor }	112 Causeyside	{ Mr. P. Eadie, Mr. D. Watson, Secretaries; Mr. J. Murray, 57 Canal Street.
Perth	{ Association f.r Improving the Condition of the Poor }	{ Working Boys' and Girls' Institute, South Tay St. }	{ J. Thomas, Esq., Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire.
IRELAND.	{ Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants }	45 Molesworth Street . . .	{ Address to Russell Dowse, Esq., 49 Lower Ormond Quay.
Dublin	{ Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Superior Council of Ireland) (150 branches throughout Ireland) }	50 Upper Sackville Street . .	Redmond F. Carroll, Esq.
AFRICA, SOUTH. (See Natal.)			
AUSTRALASIA.			
Adelaide (S. Australia)	{ Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society (incorporated) }	2 Leigh Chambers, Leigh St.	A. Fance, Esq., <i>General Secretary</i> .
Brisbane	North Brisbane Benevolent Society		Mrs. Love.
Hobart (Tasmania)	Benevolent Society	Freehold	{ Rev. J. W. Simmons, <i>Chairman</i> ; Wm. Witt; G. S. Seabrook, <i>Secretary</i> .
Melbourne (Victoria)	{ Charity Organization Society }	29 Collins Place Exhibition St.	{ H. R. Carter, Esq., <i>Acting Sec.</i> ; A. Cornish, Esq., <i>Hon. Sec.</i>
	{ Inspection of Neglected Children, Industrial, Probationary and Reformatory Schools and Public Charities (a State Department) }	{ Inspector's Office, Government Offices, Spring St., Melbourne }	W. G. Brett, Esq., <i>Inspector</i> .
	{ Immigrants' Aid Society for Houseless and Destitute Persons }	St. Kilda Road	{ G. Baker, Esq.; T. Hannay, Esq., <i>Resident Sec.</i> and <i>Supt.</i>
	{ Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society }	120 Russell Street	W. R. Looker, Esq.
Sydney (New S. Wales)	{ Charity Organization and Relief Society }	21 Elizabeth Street North	J. Sidney, Esq., <i>Secretary</i> .
Wellington (New Zealand)	{ Benevolent Society of New South Wales }	{ St. Sydney }	I. J. Josephson, Esq., <i>Hon. Sec.</i>
	Wellington Benevolent Institution Contributors	18 Queen's Chambers	Alfred Geo. Johnson, Esq., <i>Sec.</i>

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	HON. SECRETARY, ETC.
AUSTRO-HUNGARY.			
Buda-Pesth (Hungary)	{ Wohltätiger Frauen-Verein (Ladies' Benevolent Association) }	21 Adler Gasse, Nr. 19 . . .	{ Herr Amil Heimer, Neue Weltgasse, 12.
Carlsbad (Bohemia)	Elizabeth Rose Institute	Mayor, Stadthaus	—
Gleichenberg (Styria)	Zum Pilger (The Pilgrim Benevolent Institute)	House No. 30	Herr Ferd. Hietfer.
Lemberg (Galicia)	{ The Stadt President has kindly undertaken to answer inquiries }		
Oedenburg (Hungary)	{ Frauen Wohltätigkeits Verein (Ladies' Benevolent Association) }	{ Privat Haus Dominicaner Gasse, 9 }	Herr Josef Pettover.
Prague (Bohemia)	{ Vrchmí ředitelství ústavu chudinského král. hlav. města Prahy (Chief Board for Public Relief of Royal Capital of Prague) }	{ Staroměstská Radnice (City Hall) }	Mr. Joseph Kopecky, <i>Chief Dir.</i>
Trieste (Illyria)	Istituto generale dei Poveri, 1862	via Istituto, 11	—
Vienna	Vereingegen Verarmung und Bettelei	I. Fleischmarkt 16	{ Herr Dr. Kunwald, Advocat, Schulerstrasse, 1.
Waitzen (Hungary)	{ Wohltätiger Frauen-Verein (Ladies' Benevolent Association) }	Hon. Secretary's House	Dr. Louis Freysinger.
BARBADOS.			
Bridgetown	The Kindly Poor Relief Association	Bridgetown	—
BELGIUM.			
Antwerp	Bureau de Bienfaisance (Weldadigheidsbureel)	{ Rue des Aveugles, 9-11 } { (Blindenstraat) }	Herr Flor, Vander Ven.
	{ British Charitable Fund }	82, Rue de la Loi	Charles Isaac, Esq.
	Société Française de Bienfaisance	Rue de l'Escalier, 14	M. Brunet.
	Le Schiller-Verein, Société Allemande de Bienfaisance	15 Rue Ransfort	—
Brussels	{ Conseil Général d'Administration des Hospices et Secours }	Boulevard du Jardin Botanique	F. van den Broeck.
	Schiller-Verein (German Benevolent Society)	44 Boulevard de la Senne	F. W. Mülser, <i>President.</i>

CANADA.

Montreal

Toronto

DENMARK.

Copenhagen

EGYPT.

Alexandria

FRANCE.

Bordeaux

Boulogne-sur-Mer

Brest

Calais

Cherbourg

Dieppe

Granville

Havre

Lille

Lyons

Marseille

Morlaix

Nice

{ Ladies' Benevolent Society

{ Protestant Associated Charities

{ St. George's Society

{ St. George's Society

{ Kjöbenhavns Understøttelsesforening (Charitable Association)

British Benevolent Society

{ Bureau Central de Bienfaisance

{ Office Central de la Charité Bordelaise

{ British Charitable Fund

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Société pour l'Extinction de la Mendicité

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Société de Bienfaisance et de Charité

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance

{ Bureau de Bienfaisance et O'Euve de la Miséricorde

{ 31 Berthelet Street

{ Mechanics' Institute, Room 5 St. James Street

{ 139 St. Antoine Street

{ 7 Louisa Street

Norregade, 7

Rev. E. J. Davis, St. Mark's Church.

Rue du Loup, 63

Rue du Loup, 73

{ 7 Boulevard Daunon, British Sailors' Institute

Rue Charles Butor, 20

Rue d'Aiguillon, 38

La Mairie

16 Rue du Pont Neuf

Rue de la Bucalle

Rue d'Ecosse, 63

Salle de l'Hospice St. Pierre

Rue de la Mailletaye, 59

Rue de la Halloterie, 20

Rue Hotel de Ville, 31

Rue Ste. Victoire, 35

Rue St. Melaine

Place de la Prefecture, 4

Miss M. Urquhart, *Secretary*.E. Hollis, Esq., *Secretary*.

Jas. Mitchell, Esq.

J. E. Pell, Esq.

Herr Strom, *President*.

M. Paul Ollivier.

M. F. Martin, M. Henri Rodet.

{ Mr. J. J. Sides, 38 Rue des Vieillards.

Avocat Desoille, *Secrétaire*.

M. Picot.

M. Cormier du Medic.

M. C. Bonvarlet.

M. Alexandre.

M. St. Saens.

Le Receveur de l'Hospice.

M. Gve. Nicolle, *Secrétaire*.M. Alp. Baillieux, *Secrétaire*.M. T. B. Louis, *Secrétaire-General*.

M. André Gillibert.

M. F. Miollis.

M. Vigon Maximin, *Secrétaire*.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
Paris	{ Administration Générale de l'Assistance Pub- lique à Paris (Central Board of Public Re- lief for Paris) }	Avenue Victoria, 3	{ M. E. Peyron, <i>Directeur</i> . M. Derouin, <i>Secrétaire-Directeur</i> .
Rouen	{ Ouvre libre d'Assistance (L'Office Central des Institutions Charitables) }	175 Boulevard St. Germain	M. Leon Lefebvre.
St. Malo	Bureau de Bienfaisance	Rue Eau de Robec, 5	M. Moinet, <i>Secrétaire-Directeur</i> .
	Bureau de Bienfaisance	Rue St. Sauveur	M. Joseph Blaize.
GERMANY.			
Aix-la-Chapelle	{ Society for the Assistance of Necessitous Pa- tients at the Baths }	Dr. Hommelsheim, <i>President</i> .	
Barmen	Städtische Armen-Verwaltung (City Poor Board)	Herr Hartnack.	
Berlin	{ Verein gegen Verarmung (Anti-Pauperism Association) }	{ Im Deutschen Thurm, Gendarmenmarkt }	—
Bremen	Verein zum Wohlbun (Beneficent Association)	Bremen	Herr Georg Gaertner.
Brunswick	Armen-Direction (Poor Board)	Stadthaus	{ Herr Oberbürgermeister W. Pöcket, <i>Chairman</i> .
Carlsruhe	Badischer Frauen Verein (Ladies' Association)	Gartenstrasse, 47	Herr Geheimerath Sachs.
Cologne	Armen Deputation (Poor Committee)	2 Portalsgasse	Beigordneter Zimmermann.
Crefeld	{ Städtische Armen Deputation (City Poor Committee) }	Crefeld	Herr H. Zarden.
	{ Armen Unterstützungs-Verein zur Verhütung der Bettelei (Association for Assisting the Poor and Repressing Mendicity }	Mauergang, 3	Herr H. Shirmacher, <i>President</i> .
Darmstadt	{ Städtische Armen-Verwaltung (Town Poor Board) }	Stadthaus	Herr G. Schmehl.
Dresden	{ Stadtverein für innere Mission (Town Asso- ciation of Home Missions) }	Pirnaische-strasse, Nr. 57.1	Herr Pastor Zimmermann.
Düsseldorf	Städtische Armen-Verwaltung (City Poor Board)	Düsseldorf	—
Elberfeld	Städtische Armen-Verwaltung (City Poor Board)	Rathhaus	Herr Schwanenberg.

Frankfort-on-the-Main	British Charitable Society	British Consulate General	{ Hugo Kessler, Esq., H. B. M. Vice-Consul, <i>Treasurer</i> . Herr Tietze. Herr Senator Gröte. —
Hamburg	Allgemeine Armen-Anstalt (General Poor Board)	Raboisen, 66	Herr Pastor Lavkner.
Hannover	Bureau der Armen-Verwaltung (Poor Board)	Am Himmelreiche, 1	Dr. G. Roch, <i>Director</i> . Inspector Randholt.
Hildesheim (in Hannover)	Städtische Armen-Verwaltung (Poor Board)	Rathhaus	Rabb. Dr. Rülf. { Herr Beigeordneter Schön, Herr G. Schönebaum.
Königsberg	{ Armen Unterstützungs-Verein zur Verhütung der Bettelei (Association for Assisting the Poor and Suppressing Mendicity)	Hollander Gasse, 1	M. Ch. Oberlin, <i>Secrétaire-General</i>
Leipzig	Verein für Innere Mission (Home Mission Assn.)	Vereinshaus, Ross-strasse, 14	Justizrath, Dr. T. Hausmann.
Lubeck.	Allgemeine Armenanstalt (General Poor Board)	St. Annenstrasse	Bürgermeister Giesebrecht, <i>Director</i> A. Kieffer.
Memel	{ Armen Unterstützungs-Verein (Poor Relief Society)		Herr Kuhn.
Minden	{ Städtische Armen Kommission (Town Poor Board)	Markt Platz (Rathhaus)	—
Mulhouse	{ Bureau d'Administration de l'Institut des Pauvres de Mulhouse (Poor Relief Assn.)	Cour de Lorraine	Kürnos Joannis Patrikios.
Munich	{ Verein für Freiwillige Armenpflege (Volun- tary Poor Relief Association)	Salvator-strasse 16/o	De Heer W. O. Verschuur.
Stettin	Armen-Direction (Poor Board)	Rathhaus	{ J. F. L. Blankenberg, Esq., H. B. Lefebure, Esq., G. A. Bis- choff, Esq., <i>Manager</i> .
Strassburg	Armen-Verwaltung (Poor Law Board)	St. Margasse	
Stuttgart	{ Centralleitung des Wohlthätigkeits Vereins. (Central Administration of the Benevolent Association)	Kultusministerial Gebäude	
Zwickau	{ Städtischer Hilfsverein (City Relief Association)	Rathhaus	
GREECE.			
Athens and Piræus.	Eléimon Hetaeria (Benevolent Society)	Odös Kifissia	
HOLLAND.			
Amsterdam	{ Bureau van Informatie Naar Behoeftigen (Office for information regarding the Poor Genootschap : Liefdadigheid Naar Vermogen .	Passeerder Gracht	
		Raamgracht,	

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued

COUNTRY AND DISTRICT	NAME OF SOCIETY	OFFICE	SECRETARY, TREASURER, ETC.
Rotterdam	{ Bureau van Informatie Naar Behoeftigen (Office for information regarding the Poor) Vereeniging tot Verbetering van Armenzorg. (Charity Organization Society) }	Opport 61	Job. F. Snelleman, <i>Sec.</i>
Utrecht	{ Bureau van Informatie Naar Behoeftigen (Office for information regarding the Poor) }	Genzenmarkt	De Heer L. Van Lier.
INDIA.			
Bombay	District Benevolent Society	Dhurmalsalla, Byculla	T. H. Hannah, Esq.
Calcutta	District Charitable Society	2 Old Court House Corner	Patrick McGuire, Esq.
Madras	Friend-in-Need Society	{ Friend-in-Need Society's Home, Poonamalle Road }	{ B. H. Chester, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector of Madras. }
ITALY.			
Florence	{ Florence British Relief Fund Societa per la Repressione dell' Accattonaggio (Society for the Suppression of Mendicity) }	{ English Church Library, 14 Via Micheli }	{ Rev. R. B. Harrison, British Chaplain, 13 Via Pui Capponi. Marchese Carlo Incontri. }
Leghorn	Ricovero di Mendicita (Refuge for Mendicants)	Via Riseccoli	Enrico Giambruni, <i>Segretario</i> .
Lucca	Maison de Bienfaisance (House of Charity)	Rue St. Francesco	Cavaliere Don Salvatore Di Guilio.
Milan	{ Congregazione di Carita (Charitable Confed- eration) }	Via Olmetto, 6	{ Nobile Cavaliere Dr. Camillo Funagalli. }
Pisa	Hospice de Mendicite (House of Refuge)	Rue Vittoria Emanuel Re	Tito Chiesi.
Rome	Congregazione di Carita (Local Charity Board)	Piazza Santa Chiara, 14	Cav. Francesco Rastrelli.
Venice	Congregazione di Carita (Local Charity Board)	Venice	Cav. D. Kiriaki, <i>Sec. Genl.</i>
NATAL.			
Durban	Benevolent Society	Durban	{ Mrs. Rutherford, <i>President</i> ; Mrs. Roger, <i>Secretary</i> . }
Verulam	Benevolent Society		{ Mrs. J. Polkinghorne; Mrs. T. Garland, <i>Treasurer</i> . }
Pietermaritzburg	Benevolent Society	Masonic Hall Longmarket St.	Mrs. W. Middleton.

NOVA SCOTIA.					
Halifax	{ Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor }	61 Granville Street	Wm. Blackwood, Esq.		
RUSSIA.					
Helsingfors (Fin- land)	Charity Organization Society		{ Miss Mary Perret, Georgs-Gatan 2, Helsingfors. Herr <i>Sekretär</i> Hein. Kuchczynski. C. F. Wilding, Esq. Mme. V. Martin. Julian Heppen, <i>General Secretary</i> .		
Riga	Verein gegen den Bettel (Anti-Mendicity Society) { British Benevolent Society }	Stadt Gr. Jungferenstrasse, 9 British Consulate			
St. Petersburg	Societe Protectrice des Institutrices sans le Patronage de sa Majeste l'Imperatrice	1 Liteyne, 43-4			
Warsaw	Towarzystwa Dobroczyntow (Charity Society)	Faubourg de Cracovie, 62			
SOUTH AFRICA. (See Natal.)					
SPAIN.					
Cadiz	Asociacion de Catolicos (Catholic Association)	Nieves, 3	Don J. de Falla, <i>Acting Secretary</i> . Don Juan F. Taltavuli.		
Minorca	Asociacion de Beneficencia Domiciliaria	De Mahon			
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.					
Christiania	{ Trefoldigheds Frivillige Fattigpleie (Poor Re- lief Association of the Trinity Congregation) }	Keyser's Gade, 1	Herr Cand Theol. Gjestdal.		
Stockholm	{ Stockholm Allmannas Skyddsforening (Gen- e'al Aid and Protection Association) }	Stora Nygatan, 36	Hj. Ahrberg.		
	{ Foreningen for Völgörenhetens Ordmande (Charity Organization Society) }	St. Nygatan, 36	—		
SWITZERLAND.					
Basel	Freiwillige Armenpflege (Voluntary Relief Society)	Stadthaus	Herr C. Rippas, <i>Secretary</i> . Herr Fowaldnotar.		
Bern	Privat Armenstalt (Private Poor Society)	Rathhausplatz, 100			
Geneva	{ Bureau Central de Bienfaisance (Association pour reprimier les Adus de la Mendicite) }	6 Boulevard du Théâtre	Col. Rilliet, <i>Director</i> .		
TURKEY.					
Constantinople	{ Society for the Relief of Distressed British Subjects }	{ Applications for Relief re- ceived at H. M.'s Con- sulate }	W. H. Wrench, Esq., C.M.G., <i>Pres.</i>		

FOREIGN SOCIETIES IN PHILADELPHIA

ALBION SOCIETY (1843) St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch Streets.

One of the Objects—To give advice and assistance to natives of Great Britain or of any of the islands, colonies, territories or dependencies of Great Britain, their wives, widows and children in distress in the city of Philadelphia. **Officers**—President, W. G. Thomas, Aldine Hotel; Vice-President, William H. Lucas, 322 Race Street; Secretary, Edward T. Perrins, Manhattan Life Building.

ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS (1884), 887 North Sixth Street.

Object—To assist Jewish immigrants, upon their landing, to their destinations; to give needed advice, to provide for immediate and temporary necessities, and to perform such other services as will enable them to become properly settled in the country. **Admission**—Application may be made to the agent, Joseph Ehrlich, at the office of the society, at any time during the day. The agent is always present at the landing of every immigrant ship. **Income**—\$1500 a year. President, Louis E. Levy, 854 North Eighth Street; Vice-President, Jacob Miller, 1521 North Eighth Street, ; Treasure, Samuel Fels, 1726 Park Avenue.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1793, Charter 1834), 106 Walnut Street.

Object—To aid by counsel, and also by pecuniary and other lawful means, all persons of French extraction who are reduced to want by misfortune and not by bad conduct. **Admission**—Applications may be sent to the office daily, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Sundays and holidays excepted. **Management**—By a Board of ten Directors. Associated with the Board are a committee of physicians, one of dentists, one of pharmacists, one of lawyers, and a distributing committee that meets the first Wednesday of each month from 10 to 11 A. M. **Income**—From permanent fund of \$50,293.90. President, A. H. Pintard, 406 South Ninth Street; Treasurer, George W. Farr, 1816 Chestnut Street; Secretary, G. Gouthier Dussoulas, 803 North Eighth Street.

GERMAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1764), North-west corner Spring Garden and Marshall Streets.

Object—To relieve, and find employment for, the needy Germans of the city. **Admission**—Applications for work may be made at the office daily between 8 and 12 A. M. Those in need of assistance or advice may apply between 2 and 5 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of twelve Directors. **Expenditures**—(1894)—\$2331.68. **Persons Benefited**—1778; cases investigated, 4479. The Employment Agency found employment for 2072. The Medical Department treated 376 patients, requiring 1685 visits. 879 pupils, most of them newly-arrived Germans, Russians, Poles and Scandinavians, were instructed in English and other branches in the night schools. The library was frequented by 161 members. This is a public institution, open to the general public on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 P. M. **Officers**—President, Gen. Louis Wagner, Germantown, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Franz Ehrlich, 140 South Eleventh Street, and George Doll, 319 Marshall Street; Treasurer, Hans Weniger, 928 Franklin Street.

T H HIBERNIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1771, Charter 1792), 508 Walnut Street.

Object—To assist Irish immigrants who are in need. **Admission**—Applications received at the office at any time during the day. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From endowment of \$70,000. President, Edwin S. Stuart, 1538 South Broad Street; Secretary, Thomas D. Ferguson, 508 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Simon J. Martin, 753 Erie Avenue.

THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF ST. GEORGE (1772), Southwest corner Thirteenth and Arch Streets.

Object—To give advice and assistance to Englishmen in distress. **Admission**—The Stewards meet every Monday and Thursday, between 4 and 5 P. M., to dispense relief; other days (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), the Messenger is present to attend to applicants. **Officers**—President, Dr. J. W. Gadsden, 128 North Tenth Street; Vice-President, John Rapson, 1916 North Thirteenth Street; Treasurer, Wm. Underdown, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1860, Charter 1865), Northwest corner Fourth and Wood Streets.

Object—To relieve the urgent necessities of poor and honest natives of Switzerland, either by contributions of money and provisions, or by procuring employment for them. **Admission**—

Application for assistance may be made at the office daily, between the hours of 11 and 12. **Management**—By four officers and a Board of ten Directors. Five of the fourteen managers must be familiar with German and French, and at least ten of them must be natives of Switzerland. **Income**—All moneys exceeding the sum of \$250 are safely invested. Receipts for 1894 were \$5382.68. Expenditures, \$844.85. **Officers**—President, R. Koradi, Swiss Consul of Philadelphia, 314 North Fourth Street; Vice-President and Treasurer, J. C. Kungerbruhler; Secretary, Henry Gretener.

THE SYRIAN SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, 940 South Ninth Street.

Object—To provide an industrial and educational institution in Philadelphia for Syrian immigrants, and all those speaking the Arabic tongue, to teach them the English language, to instruct them in the requisites for self-support and American citizenship, and to extend aid when needed. A reading room has been opened and the nucleus of a library has been formed. A teacher and missionary, speaking the necessary languages, is at work. **Admission**—The Mission is open every evening. **Income**—From donations. Treasurer, Leon Bowman, 230 South Fourth Street; Secretary, Mrs. L. Barakat.

THE WELSH SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1708), office, 133 South Fifth Street.

Object—To aid, by advice and assistance, emigrants from Wales. **Admission**—Applicant must be a Welshman or of Welsh descent. **Management**—By the officers and a board of stewards. **Supported**—By entrance fees, bequests and donations. **Number of Members** in 1894—100. **Officers**—President, David T. Davies, 1330 Dickinson Street; Treasurer, William Lloyd, 1329 East Susquehanna Avenue; Secretary, William H. James, 2533 North Seventeenth Street.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES CLASSIFIED IN WARDS

FIRST WARD

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Zion Chapel, Seventh below Dickinson.

BAPTIST

Snyder Avenue, Seventh and Snyder Avenue.

Snyder Avenue Church Mission, Second, below Oregon Avenue.

Southeast, Moore below Second.

Southeast Church Mission, Second and Wolf.

Third German, Dickinson above Sixth.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Salem, North below Morris.

INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS

Emmanuel, Wolf Street near Tenth.

LUTHERAN

St. Peter, Reed east of Ninth.

St. Andrew, Southeast corner Sixth and Pierce, above Moore.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Bethany, Eleventh and Mifflin.

Messiah, Moyamensing Avenue and Morris.

Scott, Eighth below Dickinson.

St. Luke, Southeast corner Broad and Jackson.

Tasker, Fifth and Snyder Avenue.

Wharton Street, Wharton below Fourth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Greenwich Street, Greenwich and Tasker.

Meadow, Eighth Street and Moyamensing Avenue.

Peace (German), corner Tenth and Snyder Avenue.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Holy Spirit, Eleventh and Snyder Avenue.

St. John the Evangelist, Third and Reed.

St. Timothy, Reed below Eighth.

Trinity, Eighth and Reed.

REFORMED (German) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

(English) Messiah, Southwest corner Ninth and Snyder Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Annunciation of the B. V. M., corner Tenth and Dickinson.

Immaculate Conception, Front and Canal.

St. Alphonsus, Southwest corner Fourth and Reed.

Epiphany, Eleventh and Jackson.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Third below Reed.

SECOND WARD**BAPTIST**

Calvary, Fifth below Carpenter.
 Mariners' Bethel, Front below Christian.
 Olivet, corner Sixth and Federal.

GERMAN LUTHERAN

Emanuel's, corner Fourth and Carpenter.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Eleventh Street, Eleventh above Washington Avenue.
 Mariners' Bethel, Washington Avenue below Third.

PRESBYTERIAN

South, Third below Federal.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes), Otsego below Christian.
 P. E. Italian Mission, 1024 Christian.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Mary Magdalene de Pazzi (Italian), Marriott above Seventh.

THIRD WARD**BAPTIST**

Third, Second above Catherine.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Ebenezer, Christian below Fourth.
 Italian Mission, Eighth and Catherine.
 St. Paul's, Catherine above Sixth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Evangelist, Catherine above Seventh.
 Redeemer (Seamen's Mission), S. W. cor. Front and Queen.
 Trinity, Southwark, Catherine above Second.
 All Saints, 12th and Fitzwater.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Paul's, Christian above Ninth.
 St. Paul's Chapel, Christian above Eighth.
 St. Philip de Neri, Queen above Second.
 St. Teresa, corner Broad and Catherine.

FOURTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Union (Colored), Twelfth below Bainbridge.

LUTHERAN

Norwegian services for sailors, 767 South Second.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Bainbridge Street (Colored), Bainbridge below Twelfth.
 Murray, Clifton below South.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Crucifixion (Colored), Bainbridge above Eighth.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Bedford Street Mission, 619 Alaska.

FIFTH WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Bethel, Sixth below Pine.

BAPTIST

Spruce Street, Spruce below Fifth.

CONGREGATIONAL

Norwegian, Front and Union.

JEWISH

B'nai Abraham, Lombard above Fifth.

B'nai Jacob, Lombard above Fourth.

Emmath Israel-Oheb Shalom, Fifth and Gaskill.

PRESBYTERIAN

First (Washington Square), Seventh and Locust.

Third (Old Pine Street), Pine above Fourth.

Mariners', Front above Pine.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. Paul, Third below Walnut.

St. Peter, Third and Pine.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Holy Trinity (German), Northwest corner Sixth and Spruce.

St. Joseph, Willing's Alley below Fourth.

St. Mary, Fourth above Spruce.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Front Street Rescue Mission, 310 South Front Street.

Minster Street Neighborhood Guild, 620 Minster.

SIXTH WARD**FRIENDS**

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Southeast corner Fourth and Arch.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

St. George's, Fourth below Vine.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Christ, Second above Market.

LUTHERAN

St. John, Race below Sixth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Augustine, Fourth below Vine.

SEVENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Shiloh (Colored), Lombard above Eleventh.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Pitman, Twenty-third and Lombard.

Covenant, Eighteenth and Spruce.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Allen Chapel, Lombard above Nineteenth.

Wesley, Southwest corner Fifteenth and Lombard.

PRESBYTERIAN

Lombard Street Central (Colored), Lombard below Ninth.

Union, Thirteenth below Spruce.

West Spruce Street, corner Spruce and Seventeenth.

Clinton Street Immanuel, corner Tenth and Clinton.

Wylie Memorial, Broad below Spruce.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Christ Church Chapel, Pine below Twentieth.

Holy Trinity (Memorial) Chapel, Twenty-second and Spruce.

Mediator, Nineteenth and Lombard.

St. Luke, Thirteenth below Spruce.

St. Sauveur (French), Twenty-second and Delancey Place.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Mission of the Covenant to Israel, 735 Lombard.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter Claver's, for Colored People, Twelfth and Lombard.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Florence Crittenden Mission, No. 7, 318 South Seventh.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

First, Southwest corner Broad and Lombard.

EIGHTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Beth Eden, corner Broad and Spruce.

FRIENDS

Spruce, corner Ninth.

Orange above Seventh.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

Scott's (African), Locust above Ninth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Calvary, Locust above Fifteenth.

Chambers, corner Broad and Sansom.

Ninth, Sixteenth and Sansom.

Second, Twenty-first and Walnut.

ETHICAL

Society for Ethical Culture, New Century Hall, 124 South Twelfth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut.
St. Andrew, Eighth above Spruce.
St. James, corner Twenty-second and Walnut.
St. Mark, Locust above Sixteenth.
St. Thomas (Colored), Twelfth below Walnut.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Patrick, Twentieth and Locust.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

St. Paul's, Chestnut above Twenty-first.

NINTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Tabernacle, Chestnut above Eighteenth.

FRIENDS

Western District, Twelfth below Market.

LUTHERAN

Holy Communion, Southwest corner Broad and Arch.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Arch Street, southeast corner Broad and Arch.
Chestnut Street, Chestnut above Seventeenth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Arch Street, Arch above Tenth.
West Arch Street, corner Arch and Eighteenth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Epiphany, corner Fifteenth and Chestnut.
St. Stephen, Tenth above Chestnut.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. John the Evangelist, Thirteenth above Chestnut.

UNITARIAN

First, Chestnut and Aspen, above Twenty-first.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian)

First, corner Chestnut and Twenty-second

TENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Cherry Street (Colored), Cherry below Eleventh.
First, Northwest corner Broad and Arch.
Immanuel, Twenty-third and Summer, Mission of First Church.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH

Catholic Apostolic Church, 218 North Thirteenth.

FRIENDS

Race Street Meeting, Race above Fifteenth.

JEWISH

Mickve Israel, Seventh above Arch.

LUTHERAN

St. Michael's and Zion's German, Franklin below Vine.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Thirteenth Street, Thirteenth below Vine.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Second, Race below Sixteenth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Atonement, Seventeenth and Summer.

Epiphany Chapel, corner Twenty-third and Cherry.

Grace, Twelfth and Cherry.

St. Clement, Twentieth and Cherry.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Second, Seventeenth below Race.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Eighteenth, opposite Logan Square.

ELEVENTH WARD**LUTHERAN**

St. Paul, Northeast corner St. John and Brown.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. John, Brown below Third.

TWELFTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Fourth, corner Fifth and Buttonwood.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Emanuel, Fourth below Poplar.

FRIENDS

Green and Fourth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Fifth Street, Fifth below Green.

PRESBYTERIAN

First, Northern Liberties, Buttonwood below Sixth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Advent, York Avenue near Buttonwood.

REFORMED GERMAN

Salem, Fairmount Avenue below Fourth.

THIRTEENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Tenth, Eighth above Green.

FRIENDS

Northern District, Sixth and Noble.

LUTHERAN

Zion (Swedish), Ninth below Buttonwood.

PRESBYTERIAN

North, Sixth above Green.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

All Souls (For the Deaf), Franklin above Green.

St. Jude, Franklin above Brown.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA (Dutch)

First, corner Seventh and Spring Garden.

Second, Seventh above Brown.

SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATIONS

Spiritual Conference Association, Northeast corner Eighth and Spring Garden.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Bethesda Mission, 919 Ridge Avenue.

FOURTEENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Broad Street, Southeast corner Broad and Brown.

Ebenezer (Colored), Mt. Vernon below Broad.

Zion (Colored), Thirteenth above Wallace.

CHURCH OF GOD

Blessed Hope, Ridge Avenue and Green.

FRIENDS (Professing Original Principles)

Olive above Eleventh.

JEWISH

Rodeph Shalom, Broad and Mount Vernon.

LUTHERAN

St. Mark, Spring Garden above Thirteenth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Green Street, Green above Tenth.

Twelfth Street, Twelfth, corner Ogden.

Zoar (Colored), Melon above Twelfth.

PRESBYTERIAN

North Broad Street Church, Broad and Green.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Nativity, Eleventh and Mt. Vernon.

REFORMED GERMAN

First, Tenth and Wallace.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Assumption of the B. V. M., Spring Garden below Twelfth.

UNITARIAN

Spring Garden, corner Broad and Brandywine.

FIFTEENTH WARD

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Union, Sixteenth below Fairmount Avenue.

BAPTIST

Fifth, Eighteenth and Spring Garden.

CONGREGATIONAL

Central, Eighteenth and Green.

Swedish Assembly of Brethren, 304 North Broad.

GERMAN LUTHERAN

St. Johannis, Fifteenth below Poplar.

LUTHERAN

St. Matthew, Northwest corner Broad and Mt. Vernon.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Trinity, Fifteenth and Mt. Vernon.

Emmanuel, Twenty-fifth and Brown.

Spring Garden Street, Twentieth and Spring Garden.

MORAVIAN CHURCH

First, Fairmount Avenue below Seventeenth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Central, Broad above Fairmount Avenue.

Corinthian Avenue (German), Corinthian Avenue bel. Poplar.

Covenant, Twenty-second above Vine.

Olivet, Twenty-second and Mt. Vernon.

West Green Street, corner Nineteenth and Green.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Redemption, Twenty-second and Callowhill.

St. Matthias, Nineteenth and Wallace.

REFORMED GERMAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

Christ, Green below Sixteenth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Francis Xavier, Twenty-fourth and Green.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Fifth, Twentieth and Buttonwood.

SIXTEENTH WARD

INDEPENDENT LUTHERAN

German Independent Lutheran, St. Paul's, corner Fourth and Canal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Front Street, Front and Laurel.
St. John's, Third below George.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Peter, Fifth and Girard Avenue

SEVENTEENTH WARD**METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Hancock Street, Hancock above Girard Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Michael, Second and Jefferson.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Third, Front above Jefferson.

EIGHTEENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

East Hanover and Girard Avenue.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Zion, Thompson near Ash.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Kensington, Marlborough and Richmond.
Siloam, East Susquehanna Avenue above Thompson.

PRESBYTERIAN

Bethesda, corner Frankford Avenue and Vienna.
First Kensington, Girard Avenue above Hanover.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Third, Deal east of Frankford.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Beach Street Mission, Hanover and Beach.

NINETEENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Second German, Hancock above Dauphin.

CHURCH OF GOD

Church of God, Germantown Avenue and Berks.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

St. John, corner Sixth and Dauphin.

GERMAN LUTHERAN

St. James, corner Third and Columbia Avenue.

LUTHERAN

Advent, Fifth above Cumberland.
Atonement, East Montgomery Avenue between Frankford
Avenue and Tulip.

MENNONITE

First, Diamond near Fifth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Memorial, Eighth and Cumberland.

Norris Square, Mascher above Susquehanna Avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN

Second Street Mission, Second below Norris.

Waterloo Street Mission, Waterloo below Lehigh Avenue.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. Simeon Memorial, Southwest corner Ninth and Lehigh Avenue.

REFORMED GERMAN

St. Mark, Fifth above Huntingdon.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Fifth, Front above York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Bonifacius, Diamond and Norris Square.

St. Edward the Confessor, Seventh and York.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

North Fourth Street, Union Mission, Fourth above Columbia Avenue.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Norris Square, southwest corner Susquehanna Avenue and Hancock.

TWENTIETH WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Union, 1442 Warnock.

BAPTIST

Fiftieth, Seventh and Susquehanna Avenue.

First German, Sixth above Poplar.

Memorial, Northeast corner Broad and Master.

St. Paul (Colored), Eleventh above Girard Avenue.

Second, Seventh below Girard Avenue.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Eighth below Girard Avenue.

JEWISH

Adath Jeshurun, Seventh above Columbia Avenue.

Beth Israel, Eighth above Master.

Keneseth Israel, Broad below Montgomery Avenue.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS (Anti-polygamous).

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, 1325 Columbia Avenue.

LUTHERAN

St. Luke, Southwest corner Seventh and Montgomery.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

First German, Girard Avenue above Twelfth.
Seventh Street, Seventh and Norris.
Tabernacle, Eleventh below Oxford.

MORAVIAN CHURCH

Second, Southeast corner Franklin and Thompson.

PRESBYTERIAN

Cohocksink, Columbia Avenue and Franklin.
North Tenth Street, Tenth below Girard Avenue.
Oxford, Broad and Oxford.
Temple, Northeast corner Franklin and Thompson.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Incarnation, corner Broad and Jefferson Streets.
Zion, corner Eighth and Columbia Avenue.

REFORMED GERMAN

Trinity, Seventh below Oxford.
Zion, Sixth above Girard Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Malachy, Eleventh above Master.

SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATIONS

First Association of Spiritualists, Hall, 1325 Columbia Avenue.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Bethel (Heavenly Recruits), Twelfth and Thompson.

UNIVERSALIST

Church of the Messiah, Southeast corner Broad and Montgomery Avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD**BAPTIST**

Manatawana, Upper Roxborough.
Manayunk, Green Lane below Wood.
Mt. Vernon, Washington above Jefferson, Manayunk.
Roxborough, Ridge Avenue near Lyceum Avenue.

LUTHERAN

Epiphany, Manayunk.
Bethanien, Roxborough.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Ebenezer, Manayunk.
Central Roxborough, Green Lane.
Emmanuel, Roxborough, Gates and Wood.
Mt. Zion, Green Lane and Poplar, Manayunk.
Ridge Avenue, corner Ridge and Shawmont Avenues,
Roxborough.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Manayunk, corner Centre and High.
Leverington, corner Ridge and Leverington Avenues.
Roxborough, corner Ridge and Port Royal Avenues.
Wissahickon, Ridge and Manayunk Avenues.
Union Mission Chapel, River Road, Shawmont.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. Alban, Ridge and Fairthorn Avenues, Roxborough.
St. David, Centre opposite Wabash Avenue, Manayunk.
St. Stephen, Terrace and Hermit, Manayunk.
St. Timothy, Ridge Avenue near Shur's Lane.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA (Dutch)

Fourth, Cotton above Cresson, Manayunk.
Talmage Memorial, Pechin and Rector, Roxborough.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Assumption of the B. V. M., Oak, Manayunk.
Holy Family, Jefferson, Manayunk.
St. John the Baptist, Manayunk.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.**

Bethel, Centre, Germantown.

BAPTIST

Chestnut Hill, Main and Bethlehem Pike.
East Side Chapel, Woodbine Avenue and Boyer, Germantown.
Germantown (First), Price near Main.
Germantown (Second), Main corner Upsal.
Germantown (Third), corner Wister and Wakefield.
Haines Street, Germantown.
Mount Zion, Germantown (Colored).
Tabernacle, Germantown, Coulter, (Colored).
Union, Oak Lane.
Wissahickon, Terrace above Dawson.

CONGREGATIONAL

First, corner Seymour and Lynch, Germantown.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

Germantown, Germantown Avenue above Sharpnack.

FRIENDS

School Street, Germantown.
Germantown, Main and Coulter.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Rittenhouse Street, Germantown.

JEWISH

Jewish Foster Home Synagogue, Mill, Germantown.
Jewish Hospital Synagogue, Olney Road near York Pike.

LUTHERAN

Christ, Main below Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill.
 St. Thomas, corner Herman and Morton, Germantown.
 St. Michael, Main and Church, Germantown.
 Trinity, corner Main and Queen, Germantown.
 Mt. Airy Mission, Theological Seminary, Germantown
 Avenue.

MENNONITE

Germantown, Main near Herman.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Cheltenham Avenue, Cheltenham and Stenton, Germantown.
 Chestnut Hill, Main near Chestnut Avenue.
 First Germantown, Haines near Main, Germantown.
 Janes (Colored), Haines, Germantown.
 Milestown, Old York Road below City Line.
 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Germantown.
 St. James, Tabor Street, Olney.
 St. Stephen's, Germantown, Germantown Avenue below
 Manheim.
 Wissahickon, Terrace and Adams, Wissahickon.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Chestnut Hill, corner Rex and Main.
 First Germantown, West Cheltenham Avenue near Main.
 Market Square, Main above Mill, Germantown.
 Mount Airy, Germantown and Mt. Pleasant Avenues.
 Oak Lane, Oak Lane Station
 Second Germantown, Tulpehocken and Green.
 Somerville Mission, Somerville.
 Summit Chapel, Carpenter and Green, Germantown.
 Wakefield, Main below Fisher's Lane, Germantown.
 Trinity, Chestnut Hill.
 West Side, Germantown, Winona and Pulaski.
 Redeemer, Penn, Wister and Chew, Germantown.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Calvary, Manheim and Pulaski Avenue, Germantown.
 Christ, Germantown, Tulpehocken, corner Adams.
 Grace, Mt. Airy.
 House of Prayer, Branchtown.
 St. John the Baptist, Main and Mehl, Germantown.
 St. Luke's, Main and Coulter, Germantown.
 St. Martin's in the Fields, Wissahickon Heights.
 St. Paul's, Chestnut Hill.
 St. Peter's, corner Wayne and Harvey, Germantown.
 St. Michael's, High near Morton, Germantown.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Atonement, Wayne and Cheltenham Avenues, Germantown.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Holy Cross, Mt. Airy Avenue, Mt. Airy.

Our Mother of Consolation, Chestnut Avenue near Main,
Chestnut Hill.

St. Vincent de Paul, Price Street, Germantown.

UNITARIAN

Germantown, Green and Cheltenham Avenue.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

St. Paul, Edgemont and Westmoreland.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Trinity, Vernon Hall, Main and Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Campbell, Oxford near Paul, Frankford.

Trinity Chapel, Frankford.

BAPTIST

Frankford, corner Paul and Unity, Frankford.

Second (Colored), Mulberry near Meddow, Frankford.

FRIENDS

Frankford Meeting, Orthodox and Penn.

Frankford, Unity and Wain.

LUTHERAN

Immanuel, corner Lackawanna and Plum, Frankford.

Salem, Frankford.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Central Frankford, corner Franklin and Orthodox.

Frankford Avenue, Frankford Avenue and Foulkrod.

Orthodox Street, Orthodox and Tacony, Frankford.

Rehoboth, Paul Street, Frankford.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian)

New Church Society, Paul and Unity, Frankford.

PRESBYTERIAN

Frankford, corner Main and Church, Frankford.

Hermon, Frankford and Harrison, Frankford.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. Mark's, Frankford, Frankford Avenue near Unity.

St. Stephen's, Bridge and Melrose, White Hall.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

St. Luke's, corner Penn and Orthodox, Frankford.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Joachim, Pine Street, Frankford.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Seventh, Southeast corner Orthodox and Leiper.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Belmont Avenue, Belmont and Westminster Avenues.
Mantua, Fortieth and Fairmount Avenue.
Mantua Church Mission, Fortieth and Girard Avenue.
Powelton Avenue, Powelton Avenue above Thirty-sixth.
Providence (Colored), 4030 Lancaster Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, Thirty-fourth and Haverford.

FREE METHODIST

Mission, Centre above Thirty-seventh.

FRIENDS

West Philadelphia, Thirty-fifth and Lancaster Avenue.

GERMAN REFORMED

Emanuel, Thirty-eighth and Baring.
St. John, Fortieth and Spring Garden.

LUTHERAN

Calvary, Southwest corner Forty-first and Mantua.
Grace, Thirty-fifth and Spring Garden.
St. Peter's, Forty-second and Parrish.
St. Stephen, Powelton Avenue, east of Fortieth.
West Philadelphia, Forty-second and Powelton Avenue.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Belmont, Forty-third and Aspen.
Centenary, corner Forty-first and Spring Garden.
Christ, Thirty-eighth and Hamilton.

PRESBYTERIAN

Emmanuel, Girard Avenue above Fortieth.
Northminster, Thirty-fifth and Baring.
Princeton, corner Saunders and Powelton Avenues.
West Hope, Aspen above Fortieth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Calvary Monumental, Forty-first above Brown.
Grace Church Chapel, Fortieth and Girard Avenue.
St. Andrew, Southwest corner Thirty-sixth and Baring.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Agatha, Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden.
St. Ignatius, Forty-third and Wallace.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Tenth, Southwest corner Thirty-eighth and Hamilton.
West, Southeast corner Forty-third and Aspen.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Allegheny Avenue, Frankford and Allegheny Avenues.
Alpha Mission, 2434 Kensington Avenue.
Richmond, Neff and Clifton.

CONGREGATIONAL

Danish Mission, 2600 Kensington Avenue.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Bridesburg, Kirkbride above Thompson.
East Allegheny Avenue, Allegheny near Frankford Avenue.
Disney Mission, Port Richmond, Neff and Thompson

MORAVIAN CHURCH

Third, Kensington Avenue below Venango.

PRESBYTERIAN

First, Bridesburg, Church Street.
Richmond, Richmond near Ann.
Trinity, Frankford Avenue and Cambria.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. George's Chapel, corner East Venango and Edgemont.
St. Paul's Memorial, Kensington Avenue and Butler.

REFORMED (German) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

Emmanuel, Bridesburg.
St. John, Frankford and Ontario.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

All Saints, Bridesburg, corner Thompson and Buckius.
Nativity of the B. V. M., Allegheny Avenue and Belgrade.
Our Lady, Help of Christians, Allegheny Avenue and Gaul.
St. John Cantius (Polish), Bridesburg.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Christian Workers, Janney Street below Clearfield.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

Mount Pisgah, Kipp and East Cambria.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Twelfth, Southeast corner Somerset and Garnet.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Bethsaida (Colored), Twentieth and Tasker.
South Broad Street, Southwest corner Broad and Reed.

PRESBYTERIAN

Atonement, Wharton above Broad.
Holland Memorial, Southeast corner Broad and Federal.
Scots, Broad and Castle Avenue.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Messiah, Northeast corner Broad and Federal.
St. Elisabeth, Sixteenth and Mifflin.

REFORMED GERMAN

Reconciliation, Southeast corner Thirteenth and Tasker.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Mt. Pisgah, Locust above Fortieth.
St. John, Seventy-second and Greenway Avenue.

BAPTIST

Angora, Fifty-ninth and Baltimore Avenue.
Baltimore Avenue Mission, Baltimore Avenue and Fifty-second.
Berean, Chestnut above Fortieth.
Chester Avenue, Forty-sixth and Chester.
Epiphany, corner Chestnut and Thirty-sixth.
Macedonia (Colored), Paschal.
Monumental (Colored), Forty-first and Ludlow.

GERMAN REFORMED

Christ Memorial, Northeast corner Chestnut and Forty-third.

LUTHERAN

Incarnation, Forty-sixth and Kingsessing Avenue.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Asbury, Chestnut above Thirty-third.
Clearview, Seventy-fifth and Buist Avenue.
Fortieth Street, Fortieth above Walnut.
Siloam, Paschal, Woodland Avenue and Seventieth.
West End, Pine and Sixty-first.
Woodland Avenue, Woodland Avenue and Fiftieth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Fifty-seventh Street, Southeast corner Fifty-seventh and Market.
Fourth, Forty-seventh and Kingsessing Avenue.
Greenway, Fifty-sixth and Woodland Avenue.
Tabernacle, Thirty-seventh and Chestnut
Walnut Street, Walnut west of Thirty-ninth.
Woodland, Southeast corner Forty-second and Pine.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Church Home for Children Chapel, Angora.
Educational Home Chapel, Forty-ninth and Greenway Avenue.
Our Merciful Saviour, Forty-fourth and Baltimore Avenue.
Saviour, Thirty-eighth above Chestnut.
St. George's, Sixty-first and Hazel Avenue.
St. James, Kingsessing, Sixty-ninth and Woodland Avenue.
St. Mary's, Locust above Thirty-ninth.
St. Paul's Chapel, Forty-seventh and Kingsessing Avenue.
St. Philip, Forty-second and Baltimore Avenue.
Transfiguration, Thirty-fourth and Walnut.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Clement, Seventy-first and Woodland Avenue.
St. James the Greater, corner Thirty-eighth and Chestnut.
St. Francis de Sales, Forty-seventh and Springfield Avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Emmanuel, Twenty-fourth and York.
Tioga Mission, Tioga.

BAPTIST

Falls of Schuylkill, Queen Lane above Ridge Avenue.
Memorial Church, Eighteenth and York.
Nicetown, Germantown Avenue and Brunner
Tioga, Broad below Tioga.
Temple, Northwest corner Tioga and Twenty-second.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

First, Dauphin above Broad.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Fourth or Memorial Church, Twenty-seventh above York.
St. Paul, Germantown Avenue above Butler.

LUTHERAN

Nativity, Eighteenth below Tioga.
St. Marcus, Dauphin near Twenty-eighth
Trinity, Sixteenth above Tioga.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Falls of Schuylkill, Queen Lane and Krail.
Fifteenth Street, Fifteenth and Clearfield.
Mount Carmel, Germantown Avenue above Broad.
Tioga, Northwest corner Tioga and Eighteenth.
Twenty-ninth Street, Twenty-ninth and York.
West York Street, Seventeenth and York.

PRESBYTERIAN

Carmel (German), corner Nineteenth and Susquehanna Ave.
Falls of Schuylkill, Ridge Avenue below School Lane.
Memorial Collegiate Chapel, Nineteenth and York.
Tioga, Tioga below Sixteenth.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

St. James the Less, Clearfield and Nicetown Lane, Falls of Schuylkill.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

Branch Chapel of First Church, corner Fifteenth and Dauphin.

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

Calvary, Twenty-seventh and Lehigh Avenue.
Tioga Mission. No address.
Twentieth and Dauphin Streets' Mission.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Grace Chapel, Falls of Schuylkill.
Intercession, Twenty-ninth and Fletcher.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Bridget's, James Street, Falls of Schuylkill.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Cyipz or Ecclesia, (Congregation) of Israel, 2246 North
Twenty-ninth.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD

BAPTIST

Bethany, Crosky above Columbia Avenue, between Twenty-
second and Twenty-third.
Gethsemane, Columbia Avenue and Eighteenth.
North, Twenty-third and Oxford.
Spring Garden, Nineteenth and Master.
Trinity, Poplar above Twenty-seventh.

FREE METHODIST

First, Master near Twenty-third.

FRIENDS

Girard Avenue and Seventeenth.

LUTHERAN

Bethany, Southwest corner Twenty-fifth and Montgomery
Avenue.
Chapel of Mary J. Drexel Home, 2100 South College Avenue.
Christ, Twenty-sixth below Columbia Avenue.
Messiah, Sixteenth and Jefferson Street.
St. Paul's, Twenty-second above Columbia Avenue.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Columbia Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Columbia Avenue.
Grace, Northwest corner Broad and Master.
Haven (Colored), Twenty-sixth above Jefferson.
Sanctuary, Twenty-eighth and Thompson.
Twentieth Street, Twentieth, corner Jefferson.

PRESBYTERIAN

Berean (Colored), South College Avenue above Nineteenth.
Green Hill, Girard Avenue above Sixteenth.
Harper Memorial, Twenty-ninth and Susquehanna Avenue.
Hebron Memorial, Twenty-fifth and Thompson.
MacDowell Memorial, Twenty-first and Columbia Avenue.
Zion (German), Twenty-eighth and Mount Pleasant.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Beloved Disciple, Columbia Avenue above Twentieth.
Covenant, Twenty-seventh and Girard Avenue.
St. Matthew's, Girard Avenue and Eighteenth.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Our Redeemer, Sixteenth and Oxford.

REFORMED GERMAN

Heidelberg, Nineteenth and Oxford.

St. Lucas, Twenty-sixth below Girard Avenue.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Gesu, Eighteenth and Stiles.

Immaculate Heart of Mary Chapel (Little Sisters of the Poor),
Eighteenth and Jefferson.

St. Louis (German), Twenty-eighth and Master.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Christ, 1700 N. Broad, second floor.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

North, Master above Fifteenth.

UNIVERSALIST

Church of the Restoration, Master and Seventeenth.

THIRTIETH WARD**BAPTIST**

Holy Trinity, Bainbridge above Eighteenth.

Pilgrim, Twenty-third and Christian.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Christian Street, Christian above Twenty-fourth.

Fitzwater Street, Fitzwater above Nineteenth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Bethany, Twenty-second and Bainbridge Street.

First African, Southeast corner Seventeenth and Fitzwater.

Southwestern, Northeast corner Twentieth and Fitzwater.

Tabor, Eighteenth and Christian.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Ascension, Broad below South.

Holy Apostles, corner Twenty-first and Christian.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

First Church of the Covenanters, Seventeenth and Bainbridge.

Fourth, Nineteenth and Catherine.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Anthony of Padua, Gray's Ferry Road and Fitzwater.

St. Charles Borromeo, Twentieth and Christian.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Eighth, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Christian.

Fourth, Northeast corner Nineteenth and Fitzwater.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD**BAPTIST**

Frankford Avenue, corner Frankford Avenue and Aramingo.

Messiah, Dauphin west of Amber.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Second Church, Susquehanna Avenue below Frankford Avenue.

LUTHERAN

St. Michael, Cumberland and Trenton Avenue.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Cumberland Street, corner East Cumberland and Coral.

Summerfield, 2221 East Dauphin.

Wesley, Sepviva above Huntingdon.

York Street (German), East York near Frankford Avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN

Beacon, Cumberland and Cedar.

Union Tabernacle, York and Coral.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Good Shepherd, Cumberland east of Frankford Avenue.

Messiah, Thompson and East Huntingdon.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Emmanuel, East York and Sepviva.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

Fifth, East Susquehanna Avenue near Cedar.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Anne's, Lehigh Avenue and Memphis.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Morris Brown Mission, Ridge Avenue and Twenty-fifth.

BAPTIST

Diamond, Thirty-first and Diamond.

Eleventh, Northwest corner Twenty-first and Diamond.

Grace, Broad and Berks.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS

Christ Church, Park Avenue above Montgomery Avenue.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

First Church, corner Berks and Mervine.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Park Avenue, Park Avenue and Norris.

Union, Diamond above Twentieth.

PRESBYTERIAN

Bethlehem, Northeast corner Broad and Diamond.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Memorial Church of the Advocate, Eighteenth and Diamond.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Elizabeth, Southeast corner Twenty-third and Berks.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD**BAPTIST**

Bethesda, Fifth and Venango.
Mission, Excelsior Hall, Front and Cambria.
Second (Colored), Germantown Avenue, Nicetown.
Wyoming Mission, Second and Wyoming Avenue.

CONGREGATIONAL

Kensington Church, Kensington Avenue and C Street.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

First Church Mission, Front and Silver, Kensington.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Sixth, corner Fifth and Indiana Avenue.
St. Paul's, Germantown Avenue above Butler.

LUTHERAN

All Saints, Sixteenth and Cayuga.
Holy Cross, Northeast corner Ninth Street and Lehigh Avenue.
St. Matthew's, Eighth above Cambria.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Erie Avenue, Fifth and Erie Avenue.
Providence, Front and Allegheny Avenue.
St. Luke, Erie Avenue east of Broad.
Waterloo Street (Colored), Waterloo above Westmoreland.

PRESBYTERIAN

Ann Carmichael (Memorial), Fifth and Erie Avenue.
Puritan, Second above Lehigh Avenue.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Chapel of St. Faith, Bristol and Sixth.
Christ, corner Sixth and Venango.

REFORMED (German) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

St. Matthew, Fifth above Venango.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

Sixth, Front above Somerset.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Bonaventure, Ninth and Richfield.
St. Stephen, Broad and Butler, Nicetown.
St. Veronica, Sixth and Tioga.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Mount Zion, Fifty-fifth and Fisher's Avenue.

BAPTIST

Blockley, Fifty-third above Haverford.
Haddington, Fifty-eighth and Race.
Hebron, Vine and Fifty-sixth.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Third Church, Lancaster Avenue and Aspen.
Fifth Church, 709 North Forty-sixth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Epworth, Fifty-sixth and Race.
Fletcher, Fifty-fourth and Master, Hestonville.
Sarah D. Cooper, Memorial, Sixty-third and Girard Avenue.
St. Matthew's (African), Fifty-eighth and Vine.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

St. Matthew (African) Union, Fifty-eighth and Vine.

PRESBYTERIAN

Patterson Memorial, Sixty-third and Vine.
West Park, Lancaster Avenue below Fifty-second.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Chapel Christ Church Hospital, Belmont Avenue and Forty-ninth.
Holy Comforter, Forty-eighth and Haverford Avenue.
St. Barnabas, Sixty-fifth and Girard Avenue.
St. James, Fifty-second below Master.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Our Lady of the Rosary, Sixty-third and Callowhill.
Our Mother of Sorrows, Lancaster Avenue and Forty-eighth, Hestonville.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Bethany, Fox Chase.
Holmesburg, Holmesburg.
Lower Bustleton.
Lower Dublin Mission, Sandiford, Bustleton Pike.
Taony, corner Washington and Hagerman.
White Hall, Taony below Bridge.

FRIENDS

Byberry.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Bustleton, Bustleton Turnpike.
Mount Zion, Holmesburg, Frankford Avenue, Holmesburg.
Somerton, Somerton.
Taony, Taony.
Wissinoming, Wissinoming.
First Holmesburg, Holmesburg Avenue and Decatur.
Fox Chase.
Macalester (Memorial), Torresdale.
Mechanicsville Chapel.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

All Saints, Torresdale, Bristol Turnpike.
 Emmanuel, Holmesburg.
 Holy Innocents, Washington and Wissinoming, Tacony.
 St. Luke, the Beloved Physician (Memorial), Bustleton.
 Trinity, Oxford Turnpike.
 Trinity Chapel, Crescentville.
 Trinity Mission, Rockledge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Maternity of the B. V. M., Bustleton.
 St. Dominic, Holmesburg.
 St. Leo, Tacony.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD**AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL**

Eliza Turner, Twentieth and Tasker.

BAPTIST

Point Breeze Avenue Mission, Twenty-second and Point
 Breeze Avenue.
 Passyunk, Passyunk west of Broad.

LUTHERAN

St. James, Nineteenth near Reed.
 Trinity, Eighteenth and Wolf.
 Salem, Twentieth and Mifflin.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Reed Street, Southeast corner Reed and Twenty-second.

PRESBYTERIAN

Evangel, Eighteenth and Tasker.
 Gethsemane Chapel, Twenty-eighth and Porter.
 Grace, Twenty-second and Federal.
 Hope, Thirty-third and Wharton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Holy Comforter Memorial, Nineteenth and Titan.
 Holy Communion Memorial Chapel, Twenty-seventh and
 Wharton.

REFORMED (German) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bethel, Twenty-first and Tasker.
 Bethesda Mission, Nineteenth and Mifflin.
 St. Paulus (German), Wharton above Eighteenth.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN

First, corner Nineteenth and Federal.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Aloysius, Twenty-sixth and Tasker.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Southwest, corner Twenty-first and Wharton.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD**BAPTIST**

Lehigh Avenue, Lehigh Avenue and Twelfth.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Ninth Street Mission, Ninth above Dauphin.

FRIENDS

Fair Hill, Tenth and Cambria.

LUTHERAN

Transfiguration, Lehigh and Germantown Avenues.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Cookman, Northwest corner Twelfth and Lehigh Avenue.

Gaston, southwest corner Eleventh and Lehigh.

MORAVIAN CHURCH

Fifth, Germantown Avenue above Dauphin.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

Resurrection, Broad and Tioga.

REFORMED (German) IN THE UNITED STATES.

Grace, Eleventh and Huntingdon.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

United Evangelical, Hall, Northern Ice Co., Eleventh above Dauphin.

UNDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

Northern, 2204 Marshall.

SECTARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1835, chartered 1845) 533 Arch Street.

Object—To visit the poor and administer to their temporal and spiritual wants, to find employment for those able and willing to work, and to place destitute children with families in the country.

Admission—For all who are needy and deserving, without any restriction as to creed or color. All calls for assistance are carefully considered, and those who apply are visited in their homes before relief is given. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, 27 men.

Income—From voluntary contributions. To the contributors, cards are supplied to be handed to strangers soliciting alms. When these are presented at the office they secure immediate attention and assistance if the case be a suitable one.

Beneficiaries (1894)—The society has under its guardianship 248 children, who have been placed in country homes. Food distributed: Orders for groceries, 521; meals furnished, 1419; night's lodging provided, 89. Clothing distributed: Articles of wearing apparel and bed-clothing, 3650; pairs of shoes, 1158; yards of flannel, 100. President, Thomas L. Gillespie, 22 North Seventh Street; Secretary, Samuel T. Kerr, 1934 Race Street; Treasurer, William H. Lucas, 322 Race Street.

ITALIAN EPISCOPAL MISSION (1883) Church of L'Emmanuel, 1024 Christian Street. Rev. M. Zara, Rector.

Object—To improve the moral and temporal condition of the Italians of the city, by means of religious services and preaching in Italian, and night and day schools. A beneficial society seeks to aid its members, in case of sickness, by the payment of \$5.00 a week. **Admission**—Applications from needy persons of Italian origin will be received by Rev. M. Zara at any time.

Management—By a Board of five Trustees. **Income** (1894)—\$3692.83. Expenditures, \$2959.81. **Persons Benefited**—Over 250 received food daily from December, 1893, to April, 1894.

Officers—Rector, Rev. M. Zara, 1024 Christian Street; Treasurer, John P. Rhoads 701 Walnut Street; Secretary, John E. Baird, 1705 North Broad Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION (1870, incorporated 1877) 411 Spruce Street.

Object—To minister to the destitute in things spiritual and temporal, by the aid of missionaries, who officiate in the principal benevolent and reformatory institutions in the city and among the neglected classes at large. **Admission**—Cases of distress will be attended to at any hour of the day by the Superintendent, Rev. Her-

man L. Duhring, at 411 Spruce Street. Every case is investigated by visitors, and assistance given under the direction of the Superintendent. **Management**—By a Board of Council, of which the Bishop of the Diocese is President. The P. E. City Mission includes

The House of Mercy for Male Consumptives, 411 Spruce Street.

The Sick-Diet Kitchens.

Home for Consumptives (Women), Chestnut Hill.

Officers—President, Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, Seventh National Bank; Assistant Secretary, Rev. T. J. Taylor, 411 Spruce Street.

ADVICE FOR WOMEN

THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL PROTECTION FOR WORKING WOMEN (Incorporated 1879) The New Century Club, 124 South Twelfth Street.

Object—To furnish legal assistance, free of charge, to working women, who are too poor to employ counsel or pay court costs. On behalf of such women the Committee collects claims, gives advice or adjusts all such difficulties as do not require the intervention of court or counsel. When litigation is necessary it is conducted at the expense of the Committee, and by its own counsel. Women not desiring advice as charity, but who, through ignorance of legal methods or from confidential reasons, wish to consult a Woman's Committee, will receive prompt attention, and upon request will be introduced to competent and reliable counsel. Desertion cases, etc., will be referred to the proper city officials. Prosecution of claims for wages in domestic service will be decided upon by the Committee, or declined, according to the merits of each case. There are no restrictions of color or creed. Hours of Committee: Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; and Tuesday evenings, 7.30 to 9.30. **Management**—By a Committee organized under the rules of the New Century Club. **Income**—From a small bequest. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—303. **Officers**—Chairman, Mrs. Sarah C. F. Hallowell, 2017 De Lancey Place; Treasurer, Mrs. C. N. Peirce, 3316 Powelton Avenue; Secretary, Mrs. Mary McCalla Evans, 124 South Twelfth Street.

THE WOMEN'S DIRECTORY (1893) 238 South Tenth Street.

Object—To help friendless girls about to become mothers To keep mother and children together whenever possible. To find the deserter of mother and child and to persuade him to contribute

to their support. The Directory, as its name implies, directs the needy and uninformed to the institution best adapted to their necessities. **Admission**—Is for those who are in distress, especially friendless girls and women. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, 12 women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—About 450. Communication is always kept up with those who come to the Directory for help. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Joseph May, 2033 Sansom Street; Secretary, Mrs. William Burnham, 4103 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph S. Chahoon, 19 South Twenty-first Street.

THE WOMAN'S UNION IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR (1889) Secretary's address, 1511 Poplar Street. Meetings held at 38 South Sixteenth Street on first Tuesday evening of each month.

Object—The education and organization of wage-earning women. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By officers elected from the members. **Income**—From members' fees and subscriptions. **Officers**—President, Miss A. C. Watmough, Chestnut Hill; Secretary, Miss Edith McCarthy, 1511 Poplar Street; Treasurer, Miss A. F. Devereux, 313 Pine Street.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office, 1224 Chestnut Street.

Created by Act of Assembly, approved twenty-fourth day of April, 1869.

Objects—To visit and inspect all institutions dealing with pauperism, crime, disease and insanity. To examine and approve all plans for new almshouses and jails. To report on all applications for State aid to institutions of such character. To assist in the labor of visitation and supervision a committee of men or women is appointed in each county. The members of the Board, all men, are appointed by the Governor and serve without pay, except the General Secretary and the Secretary of the Committee of Lunacy, who are salaried. The County Committee is appointed by the Board and their service is entirely voluntary. **Income**—A State appropriation provides for the office and traveling expenses of the Board. **The Board** as at present constituted, is as follows: President, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Philadelphia; William B. Lamberton, Harrisburg; Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, Gettysburg; Col. Henry M. Boies, Scranton; George W. Starr, Erie; Dr. George I. McLeod, Philadelphia; Charles Miller, Franklin; Francis J. Torrance, Pittsburg; William B. Gill, Philadelphia; George W. Ryon, Shamokin; General Agent and Secretary, *ex-officio*, Cadwallader Biddle, Philadelphia; Secretary and Executive Officer of Committee on Lunacy, Henry W. Wetherill, M. D.

In Philadelphia County the Visitors are all women, and their duty is to visit all institutions of charity and relief where there are women or children as inmates. On their list there are:

- 2 Prisons and the House of Correction.
- 8 Reformatories.
- 4 Poor Houses.
- 38 Hospitals.
- 3 Houses for the Hopelessly Ill.
- 6 Institutions for the Deaf and Blind.
- 26 Homes for the Aged.
- 13 Institutions for the Employment and Boarding of Adults.
- 34 Societies for the Care of Children.
- 9 Day Nurseries.

The following persons constitute the Philadelphia County visitors:

Anna Hallowell,	. . .	908 Clinton Street.
Gertrude G. Biddle,	. . .	1326 Spruce Street.
Rachael E. C. Gillingham,	. . .	973 North Seventh Street.
Susan D. Wharton,	. . .	910 Clinton Street.
Catherine K. Meredith,	. . .	126 Aspen Street.
Anna Thorpe Wetherill,	. . .	S. E. Cor. Broad and Walnut Streets.
Helen C. Jenks,	. . .	920 Clinton Street.
Maria Hopper,	. . .	1201 Spruce Street.
Emma L. Seidensticker,	. . .	305 South Fortieth Street.
Emily L. Roberts,	. . .	Thirty-third and Powelton Avenue.
Cornelia Frothingham,	. . .	2035 Walnut Street.
Elizabeth Clarkson,	. . .	236 South Thirteenth Street.
Lucretia M. B. Mitchell,	. . .	5012 Elm Avenue.
Ann Ingersoll Meigs,	. . .	1208 Walnut Street.
Mary McMurtrie,	. . .	1104 Spruce Street.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF
PHILADELPHIA (1854, Incorporated 1857). General
Office, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.

Object—The improvement of the spiritual, mental, social and physical condition of young men. The association has fifteen branches, with buildings or rooms, in different parts of the city, having libraries, social attractions, lecture courses, moral and religious agencies and other helps for young men. **Admission**—Any young man of good moral character may join, the age for Seniors being over sixteen years, and for Juniors from twelve to sixteen years. A membership fee of from \$2.00 to \$5.00 entitles members to class and other privileges. There is no restriction of color or creed, nor is there a limit to the number of members. **Management**—By Officers and Board of Directors and Trustees. **Income**—From membership fees and subscriptions from citizens of Philadelphia. No State aid is received. **Members**—The number of members for 1894-1895 was 6033. Instruction was given in book-keeping, short-hand, type-writing, commercial arithmetic, algebra, mechanical drawing, designing, electricity, modern languages, civics and the English Bible. The different branches are as follows: Central, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets; Kensington, 1858 Frankford Avenue; Northwest, Broad and Montgomery; West Philadelphia, Fortieth and Powelton Avenue; Southeast, 1120 Pine Street; South, Broad and Federal Streets; Pennsylvania Railroad, Forty-first and Westminster Avenue; German, Twelfth and Girard Avenue; Inter-Collegiate, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania; Hahnemann Medical College; Medico-Chirurgical and Philadelphia Dental Colleges; Jefferson Medical College; College of Pharmacy; Pennsylvania Dental College. The first three **officers** are: President, Charles S. Whelen, 2017 Walnut Street; Chairman Finance Committee, Arthur E. Newbold, Highland Avenue, Chestnut Hill; Treasurer, Joseph P. Mumford, 1401 North Seventeenth Street.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (1870, Incorporated 1871) Eighteenth and Arch Streets.

Object—The temporal, moral and religious welfare of women, especially young women dependent on their own exertions for their support, or those who are fitting themselves to be self-supporting. **Management**—The work of each department is under the control of a body of Woman Managers elected to represent various Evangelical Churches of Philadelphia. **Inmates**—There are many branches or departments of the Association, as follows: **Boarders**—Must be self-supporting Protestants, with references as to character. When the house is full, preference is given to young women earning small salaries. The price ranges from \$3.00 to \$6.00 a week, and includes heat, light, food and laundry work of 12 pieces. Medical attendance can also be obtained if necessary. The highest number of boarders at one time was 235, the average for the winter (1894-5) was 216. The Admission Committee meets every Friday afternoon. **Transient Boarders**—Any respectable woman who applies for lodging may be admitted by the matron of this department. Those arriving at night are received by the night watch-woman. There are 19 rooms at 25 cents a night, 20 at 50 cents, and a few at \$1.00. The last year's record of lodgings is 9548. The Restaurant, which is distinct from the boarders' dining-room, is open to any woman, and will seat 250. It is closed on Sundays, but on other days is open from 7 to 8 A. M., from 11.30 A. M. to 2.30 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. It furnished 57,347 meals in twelve months. **Library**—There are 4000 selected volumes, which are free to any woman with a good reference. There is also a reading-room, and art works to be loaned. The librarian is present from 12 M. to 9.45 P. M. During the year 568 members registered and 5768 volumes were taken out. **Entertainments** are held on Monday evenings, November to May, and are free to all; young men are admitted when accompanied by friends (women). **Employment** (exclusive of domestic service) is found for women when possible; references are required from employer and employed. There is no fee, and this office is open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays until 1 P. M. In 1894, 1241 persons applied for positions, and 576 found work. **Evening Classes**—These are educational, and continue from October to May. They embrace the Common

School branches, also sewing, dressmaking, millinery, book-keeping, type-writing, stenography, German and French. The charge is \$2.00 to \$3.50 per term of 24 lessons. The pupils numbered 518. **The Visiting Committee of the Association** paid 851 visits to hospitals and prisons, distributing papers and magazines. "**Faith and Works**" is a small paper published monthly. **Income**—Is from subscriptions, donations, and receipts from some departments. No State aid is received. **Kensington Branch**, 2423 Frankford Avenue. This is a house rented by the Association where various educational classes are conducted for five evenings a week during the winter. There have been 18 classes with 288 pupils during 1894. **Sea Rest**, Asbury Park, N. J., is open from July to September, and is for Protestant self-supporting women with good references. Four weeks is the limit of a visit here. There were 694 women here in 1894, eleven of whom were sent through the Beneficiary Fund. The board is \$3.25 per week; the railway fare is \$1.50. **The Whelen Memorial Home** at Bristol, Pa., affords a comfortable country resting place. The board is \$3.00 to \$4.00 a week. From June to September there were 76 boarders. **Officers**—President, Mrs. A. H. Franciscus, 121 North Twenty-first Street; Corresponding Secretary, Sarah Cadbury, 1530 Cherry Street; Treasurer, Mrs. D. Linn Coyle, 3745 Locust Street.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF GERMANTOWN
(Incorporated 1875) 4781 Germantown Avenue.

Object—The temporal and religious welfare of women. A home is provided for young working girls and temporary accommodations are given to those seeking employment. Evening classes are held in sewing, knitting, reading, dressmaking and millinery. Free baths, a mothers' meeting and maternity nursing also form a part of the work of the Association. **Admission**—For working women. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From contributions and subscriptions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Boarders, about 200; members of classes, 100; members of mothers' meetings, 50; maternity cases, 30; visits paid, 800; free baths, 900. **Officers**—President, Mrs. W. E. Loudon, Hancock Street, Germantown; Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. Fortescue, Pulaski Avenue; Secretary, Miss Mary A. Collins, 147 School Lane.

Associations for Temporary Relief (Adults)

EMPLOYMENT

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE INSANE (1891).

Object—The promotion of industry and education among the insane of the City of Philadelphia. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—There is a small appropriation from the city to pay the salaries of two teachers. This is supplemented by donations and by the sale of fancy work made by the insane patients at the Philadelphia Almshouse. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Joseph S. Chahoon, 19 South Twenty-first Street; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, 236 South Thirteenth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Emily Lewis Roberts, 3234 Powelton Avenue.

THE DEPOSITORY AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK (1894) N. W. Cor. Twelfth and Sansom Streets.

(The Ladies' Depository in 1833. The Woman's Exchange 1888. The two combined in 1894 with the above title). Both corporations have for their **Object**—The promotion of the welfare of women in reduced circumstances, by maintaining for them a business house where articles of needlework and other handicraft may be received and sold, and by assisting women to turn to personal profit their talents and industry. It affords a market for all kinds of woman's handiwork not to be found elsewhere. **Admission**—By the payment of \$2.00 annually and the producing of work of a certain standard of excellence. There is no limit to the number who may use this Exchange and there are no restrictions of creed or color. **Management**—By an Executive Board, consisting of thirty-six members, eighteen to be chosen from each Society. **Income**—From annual subscriptions and the charge of 10 per cent. on all sales. State aid has been received once, when a small amount was donated to enable the corporation to send an exhibit to the Columbian Exposition. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—About 300. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, 237 South Twenty-first Street; Secretary, Mrs. Silas W. Pettit, 2205 Trinity Place; Treasurer, Mrs. John H. Converse, Rosemont, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT BRANCH OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES (1884) Office, Touro Hall, Tenth and Carpenter Streets.

Object—To secure employment for Hebrews who apply to the United Hebrew Charities and to the Baron de Hirsch Fund.

Admission—Applicants must be Hebrews in need of employment, and each case is investigated. The management and officers are the same as the United Hebrew Charities.

THE FEMALE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR (1795)
112 North Seventh Street.

Object—To give employment and, in some cases, relief to women who are unequal to hard work. During the winter months the women are employed sewing by hand five days in the week, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The work is sold in the store attached to the house or orders are taken for outside customers. A hot dinner is provided for the women, also for their children who come from school, and their infants who are cared for in the nursery. If the women are sick they are visited. In case of disability, those who have been long employed receive a small weekly sum.

Admission—For deserving white women without any distinction of creed.

Management—By the Society of Friends (Orthodox). **Income**—From the sale of garments and from donations.

Beneficiaries (1894)—The average number each day is 80. About 100 women can be accommodated. **Officers**—Clerk, Mary Randolph, 247 North Twelfth Street; Assistant Clerk, H. P. Morris, Olney, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Emma Cadbury, Race near Sixteenth Street.

LADIES' BRANCH OF THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 202 South Eleventh Street.

Object—To employ poor women, who are unable to leave their homes, by giving them sewing. The work is then sold at the above address.

Admission—Any deserving woman is entitled to receive work who is recommended by a responsible person. There are no distinctions of color or creed.

Management—By the Union Benevolent Association. **Income**—From the Association and the sale of the work.

Beneficiaries—The number averages 25 each month.

Officers—President, Miss Emily Campbell, 202 South Forty-third Street; Secretary, Miss A. E. Howarth, 2347 St. Alban's Place; Treasurer, Mrs. Hetty V. Sparhawk, 3809 Chestnut Street.

LAUNDRY WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED WOMEN (Provided by Committee of Holy Trinity Church) (1893) 2124 Christian Street.

Object—To give work to unemployed women in this section of the city. The charges made for the work are as moderate as is consistent with a proper remuneration to those employed. **Admission**—Preference is given to the unemployed women of Holy Trinity Parish. **Management**—By a Committee. **Officers**—Chairman, Miss B. C. Catherwood, 2112 Walnut Street; Secretary, Miss M.E. Roberts, 1627 Walnut Street.

NORTHERN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF POOR WOMEN (1844, Incorporated 1849) 702 Green Street.

Object—To give relief to worthy aged and infirm women of all denominations, by furnishing them with sewing adapted to their abilities. For those who work in the house a comfortable sewing-room is provided, and work is also given to those who are unable to leave their homes. The women are visited in their homes, and the work is superintended by matrons. **Management**—By a Committee of women. **Income**—From donations, subscriptions, interest on investment, and articles sold. **Officers**—President, Caroline S. Jackson, 3117 North Sixteenth Street; Secretary, Anna J. Lippincott, 1713 Green Street; Treasurer, Anne M. Griscom, 622 Marshall Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE EMPLOYMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR (1847) 718 Catharine Street.

Object—The employment of poor women in sewing; sheltering men and women out of work; giving lodging and meals to such while seeking places. Instruction is given at the Ragged School to children not received in the Public School. Religious meetings are held several evenings in the week. **Admission**—For those who are homeless and out of work, those just discharged from prisons, and those who come with tickets from Union Benevolent Societies. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men and women. **Income**—From contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Lodgings given, 12,775; meals, 44,886; baths, 40,526. **Officers**—President, Joshua L. Baily, 1624 Arch Street; Secretary, Franklin E. Paige; Treasurer, Caleb Wood, 914 Pine Street.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES FOR THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR OF PHILADELPHIA (1848, Charter 1858) 19 South Seventeenth Street.

Object—The employment of very poor women by the day. **Admission**—Only white women are taken, but there is no dis-

tinction of creed. Every applicant is visited, and those are received who are too old for other work, or whose little children prevent their employment elsewhere. **Management**—By a Board of forty-one Managers and Officers, all women. **Income**—By subscriptions, donations, and the sale of garments, etc., in the store in the building. No State aid is received. **Inmates**—None of the women live in the house, but they are employed there from 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., from December to April 1st. A dinner is given to the workers, and their children are cared for. There is a capacity for 150 women and 50 children, but the daily average is 110 women and 7 children. During the winter of 1893-4 there were 141 different women received. The first **officers** of the Board are: Directress, Mary Paxson, 1611 Arch Street; Secretary, Fanny Rosengarten, 1532 Chestnut Street; Emma Wistar, 5355 Knox Street, Germantown.

THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1830, Incorporated 1837) 118 South Seventh Street.

Object—The encouragement of industry, suppression of pauperism, and the relief of suffering among the worthy poor. **Admission**—To be in need and worthy of aid are the only conditions of relief. There are no restrictions of creed or color. Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. There is also a Board of Women Visitors. **Income**—By donations and income from legacies. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—19,042, to whom were made 8847 visits. **Officers**—President, John H. Atwood, 232 Walnut Street; Vice-President, John B. Gest, 327 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, G. C. Purves, 118 So. Seventh Street.

LODGING : COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

BUTTERCUP COTTAGE, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Object—A summer home for working girls, where they can spend two or three weeks at a nominal price, \$1 a week. The cottage accommodates 23 at one time. **Admission**—Applicants must be working girls who are unable to pay full board for their summer holiday. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of 13 Managers, women. Two Protestant Episcopal Sisters are in charge of the house. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—265. **Officers**—President, Mrs. George Woodward, Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia ; Treasurer, Mrs. John McArthur Harris, 5305 Main Street, Germantown.

FRESH AIR FUND OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Twentieth Street below Walnut.

Object—To give during the summer, to women and children, a week or two at the seashore or in the country. **Management**—By a Committee. **Income**—From contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—322. **Officers**—Chairman, Miss Mary Blakiston, 2042 Chestnut Street ; Secretary, Miss H. S. Lee, Wynnewood ; Treasurer, Miss McVickar, 1904 Walnut Street.

GLENWOOD FARM SUMMER HOME OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Chester Co., Pa. City address, 1428 Lombard St.

This farm was presented to the St. Mark's Parish, to be used for a Summer Home for those of the parish unable to afford outings during the summer months. During the summer of 1894, 150 women and children were given ten days' fresh air and rest in the country. This farm is supported by voluntary contributions.

THE JEWISH SEASIDE HOME FOR INVALIDS (1873) 27 North Georgia Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Object—To provide accommodation at the seashore during summer for invalid Jewish women and children. **Admission**—Application must be made at the Jewish Maternity Home Annex, 536 Spruce Street, on Mondays and Fridays at 11 a. m. The Home is restricted to Jewish women and children. There are accommodations for 60 persons. **Management**—The Home is under a Committee of the Jewish Maternity Association. **Income**—Is from annual subscriptions and voluntary donations. The Beneficiaries pay no board. **Inmates**—208 different persons were received in 1894. The average number at one time is 50. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Esther Amram, 915 North Eighth Street ; Secretary, Mrs. S. Belle Cohen, 730 Arch Street ; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Teller, 606 Chestnut Street.

LAUREL LODGE (1894) Berwyn, Pa.

Object—To provide a pleasant, healthful place in the country where working women and girls may spend their holidays. It is hoped that teachers, trained nurses and hospital convalescents will enjoy the benefits of the Lodge. There has been a special time set apart for women with children, in order that the little ones may not incommode those desiring rest. **Admission**—Application for admission may be made any Thursday evening from 8 to 9.30, at 2210 Sansom Street, or any day from 12 to 1 at the Lunch Club, 1108 Arch Street. There are accommodations for 18 persons. The sum of \$3 per week is charged for board. The Lodge is denominational. **Management**—By a Board of 12 Managers. **Income**—From subscriptions, donations and the board of the inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—70. **Officers**—Secretary, Miss E. W. Fisher, 1502 Pine Street; Treasurer, Miss Florence Sibley, 235 South Eighteenth Street.

THE MEMORIAL HOUSE OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Cape May, N. J.

Object—A summer boarding-house for the members of this Society, and in case of vacancies, for girls or women who belong to any other church organization. **Admission**—The House is open from June to October, with a weekly charge of \$3. There are no distinctions of color. The time is limited to a two-weeks' stay. **Income**—From the board of the inmates and from contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1895)—54 associates, 195 members of the Society, 45 other working-girls. **Head of Committee**, Mrs. Ellen Horner, 3716 Chestnut Street.

SEA SHORE HOME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN (1887)
Clark's Cottage, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Object—To provide fresh air and recreation for hard-working women, young girls working in stores and factories, and children of the poor. **Admission**—Only white persons are eligible, but there is no distinction of creed. The poor of St. Clement's Church are received entirely free of charge, others upon a subscriber's letter. The payment of \$5 will entitle the subscriber to send one person for two weeks, traveling expenses included. Applicants should call, as early in the season as possible, any Tuesday, from 3 to 5 P. M., from May 1st to September 1st, at All Saints' Mission House, 2036 Cherry Street, Philadelphia. **Management**—The practical working of the institution is under the control of the Sisters of All Saints. All money is paid to the Treasurer and disbursed by him to the Sisters. **Income**—No State aid has been given, and the work is carried on by voluntary contributions and the board of some of the inmates. **Inmates**—As a rule these are entirely free, but sometimes a small board (\$3 a week) is charged

to those earning good wages. Each beneficiary pays one visit of two weeks' duration. The present quarters can receive 60 at one time ; the average in 1894 was 55. Total number received during the summer of 1894 was 300. The **officers** are—Treasurer, Mr. W. von A. Williamson, Room 8 P. O. Building, Philadelphia ; Secretary, the Sister in charge, 2034 Cherry Street ; Examining Physician is the attendant physician at St. Clement's Dispensary.

SEASIDE HOUSE FOR INVALID WOMEN (1878, Incorporated 1880) Mercer Memorial House, Ohio and Pacific Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. (The organization now possessing the Mercer Memorial House was incorporated in New Jersey in 1886 under the title of the "Seaside House for Invalid Women" and still retains that title.)

Object—It is designed for the temporary accommodation of white women in ill health, unable to pay the usual charges at the seashore for comfortable board, proper nursing and medical care.

Admission—Number of beds, 112. The applicant must be in some degree of ill health and free from mental or contagious disease. She must invariably present a testimonial of good character and the certificate of a physician as to her physical condition. Certificates must be made out on the Institution's blanks, which will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise. Each patient must be over twenty years of age, unless she is under the care of some other patient who is much older, and who will watch over her during her stay. Children are never admitted. There are no restrictions of creed. No person should ever start for this institution until she receives a permit from the Executive Committee. The House is open from March to October. **Management**—By a Board of twelve Managers, men and women, elected by the contributors. **Income**—From voluntary contributions in addition to the amount received from the board of patients and the income of a small endowment fund. **Inmates**—1086 different people were received in 1894. **Officers**—President, William H. Bennett, M. D., 2105 Spruce Street ; Secretary, Miss Lilla S. Pechin, 243 South Thirteenth Street ; Treasurer, Frank K. Hipple, 1340 Chestnut Street.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, Cape May, N. J.

Object—This House is intended for girls and women from five to fifty-five years of age suffering from debility incident to hot weather and a crowded city. **Admission**—Only persons in moderate circumstances and unable to obtain change of air in any other way are received. The length of stay in all cases is limited to two weeks. There are no restrictions of creed. A few mothers with infants are taken. A charge of \$2.50 per week in advance made to those who can afford to pay. Railroad tickets to and from Cape May are provided in all cases free of charge. Testimonials of good character are invariably required. **Management**—By

Trustees and a Board of Council, men ; and a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates**—(1894) 323. **Officers**—President of Board of Trustees, John Lowber Welsh, Chestnut Hill ; Treasurer, John Cadwalader, 503 Chestnut Street ; Secretary, Miss Ellen McMurtrie, Chestnut Hill.

LODGING : CITY

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS (1868) 708 Lombard Street.

Object—To provide a place of shelter and residence for homeless women and children. **Admission**—Is irrespective of creed, race or color, and is for women and children who are in immediate and pressing need of shelter. There are accommodations for six who remain at the Home and for four temporary inmates. **Management**—By a Board of Managers (women). **Income**—By voluntary subscriptions. **Inmates** (1894)—99. **Officers**—President, Miss A. F. Lex, 4048 Chestnut Street ; Secretary, Miss Margaret M. Miller, 2021 Pine Street ; Treasurer, Miss Mary J. Barr, 2046 Pine Street.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Incorporated 1895) St. Luke's P. E. Church, Germantown.

Object—To create a home for young girls who are obliged to board while earning their living. **Admission**—Inmates may be of any creed. The house will be open every day and evening, and it is proposed to make the rates of board (including washing and doctor's services in illness) as low as possible. A trained nurse will live in the building and will devote part of her time to the sick of St. Luke's Parish. The Girls' Guild of St. Luke's Parish will also meet in the building. It is hoped that the usefulness of the work will extend beyond the limits of the parish. The house will be ready for occupancy March 1, 1896. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From board of inmates and contributions. **Inmates**—The house has accommodations for 20 boarders, but it is thought that other portions of the church property can be used, if required by the growth of the work. The house is in charge of a corporation as follows : The Rev. Samuel Upjohn, Rector of St. Luke's ; John Alburger, Henry Reed, A. Williams, Jr., C. E. Ingersoll, H. McKean Ingersoll, Mrs. H. W. McCall and Mrs. George Willing.

ST. MARY'S HOME FOR CATHOLIC WORKING GIRLS (1893) 1628 North Broad Street.

Object—A boarding home for Catholic working girls. **Management**—Under the charge of four of the Sisters of Mercy. Situations have been secured since opening for 588 girls. Superior Mother, M. Patricia Waldron.

TEMPORARY HOME ASSOCIATION (1852) 505 North Sixth Street.

Object—To provide a transient boarding house for respectable women out of employment, where those who have funds may be accommodated at small expense and where those who have not will be received under an engagement to pay, when they are able, whatever compensation their circumstances may admit; also to provide a temporary asylum where destitute children of ages suitable to be placed in families can be taken care of until permanent homes can be procured. **Admission**—Respectability and need are the only conditions of admission. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers (women) with a matron in charge. **Income**—From voluntary contributions, legacies and the board of the inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—About 1000. **Officers**—President, Anne C. Parker, 1718 Spring Garden Street; Secretary, Sarah M. Carver, 1708 Race Street; Treasurer, D. Anne Frost, 1718 Spring Garden Street.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, 251 South Sixth Street.

Object—To assist friendless and homeless boys and young men. **Admission**—The qualification for membership is a good character. The Home occupies a whole house and is open all day until 10 P. M. White boys of any creed are received, but only half the inmates can be Roman Catholics. Elementary branches are taught free of charge. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From board of inmates and contributions. Inmates pay \$2 and \$2.50 per week. Number of members in 1895, 35. **Officers**—President, Hon. William N. Ashman, 4400 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. William S. Lloyd, 3924 Spruce Street.

WAYFARERS' LODGES AND WOODYARDS: No. 1, 1719 Lombard Street; No. 2, 78-80 Laurel Street.

Object—To furnish temporary lodging for homeless men and women who may be willing to give an equivalent in work. **Admission**—Any one applying at either Lodge, and, in the case of men, agreeing to cut a given stint of wood, requiring on the average about four hours' light work, and in the case of women, about an equal amount of time in work of cleaning, etc., is furnished with supper, lodging and breakfast. **Management**—Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity (see page 2). **Accommodations**—At the Lombard Street Lodge, there are accommodations for about 80, and at the Laurel Street Lodge for over 100. No one may be an inmate of the Lodge for more than three consecutive nights, except where there is some guarantee of permanent work, for which the applicant is waiting. In such exceptional cases, a special pass can be obtained at the

office of the Charity Organization Society, 1705 Chestnut Street. Tickets printed in three languages, directing persons to the Lodges, may be obtained by the public on application to the Lodges, or to 1705 Chestnut Street. The Lodges are usually full at an early hour in the evening, during the winter months, and it is advisable to make application in the afternoon. The required stint of work may be done in the afternoon, and the lodger thus free to leave immediately after breakfast in the morning. (See also Wayfarers' Lodges in general index.)

THE WESTERN TEMPORARY HOME (1878) 35 North Fortieth Street.

Object—To give temporary relief and shelter to women and children and to assist them in obtaining employment. **Admission**—For white women and children without any restriction of creed. Boys are not received over nine years of age, nor are infants under six months, unless the mothers are admitted with them. A small fee for board is asked when it is possible for the applicant to pay. This ranges from fifty cents to two dollars per week. In the **Sick Diet Kitchen** (the only one in West Philadelphia) the patients are required to be recommended by a physician or other responsible person. Each case is visited and care taken to avoid contagion. Where this is known to exist the applicant is not allowed to enter the Home, but is waited upon outside. In the **Day Nursery** the children are received at 7 A. M., and taken away by 7 P. M., and have the same care and attention as the regular inmates. Six cents a day is charged for each child. The Admission Committee meets every Monday afternoon. **Management**—By a Board of thirty managers (women), and an Advisory Committee (men). **Income**—From donations, State aid and board of inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—454. Of this number 242 were women, 212 children; 3064 rations were distributed from the Sick Diet Kitchen. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Henry H. Brown, 4104 Walnut Street; Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Bogardus, 4035 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Warner Goheen, 4111 South Fortieth Street.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S BOARDING HOME ASSOCIATION (1871) 913-15 Clinton Street.

Object—To provide a comfortable home for working girls. **Admission**—Is for white Protestant girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who come well recommended. The price for each inmate is \$3.00 a week, which includes washing and medical attendance. **Management**—By a Board of Managers (21 women) who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a Board of Council (8 men). **Income**—From annual subscriptions and the board of inmates. **Officers**—Miss Coles, 2111 Walnut Street; Mrs. Markoe, 226 South Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Josiah M. Bacon, 917 Clinton Street.

THE CHURCH HOME FOR SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Swanson and Catherine Streets.

Object—A boarding home for sailors. **Management**—By a Board of Managers consisting of 21 women, members of different parishes in the Diocese. **Officers**—President, Mrs. W. W. Frazier, 250 South Eighteenth Street; Secretary, Miss Katharine D. Hover, 4606 Chester Avenue; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. C. Booth, Haverford, Pa.

FOOD AND FUEL

CENTRAL SICK DIET KITCHEN OF THE P. E. CITY MISSION (1876) 411 Spruce Street.

Object—To furnish diet to the sick poor. **Application**—Should be made between 11 A. M. and noon. Anyone who is sick and poor is entitled to this aid without restriction of color or creed and without any charge. **Management**—By a Board of Council and a superintendent. **Income**—From voluntary contributions; no State aid is received. **Beneficiaries**—In 1894 the number of persons aided was 160, while the visits paid by them or to them amounted to 11,920. **Officers**—President, Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, 401 Market Street; Secretary, James C. Sellers, Esq., Drexel Building.

THE CENTRAL SOUP AND BATH HOUSE (1862) 709 and 711 Cherry Street.

Object—To assist, by the giving of nourishing soup and bread, those who from illness or advancing years are unable to entirely support themselves. The bath house is furnished with hot and cold water baths. **Admission**—The soup house is open from December to March; the bath house from June to September. The baths are free, but where soap and towels are furnished by the society a small charge is made. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and from bequests. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Soup house, about 1000; bath house 9557. **Officers**—President, John L. Hough, 142 North Tenth Street; Treasurer, Clement M. Biddle, 1022 Arch Street; Secretary, William H. Garrigues, 720 North Tenth Street.

THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT AND COFFEE HOUSE (1895) 700 Lombard Street.

Object—To provide nutritious food at a moderate cost by (a) maintaining a restaurant; (b) furnishing luncheons for school

children, factory employes, etc.; (c) making bread and various special dishes to order. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of color or creed, and all are received who can pay the moderate charges which cover the actual cost of the articles served. **Management**—By a Committee composed of members of the College Settlement Association and others, men and women. **Income**—From sales and voluntary contributions. **Officers**—Chairman and Sub-Treasurer, Miss S. P. Wharton, 910 Clinton Street; Secretary, Miss L. G. Davis, 617 Carver Street.

FRIENDS' CHARITY FUEL ASSOCIATION (1835, Incorporated 1869) 1500 Race Street.

Object—To furnish coal at half cost to some persons and free to the very poor. **Application**—The office is open daily for the first three months of each year. A contributor may draw coal orders (for half a ton to each order), which are distributed gratis to the very poor, and a contributor may also recommend a person who is then permitted to buy coal at \$2.50 a ton. There is no distinction of creed or race. **Management**—By a Clerk, a Treasurer and Committees. **Income**—By annual contributions and interest on invested capital; no State aid is received. **Beneficiaries**—The amount distributed yearly is 486 half tons donated and 248 whole tons sold at \$2.50 each. The **Officers** are: Clerk, William Heacock, 1313 Vine Street; Treasurer, T. Morris Perot, 1810 Pine Street.

THE FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA (1821) 252 North Broad Street (Treasurer's office).

Object—To encourage the industrious poor to save a small portion of their earnings to supply themselves with fuel. **Management**—By usual corporation management. **Income**—By contributions and interest on endowment fund. **Beneficiaries (1894)**—1239. **Officers**—President, B. W. Beesley, 227 South Sixth Street; Secretary, Ewing L. Miller, 319 South Fifteenth Street; Treasurer, Charles P. Perot, 252 North Broad Street.

THE ITALIAN SICK DIET KITCHEN (1893) 1024 Christian Street.

Object—To aid sick and poor Italians of Philadelphia. **Admission**—Hours: 8 to 9.30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sickness and poverty are the only conditions. **Management and Income**—From the City Mission, 411 Spruce Street. **Beneficiaries (1894)**—16,603 meals served; 325 families were visited. **Officer**—John E. Baird, 1705 North Broad.

THE LUNCH CLUB (1895) 1108 Arch Street.

Object—To give wholesome lunches to working women at reasonable prices. The Lunch Club is open every day but Sunday, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Rooms in the upper floors of the building may be rented to working women, and the management wishes to start a co-operative boarding house. **Members**—There are no membership fees, and no limit to the number of customers, but the capacity of the rooms. **Income**—The Lunch Club was started on a guarantee fund of \$700. It receives subscriptions and its running expenses for food are covered by its daily receipts. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women; Lunch Room and Resting Room Committee. **Officers**—Chairman, Miss Harriet Henderson, 307 South Fortieth Street; Miss L. N. Platt, 237 South Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, Miss Adeline Madeira, 723 Pine Street.

MOYAMENSING SOUP SOCIETY, 926 South Eighth Street.

Object—To give good nutritious soup and bread to the worthy poor. **Admission**—Care is exercised to prevent imposition—no ticket being issued unless authorized by the visitor of the Society or the applicant vouched for by some reputable person. The hours for distribution are from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, except Sunday. **Management**—By a Board of 12 Managers, men. **Income**—From contributions and legacies. **Beneficiaries**—From January 2nd to March 24th, 1895, 525 families representing 983 adults and 1393 children were daily supplied with soup and bread. It supplied also the Bedford Street Mission with 1160 pints of soup and 720 pounds of bread, and the Italian Mission School, at Eighth and Catharine Streets, with 1060 pints of soup and 624 pounds of bread. **Officers**—President, Wm. H. Dietz, 312 Dickinson Street; Secretary, Robert Noble, 518 Federal Street; Treasurer, Benj. S. Brown, Northeast corner Ninth and Federal Streets.

**THE NORTHERN SOUP SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA
(1817, Incorporated 1839) 817 North Fourth Street.
Branch, 2701 York Street.**

Object—To furnish soup and bread to the poor during winter; also warm baths for women and children in summer. **Admission**—The house was opened for the distribution of soup and bread, Twelfth Month 5th, 1893, and closed Fourth Month 28th, 1894—124 days. The Branch on York Street was continued during the season under the supervision of a Committee. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By 35 members of the Society of Friends, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—4189 for soup and

bread and 17,750 baths were taken during 96 days of summer. **Officers**—President, Samuel Gillingham, 1606 Montgomery Avenue; Treasurer, T. Morris Perot, 314 Vine Street.

NORTHEAST SICK DIET KITCHEN OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION (1870) 1348 Mascher Street, North from 141 Girard Avenue.

Object—To give nourishment to the sick. **Application**—A doctor's certificate entitles a person to receive aid and there is no charge for the diet given. There are no restrictions of color or creed. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—No State aid is received and the charity depends wholly on voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries**—11,012 persons were helped in 1894 and 1289 visits were paid for investigation and relief. There is no limit to the number who may receive attention; at present it is about fifty each day. The **Officers** are; President, Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whittaker, *ex officio*, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Superintendent, Rev. H. L. During, 411 Spruce Street; Secretary, James C. Sellers, 438 Drexel Building; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, Seventh National Bank.

NORTHWESTERN SOUP SOCIETY (1871) 1901 Thompson Street.

Object—To distribute food to the needy. **Management**—By a Board of Men. **Beneficiaries**—From December 4th, 1893 to March 24th, 1894, the number of families relieved was 391, of transient applicants 2693. **Officers**—President, Joseph B. Hancock, 1932 Girard Avenue; Secretary, Edward R. Stone, M.D., 1701 Master Street; Treasurer, E. W. Leighton, 1709 North Nineteenth Street.

NORTHWEST SICK DIET KITCHEN, 2039 Summer Street.

Object—To give proper food to the sick poor. **Management**—By the Protestant Episcopal City Mission. **Meals Furnished**—(1894), 11,785. **Officers**—Chairman, Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Secretary, James C. Sellers, 438 Drexel Building; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, Seventh National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA FLOWER, FRUIT AND ICE MISSION (1874) Temporary address, Beth Eden Church, Broad and Spruce Streets.

Object—To distribute ice and fruit to the sick poor in their own homes and to send flowers to the hospitals as well as to homes during the warm weather. There is no distinction of color or creed.

The Mission meets every Wednesday morning during the summer to receive and distribute the donations. **Management**—By a President, Secretary and Treasurer. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. During the summer of 1894, 23,800 bouquets, 50 potted plants, and 1500 newspapers, periodicals and scrap books were distributed. Jellies, fruits and vegetables were also sent out. The amount expended for ice was \$1,302.40. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Wm. A. Sharpe, 1237 Spruce Street; Secretary, Miss L. L. Pedrick, Bustleton, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Miss E. C. Heyl, 1535 Pine Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA STERILIZED MILK, ICE AND COAL SOCIETY (1894) Principal Depot, Hope and Dauphin Streets; other depots Fifth and Bainbridge Streets, and St. John and Brown Streets.

Object—To sell pure milk, sterilized milk, ice and coal at cost to the worthy poor without any restrictions of color or creed. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Officers**—President, the Mayor of Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, Rabbi J. L. Levy and George D. McCreary, Market Street National Bank.

THE SICK DIET COMMITTEE OF THE GUILD OF HOLY TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Holy Trinity Parish House, Twentieth below Walnut Street.

Object—The distribution of nourishing food to the sick and old. **Admission**—A letter or personal recommendation from some one known to the Committee entitles a sick person to receive aid. Office hours are from November to June, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 11 A. M. This Committee is a part of the Guild of Holy Trinity Parish and is supported by the congregation; it therefore gives the preference to the poor of that parish. The average number cared for at one time is 18. **Management**—The Committee appoints a Chairman who is responsible to the Guild. **Income**—Voluntary subscriptions and appropriations from the Guild. **Officers**—Chairman, Miss H. Ashhurst, 1830 Spruce Street; Secretary, Miss A. H. Barnes, 1727 Spruce Street.

S. E. SICK DIET KITCHEN (1875) 1719 South Ninth Street.

Object—To give food to the sick poor. **Admission**—For those who are sick and poor. There are no restrictions of color or creed. Office hours, 11 to 12 30. **Management**—By a Board of Council and Superintendent. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—1500. **Officers**—President, Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut, Streets; Secretary, James C. Sellers, Drexel Building; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, 401 Market Street.

S. W. DIET KITCHEN (1876) 768 South Nineteenth Street.

Object—To furnish suitable food for the sick poor. There are no restrictions of color or creed. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 12.30 M. Sixty-five persons can be cared for at one time, but thirty is the average number. **Management**—By a Board of Council and Superintendent. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries (1894)**—15,601. **Officers**—President, Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D.D., Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, 401 Market Street; Secretary, James C. Sellers, Drexel Building.

SOUTHWARK SOUP SOCIETY, Second and Queen Streets.
(Closed at present.)**SPRING GARDEN SOUP SOCIETY (1852)** 1329-31 Buttonwood Street.

Object—The distribution of bread and soup to the needy. **Admission**—Open during the months of January, February and March, from 10.30 A. M., to 12.30 M., daily. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By officers and a Board of Managers. **Income**—From contributions and collections. **Beneficiaries (1894)**—2340. **Officers**—President, Wm. McClary, 638 North Eleventh Street; Treasurer, John A. Riter, 610 North Eleventh Street; Secretary Hall Engles, 461 North Sixth Street.

THE SUNDAY BREAKFAST ASSOCIATION (1878, Incorporated 1884) Twelfth Street above Race.

Object—"The promotion of Christianity and temperance, and the amelioration of the condition of the poor and of fallen humanity, by giving a free breakfast on Sunday morning, the holding of religious services and the use of such other means as from time to time it may be considered wise to adopt." **Admission**—From November to April, without any restriction of creed. **Management**—By Directors and Trustees. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries (1894-95)**—November to April, 323 meetings were held with an attendance of 91,903 persons, of whom 44,233 received meals. During the season meetings are held every night except Saturday. The largest number that can be accommodated at a meal is 885; at most of the breakfast and tea services the association was taxed beyond its capacity. The Sewing School held twenty-five sessions with an attendance of 2525. Every family represented in the school has been visited and an effort made to relieve suffering and destitution. **Officers**—President, Lewis U. Bean, 2030 Vine Street; Secretary, Halsey J. Tibbals, 612 North Twenty-third Street; Treasurer, Dr. A. H. Henderson, 1320 Vine Street.

WESTERN SOUP SOCIETY (about 1850) 1613 South Street.

Object—To give soup in winter and milk at all times during the year. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of color or creed for the beneficiaries. A small charge is made when possible. **Management**—By a Board of men and women. **Income**—The support is largely from the Society of Friends. **Beneficiaries**—Last year there were over 700 applicants. **Officers**—Secretary, Edward Lowrie, Lombard Street Wharf, Schuylkill; Treasurer, David Yarnall.

FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL AID

THE CHRISTMAS FUND OF THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED CLERGYMEN AND THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED CLERGYMEN (1844) Office of Treasurer, 308 Walnut Street.

Object—As expressed in the title. **Admission**—Clergymen must be those of the Protestant Episcopal Church with canonical residence in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. There are no restrictions of color. **Management**—Four Trustees elected annually by the Convention. **Income**—By offerings and the interest on invested funds. **Beneficiaries**—(1894) 16 to 18. **Officers**—Secretary, Thos. H. Montgomery, 308 Walnut Street; Treasurer, George H. Fisher, 308 Walnut Street.

THE GRANDM INSTITUTION (Incorporated 1840) 715 Walnut Street.

Object—To aid young men who need assistance to commence the various vocations they have chosen, if their parents are unable or unwilling to help them. The act of incorporation authorizes loans to be made of from \$100 to \$500 for a period not exceeding five years, to be repaid in annual instalments with interest half yearly at six per cent. Applicants are required to produce a certificate of having regularly learned the business they wish to follow and also one of good conduct during apprenticeship. They must be of temperate habits and good moral character. There are no restrictions of color or creed. Two satisfactory sureties will be required to join in the bond. Applications must be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From capital invested. **Officers**—President, Edward H. Ogden, 314 Vine Street; Vice-Presidents, William C. Smyth, 921 North Broad Street, and James Whitall, 410 Race Street; Secretary and Treasurer, Edwin S. Dixon, 715 Walnut Street.

THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION OF
PHILADELPHIA (1841) Office of the Secretary, 119
South Fourth Street.

Object—To extend aid to merchants who have fallen into misfortune. The distribution of aid is quietly effected in a confidential way and the beneficiaries are not subjected to an oppressive sense of obligation. **Admission**—Entrance fee \$1.00; annual membership \$3.00 per annum; life membership \$25.00. Total membership, 1117. **Officers**—President, Richard A. Lewis, 1909 Green Street; Treasurer, Charles H. Howell, 2121 DeLancey Place; Secretary, H. M. Rolin, 400 Chestnut Street, fifth floor.

THE MERCHANTS' FUND (1854)

Object—To relieve those who have been merchants, but are reduced to indigence by misfortune or sickness. These are relieved privately, their names being known only to a small committee of the Managers. **Membership** or previous contributions of any kind are not required to secure relief. **Officers**—President, William S. Grant; Secretary, H. M. Rolin, 400 Chestnut Street, Room 46; Treasurer, Richard Wood.

THE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN (Incorporated 1878) N. E. Corner Thirteenth and Locust Streets.

Object—The relief of destitute widows and orphans of medical men. **Admission**—By becoming a member of the Association. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From annual dues, life memberships and donations. No State aid is received. **Beneficiaries**—The number is limited according to the income. The service of the Association is entirely free. The first three **Officers** of the Board are: President, Dr. John C. De Costa, 1631 Arch Street; Treasurer, Dr. G. B. Dunmire, 1436 Spruce Street; Chairman of Directors, Dr. A. Fricke, 235 North Sixth Street.

PENNSYLVANIA SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY (1843,
Incorporated 1846) 422 South Front Street.

Object—To befriend seamen. A branch of the society's work is "The Sailors' Home," 422 South Front Street, which forms a Christian home for returned sailors and a refuge for shipwrecked seamen. The society provides also "Loan Ship Libraries" composed of books in the English and foreign languages which are

placed as a loan on out-going ships from the port of Philadelphia. It does also evangelistic work among seamen. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Inmates of the "Home," 468; libraries shipped, 58. **Officers**—President, William H. Castle, 4241 Walnut Street; Treasurer, William L. Boswell, 332 Walnut Street; Secretary, Rev. Geo. W. MacLoughlin, 4122 Powelton Avenue.

SEAMEN'S AND LANDSMEN'S AID SOCIETY (Incorporated 1878) 332 South Front Street.

Object—The welfare of seamen. Seamen's wards in hospitals are visited twice a week. Aid is given to the families of seamen who are in want from shipwreck, sickness or injuries. The Reading Room is open for the use of sailors every day from 9 A. M. to 9.30 or 10 P. M. It has a small library, supplied with the best current papers and magazines for seamen in their various languages; some valuable maps and books of reference; the facilities for correspondence and other privileges. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Seamen's and Landsmen's Aid Society gives efficient aid in this work, and is composed of members from various denominations. **Income**—From subscriptions and donations. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Seamen's visits to the Reading Room, 24,196; needy and sick aided, 1650; visits to hospitals, 98; visits to homes, 1634; visits to vessels, 846; visits to sailors' boarding houses, 2590. **Officers**—President, Rev. Hughes O. Gibbons, D. D., 323 Pine Street; Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Henry F. Lee, 631 Spruce Street. **Officers of Ladies' Auxiliary**—President, Mrs. J. H. Sargent, 1443 South Broad Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Dickson, 901 Clinton Street; Secretary, Miss Annie Lee, 631 Spruce Street.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR AND DISTRESSED MASTERS OF SHIPS, THEIR WIDOWS AND CHILDREN (1765) Carpenter's Hall.

Object—To relieve in illness or distress those who are members of the Society, or whose husbands or fathers have been members at the time of death. **Admission**—Is for those who are masters of ships, and who reside in or near Philadelphia. Such a master desiring to be admitted to membership, must be elected by the others, and must pay certain fees, which vary according to his age. No one is admitted after reaching 60 years. **Management**—By a Board of 12 captains. **Income**—From entrance fees and donations, at present. There were formerly other sources. **Members**—In 1895, there were 40 active members and 25 honor-

ary. **Officers**—President, Capt. George W. Fenemore; Clerk, Capt. William G. Munday, 216½ Walnut Street; Treasurer, Capt. Leonard D. Barrett, 216½ Walnut Street.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT'S DE PAUL (founded in France about 1800). The Association has branches in nearly every Parish of the Roman Catholic Church in the city.

Object—An association of laymen whose province it is to investigate and provide for any case of destitution brought to their notice; to help people in their own homes, when possible.

Admission—In each parish, a few men are selected by the pastor.

Management—By the Brothers themselves, under spiritual guidance.

Income—From contributions of the members, collections in churches, and from donations.

Beneficiaries (1894)—Families relieved, 2841; persons relieved, 11,057. **Officers**—President, Wilfred B. Fetterman, 520 Walnut Street; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Byrnes, 37 South Second Street.

TRUSTEES OF THE FEMALE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (1800; charter 1811).

Object—To relieve women and children of refinement who are in reduced circumstances. **Management**—By a Board of 9 and 3 officers. Supported by subscriptions, donations and a fund which has been accumulated, the income of which, after deducting 10 per cent. for investment, is distributed among the pensioners. Applications for relief may be made to any of the

Officers—President, Miss Annie Tilghman, 1114 Girard Street; Secretary, Miss S. M. Waln, Cheltenham P. O., Pa.; Treasurer, Miss Caroline T. Cuyler, 2213 Trinity Place.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA (1895).

Object—To furnish new, plain, suitable garments, to meet the great need of our hospitals, homes and other charities.

Admission—The annual contribution of two or more articles constitutes membership in the Guild.

Management—The government of the Needlework Guild of America shall be vested in a Central Bureau, which shall regulate all affairs pertaining to the general work of the Association. Number of garments contributed by Philadelphia Branch, in 1894, 13,598.

Officers—Honorary President, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, 202 West Rittenhouse Square; President, Mrs. Henry Morrison, 640 North Fifteenth Street; Secretary, Mrs. William W. Porter, 2025 Walnut Street.

PUBLIC BATHS ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (1895)
S. W. corner of Gaskell and Berlin Streets.

Object—To build and maintain public baths, which shall remain open throughout the year, and provide bathing facilities at a moderate price. **Admission**—A bath ticket, the price of which will not exceed five cents, entitles the holder to a bath with hot and cold water, a towel and soap. For babies with their mothers, no extra charge is made; children old enough to bathe alone will be charged at the regular rates. There is no distinction of creed or race. **Management**—By a Board of 12 Directors, men and women. **Income**—Partly from an endowment fund; also by the admission fees; and perhaps annual subscriptions may be needed. **Beneficiaries**—The first bath house has been built at the above address, which is between Lombard and South Streets and Fourth and Fifth. The men's department, on the first floor, contains 27 baths; the women's, on the second floor, has 29. Connected with the bath house is a laundry, where a woman may do her family washing at small expense. The baths and laundry will be open in June, 1896. The English baths and laundries have been used as models, and every care has been taken to make the building perfect in sanitary conditions. The first **Officers** of the Board are: President, Eugene Delano, 1705 Locust Street; Secretary, Miss Sarah D. Lowrie, 1827 Pine Street; Treasurer, Franklin B. Kirkbride, 1406 Spruce Street.

Permanent Relief (Adults)

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE AGED

BAPTIST HOME OF PHILADELPHIA (1869) Seventeenth and Norris Streets.

Object—To provide for members of the Baptist Church who may, by reason of age, infirmities or poverty, become unable to support themselves. **Admission**—Applications will only be received from churches in Philadelphia or vicinity and must be made by the officers or lady managers of the church, who must testify that the applicant has been a member of the church for five years. Persons 70 years of age will be charged an entrance fee of \$150. Under that age, \$200. Only special cases are received under 65 years of age. Those who have money or property will be required to secure the same to the Institution before they are admitted, and in case of their obtaining any after their admission, if they remain in the Home, it shall be made over to the Institution. The interest in this case will be given to them during their lives. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women; and a Board of Trustees, men. **Income**—By subscriptions, donations, and the fees of inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—81. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Levi Knowles, 126 North Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Banes, 2021 Spring Garden Street.

EDWIN FORREST HOME (Incorporated 1873) Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Object—The support and maintenance of actors and actresses disabled by age or infirmity. **Admission**—For natives of the United States who have served five years, or foreigners who have served ten years, on our stage. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From the bequest of Edwin Forrest. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—13. **Officers**—President, Charles E. Warburton, 1715 Locust Street; Secretary, H. E. Garred; Treasurer, Samuel S. Sharp, Germantown.

EVANGELICAL HOUSE (1888) Old York Road and Hunting Park Avenue.

Object—To care for the aged poor who have no one to care for them. **Admission**—For white persons who are at least 60 years of age, of sound mind and free from any contagious disease,

without restriction of creed. The admission fee is \$300. There are accommodations for 19 women and 10 men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—20. **Officers**—President, Mary M. Schmitt, 1782 Frankford Road; Secretary, Carrie Pfeiffer, 2032 Williams Street; Treasurer, Sallie Mack, 2301 North Sixth Street.

THE GEORGE NUGENT HOME (1887) West Johnson Street, Germantown.

Object—To make a comfortable home for aged Baptist clergymen and their wives. **Admission**—For those who are able to pay, an admission fee of \$100 is asked. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Income**—From the Nugent bequest. **Inmates** (1894)—14. The new building, which will be completed in May, 1896, will accommodate about 25 of each sex. **Officers**—President, W. H. Lewis, Roxborough; Treasurer, James S. Swartz; Secretary, Nathan L. Jones, Roxborough.

HOME FOR THE AGED (1888) 1809 Mt. Vernon Street.

Object—To provide a home for white persons over 60 years of age. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of creed. Single men or women, or married couples are eligible who are incapable of self-support and are of good moral character. A fee of \$200 to \$500 is charged. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions, annual subscriptions and admission fees. **Inmates** (1894)—30. **Officers**—President *pro tem.*, Mrs. J. O. Knipe, Norristown; Secretary, Mrs. A. Terry, 531 North Nineteenth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Graham W. Tyler, 4420 Spruce Street.

HOME FOR AGED VETERAN AND WIFE OF G. A. R. Sixty-Fifth and Vine Streets.

Object—To maintain a comfortable home for aged veterans of the G. A. R. to which they can also bring their wives. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and Managers, women. **Officers**—President, Julia P. Shade, M. D., 1905 Norris Street; Secretary, Mrs. Ada S. Shannon, 4112 Ogden Street; Treasurer, M. G. Lawrence, 1854 Mervine Street.

HOME FOR AGED COUPLES OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1876) 1723 Francis Street, above Seventeenth and Brown.

Object—The establishment and support of a non-sectarian home for old and indigent couples (man and wife) of good moral character. **Admission**—Is for any aged couple of not less than 60 years of age who can pay \$500, and who provide furniture for

one room. Those holding property are required to secure it to the Home, and should they obtain any property after admission it will be necessary to convey it to the Association if they remain in the Home. There are thirteen double rooms and six single rooms in the house. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women; and a Board of Council, men. **Income**—Annual subscriptions, voluntary contributions, legacies, entrance fees, etc. **Inmates** (1894)—28. **Officers**—President, Mrs. H. P. Taylor, 648 North Tenth Street; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Adams, 1925 Green Street; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Hobart Brown, 2118 Ontario Street.

HOME FOR THE AGED OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR (1880) Mill and Chew Streets, Germantown.

Object—To care for destitute old people. **Admission**—There are accommodations for 150 persons of each sex and free to all without regard to color or creed who are poor and of good moral character. **Income**—From collections. **Inmates** (1894)—300. **Officer** in charge—Sister Germaine de Ste. Marie, Superior.

THE LUTHERAN ORPHAN HOME AND ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (Incorporated 1860) 6950 Germantown Avenue, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Object—(Asylum for the aged)—To provide a home for aged members of the Lutheran Church. **Admission**—Applicants must be members of the Lutheran Church, aged and in need, who can pay \$100 entrance fee. There are accommodations for 30 women and 15 men. **Visiting Days**—Tuesdays and Thursdays. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and Lady Visitors. **Income**—From contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—35. **Officers**—President, Mr. H. Lehman, 525 Arch Street; Secretary, Rev. C. J. Hirzel, 1800 North Twenty-fourth Street; Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Bremer, 1427 North Broad Street.

See Children's Institutions for Orphanage.

MARY J. DREXEL HOME (1888) Girard and Corinthian Avenues.

Object—To provide a home for old people. **Admission**—Is for German Protestants who have resided in Philadelphia for five years, and who have reached the age of sixty years, on the payment of \$300 entrance fee. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees, the Pastor and Sister Superior. **Income**—From donations. **Inmates** (1894)—40. **Officers**—Mr. Lankenau, 19th and Locust Streets; Mr. Chas. Meyer, 32d and Chestnut Streets; Mr. Chas. A. Woerwag, 1327 Jefferson Street.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED COUPLES AND AGED MEN (1885) Bala, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Object—To care for infirm Presbyterians. **Admission**—For infirm members of the Presbyterian Church, over 65 years of age. The entrance fee is \$500 for a married couple and \$300 for a single man. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women, and an Advisory Board of men. **Income**—By voluntary contributions and admission fees. **Inmates** (1894) — 37. **Officers**—President, Mrs. C. E. Roney, Norristown, Pa.; Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Lyman, 464 North 7th Street; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Dornan, 1505 North 16th Street.

THE TEACHERS' ANNUITY AND AID ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1890). Address. W. Henry Parker, Financial Secretary, 2024 Mervine Street.

Object—To provide pecuniary aid for such of its members as may be incapacitated from teaching in the public schools of the city by reason of sickness or advanced age. **Membership**—School teachers or superintendents in the employ of the Board of Education of the city, or of the Boards of Directors of the several school districts, may be admitted to membership by a two-third vote of the Board of Directors, by paying the initiation fee, \$5, and the dues, and signing the constitution. Annual dues are based on a certain percentage of the earnings of the member (but shall not exceed \$40), and are paid in ten instalments. There are no distinctions of color or creed. **Management**—Is by a Board of fifteen Trustees. **Income**—Is from the dues of members, from accumulated funds, from donations and from State aid. **Members**—There were 793 active members at the date of the third annual meeting of the Society, and 56 annuitants are now on the lists. **Officers**—William H. Samuels, President, 2505 North Twelfth Street; W. Henry Parker, Financial Secretary; Ella M. Lukens, Treasurer.

THE HAYES MECHANICS' HOME (Incorporated 1861) Belmont Avenue, near Bala Station.

Object—The founding and providing of a retreat and home for disabled, aged or infirm deserving American mechanics. **Admission**—Applications should be written and addressed to a member of the Committee on Admissions. Any man who, for 20 years or more, has gained his livelihood by mechanical labor of any kind, and who is American born, or who by naturalization has been a citizen thereof, shall be considered eligible. Those who have property are required to secure the same to the Home before they are admitted. In case of their obtaining property after their admission, if they remain in the Home, it will be required of them

to make it over to the Institution. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From endowment fund and contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—51. **Officers**—President, Joseph M. Bennett; Secretary and Treasurer, Dundas T. Pratt, 727 Walnut Street.

HOME OF INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN (1889)
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa. Office, 928 Race Street.

Object—The care of aged white men of the above Order. **Admission**—Applicants must be over 55 years of age, of ten years' standing in the Order, and of one year in the Corporation. There are accommodations for 8 men. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From assessments and donations. **Inmates**—There are no inmates as yet, as the building is just opened. **Officers**—President, Jacob S. Painter, 1214 Poplar Street; Vice-President, John George, 1358 Palmer Street; Secretary, Wm. G. Hollis, 2416 Master Street.

THE MASONIC HOME OF PENNSYLVANIA (1884) 3333
North Broad Street.

Object—To maintain a Home for indigent, afflicted or aged Free-Masons, and for the destitute widows and orphans of Free-Masons in the State of Pennsylvania. At present, for aged Masons only. **Admission**—Applicants must be in good standing in a Masonic Lodge. A fee varying from \$100 to \$250, according to age, is charged at the time of admission. There are accommodations for 98 men. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men, elected by the members of the Corporation. **Income**—From annual dues of the members of the Corporation, and by voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—39. **Officers**—President, Louis Wagner, Third National Bank, Broad and Market Streets; Secretary, William Steffe, P. O. Box 755; Treasurer, Thomas R. Patton, Masonic Temple.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOME (1865) Thirteenth
Street and Lehigh Avenue.

Object—To provide a comfortable home for aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and others. **Admission**—Applicants must have been members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years prior to application, or emergency cases which may be admitted at the discretion of the Board. Terms of admission shall be \$250, payable in advance. Applicants owning property or receiving Government pensions, shall be required to secure the same to the Home before their admission, but they shall receive interest at the current savings bank rates. Those who may come into possession of property after

their admission, shall secure the same to the Home, if they remain inmates, with the same rate of interest. The age of women shall be 65, and men 70. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From the fees of inmates, fees of members of the Association, and by contributions. **Inmates**—105, about the capacity of the house. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Bishop Simpson, 1334 Arch Street; Secretary, Mrs. Theodore Stevens, 960 North Fifth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Senderling, 1934 North Sixth Street.

OLD MAN'S HOME OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1864) Thirty-ninth and Powelton Avenue.

Object—To provide a comfortable home for old men in indigent circumstances. **Admission**—For single men or widowers who are over 60 years of age and of good character. The fee for those between 60 and 65 is \$500; between 65 and 70, \$250; and over 70, \$150. The Home can accommodate comfortably about 100. There are no restrictions of creed or color, but thus far only white men have been received. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, not exceeding 24 in number. **Income**—From gifts, legacies, subscriptions and admission fees. **Inmates** (1894)—110. **Officers**—President, Mrs. George H. McFadden, 1428 Walnut Street; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Creswell, 1327 Arch Street; Treasurer, Miss S. E. Peterson.

FREE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN (1886) 640 North Eighth Street.

Object—The care of aged persons. **Admission**—For deserving white people; \$2 to \$3 a week is charged for those able to pay. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and the board of inmates. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—25. **Officers**—Mrs. Margaret Williams, 3334 Lancaster Avenue; Mrs. M. A. Haselton, 640 North Eighth Street; Mrs. Van Clerk.

HOUSE OF REST FOR THE AGED (1890) 1519 Wayne Avenue, Germantown.

Object—An asylum for aged women of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **Admission**—White women over 65 years of age who are consistent members of the Episcopal Church are admitted upon the payment of \$200. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women, and Board of Trustees, men, members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **Income**—By the fees of the inmates and voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—13; capacity, 15.

Officers—President, Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Treasurer, Samuel F. Houston, 305 Walnut Street; President of Board of Women, Mrs. I. S. Fogg, 1707 Arch Street.

THE INDIGENT WIDOWS' AND SINGLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (Founded, 1817; Incorporated, 1819) 3615 Chestnut Street.

Object—To provide a comfortable home for aged women.

Admission—Residents of Philadelphia, having attained the age of 65, being widowed or single women with satisfactory testimonials as to conduct and respectability of character, are admitted without entrance fee on condition that they transfer any property that they have or may obtain after admission to the Institution and devote any pension or other regular income to their support. No applications for admission are received between June and October.

Management—By a Board of 24 women. **Income**—From endowments and annual contributions. No State aid has ever been received. **Inmates** (1895)—105. The Home is full and there are usually several names on the waiting list. **Officers**—First Directress, Miss Sarah M. Taylor, 3622 Chestnut Street; Second Directress, Mrs. Evan Randolph, 2002 Arch Street; Treasurer, Miss Henrietta W. Pearsall, 1615 Arch Street; Secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Hinchman, 3635 Chestnut Street.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME OF PHILADELPHIA (1875)
State Road, Wissinoming, Pa.

Object—To provide a home for aged and indigent women.

Admission—Any white indigent woman, not less than 65 years of age, a resident of the State of Pennsylvania, of good moral character, may be admitted to the Home without any restriction of creed, by the payment of \$250 if sharing a room with another, or \$450 for a single room. Applicants must be pronounced free of incurable disease of aggravated form by the examining physician of the Home. Those possessed of property, real or personal, above the amount of their admission fee, will place such property with the Treasurer, the interest of which shall be used for the benefit of the inmate, and at her death shall revert to the Home. The capacity is 65. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, 22 women; and a Board of Council, 9 men. **Income**—From voluntary subscriptions and admission fees. **Inmates** (1894)—65. **Officers**—President, Mrs. John T. Bailey, 1503 Master Street; Secretary, Mrs. Samuel Jackson, 2240 North Twenty-first Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Alfred C. Lacey, 4942 Rubicam Avenue.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR WIDOWS AND SINGLE WOMEN IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA (Incorporated 1872) Fifty-eighth and Woodland Avenue.

Object—To provide a home for widows and single women who are communicant members of the Presbyterian Church. **Admission**—By application to the Committee on Admission. The entrance fee is regulated by the age of the applicant as follows: Special cases under 65 years, not less than \$350; from 65 to 70 years, \$300; over 70 years, \$200. Applicants must be residents of Pennsylvania, have been members of the Presbyterian Church for three years; and except in cases of special infirmity have reached the age of 65 years. If they have any property, they are required to secure the same to the Corporation. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, 72 women, who are members of the Presbyterian Church; and a Board of Advisers, 12 men. **Income**—From annual contributions, admission fees and legacies. **Inmates** (1894)—122. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Samuel Field, 218 South Forty-second Street; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth McBride, 3602 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Mr. James F. Magee, 114 North Seventeenth Street.

ST. ANNE'S WIDOWS' ASYLUM OF PHILADELPHIA (1849)
212 and 214 Franklin Street.

Object—To provide an asylum for aged and destitute widows and single women. **Admission**—Is for women of good moral character, who pay for their accommodations according to their means. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. The Asylum is under the direct care of the Sisters of St. Joseph (R. C.). **Income**—From contributions and the amount paid by inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—50. **Officers**—President, Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, William J. Power, 1800 Race Street; Secretary, Joseph F. Haley, 809 Windsor Square.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, 1317 Pine Street.

Object—The care of aged women. **Admission**—For white, Protestant women, who have reached the age of 64 years, and are of sound mind and not absolutely infirm. To women belonging to St. Luke's parish no charge is made, all others pay \$12 a month. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women who are members of St. Luke's Church. **Income**—From church contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—11. There are accommodations for 12 women. **Officers**—President, Mrs. William Ingham, 333 South Sixteenth Street; Secretary, Miss Lippincott, 260 South Sixteenth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Theodore Fassett, 2017 Pine Street.

ST. MARK'S HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM WOMEN
(1889) 1428 Lombard Street.

Object—To provide a comfortable home for aged women.

Admission—For white women who are members of the Episcopal Church, homeless, and over 65 years of age. Unless a sum has been paid on admission, \$3.00 a week is charged.

Management—By a Board of Managers, 8 women, with the Rector of St. Mark's Church as President, *ex-officio*. **Income**—From St. Mark's Church and the board of the inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—

8. **Officers**—President, Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, D. D., 1625 Locust Street; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. J. I. Doran, 120 South Nineteenth Street; Foundress of Home, Miss Charlotte Belt, 1904 Spruce Street.

UNION HOME FOR OLD LADIES (1876) Corner Lancaster and Girard Avenues.

Object—To provide a shelter for aged white women. The Home is especially for those who have no church, or other claims for support.

Admission—Is for needy women of respectable standing, who can pay a certain amount, \$5.00 being the charge for a single room. There are no restrictions of creed. The capacity is 40.

Management—By a Board of Managers, women, and a Board of Trustees, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions, and State aid was twice received for building and repairs.

Inmates (1894)—40. **Officers**—President, Mrs. I. S. Hinkson, 4206 Chester Avenue; Secretary, Miss Annie Myers, 1344 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Pauling, 3960 Market Street.

DEFECTIVES

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN
(1868) 3827 Powelton Avenue.

Object—The maintenance of a home for blind women, who by their handiwork aid in their own support. This work consists of crocheting, knitting, chair-caning and the making of various fancy articles. **Admission**—Applicants must be white women of good moral character who are in sound mental and physical health.

There are no restrictions of creed. **Management**—By a Board of 36 women and a Board of Council, 14 men. **Income**—From invested legacies, voluntary subscriptions, donations and occasional State aid. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—61.

Officers—President, Mrs. A. L. Lowry, 3320 Arch Street; Secretary, Miss S. W. Bonsall, 3731 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Miss S. H. Wilson, 3501 Powelton Avenue.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA RETREAT FOR BLIND MUTES AND
AGED AND INFIRM BLIND PERSONS (Incorporated
1882) 3534 Lancaster Avenue.**

Object—To provide a home for the care and support of blind mutes and aged and infirm blind persons, irrespective of sect. This Institution is supplementary to those already in operation, and when age or infirmity prevents an active life this Retreat provides a home. It is located so near the factory of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, that should the inmates desire, they can earn a little money by engaging in some light employment there. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men.

Income—From interest on investments, donations, legacies, annual subscriptions etc. **Officers**—President, Rt. Ozi William Whitaker, D. D., Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Secretary, Edward P. Borden, 2038 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Levi Knowles, 126 North Eighteenth Street.

**PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, OF
THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1874) 3518 Lancaster
Avenue.**

Object—The organization of workshops and a home for homeless blind mechanics, teaching useful trades to blind men, giving employment also to those blind men who have homes, and the selling the manufactures of the Corporation for its benefit and advantage. **Admission**—Is for blind men who shall pay \$3 a week for board, others shall receive employment at their own residences or in the workshops of the Home, at liberal prices for what is termed "piece work."

Management—By a Board of Managers, 16 men. **Income**—From State and City appropriations, legacies, donations, and board of inmates. **Inmates** (1894) 250. **Officers**—President, Caleb J. Milne, 2030 Walnut Street; Secretary, Charles D. Norton, 328 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Levi Knowles, 102 Chestnut Street.

**FRIEDLANDER UNION OF PHILADELPHIA (1871, Incor-
porated 1884) Secretary's Office, 310 North Fourth Street.**

Object—To care for the blind who are excluded from the beneficial societies; assist them in sick relief benefits and funeral expenses. **Admission**—Blind persons of both sexes, without distinction of color. **Officer**—Secretary, Wilson Mitchell, 310 North Fourth Street.

**HOME TEACHING FOR THE ADULT BLIND AND FREE
CIRCULATING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

Object—To teach the poor adult blind who cannot enter institutions for that purpose. They are taught to read at their

homes, and without charge, by a system of raised type. A large number of books have been published in this type, and are made a circulating library for the free use of the blind in any part of the United States. **Officers**—Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Rhoads, 701 Walnut Street.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (1813, Incorporated 1888) Frankford, Phila.

Admission—As voluntary patients, or under the provision of State Lunacy Act, upon certificate of two physicians. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Income**—From contributions and the rent of private rooms. **Beds**—130; average in use, 119. There are two free endowed beds available upon application to one of the Managers. Price for private patients, \$10 to \$50 per week. Consultation with family physician is invited. **Visiting Days**—Every day except Sunday. This hospital has a training-school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1894)—184. **Officers**—President, Samuel Morris, Olney P. O., Philadelphia; Secretary, Thomas Scattergood, 22 North Front Street; Treasurer, Samuel Biddle, 1429 Arch Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (1751)
Forty-fourth and Market Streets.

Object—The care of insane patients confided to the Pennsylvania Hospital. **Admission**—Is for both acute and chronic cases. There are some free beds, and arrangements may be made when necessary for receiving patients at reduced rates. **Management**—By a Board of 12 men, some of whom visit the Institution every Saturday at half-past one. **Income**—From the interest on bequests, from the board of the paying patients, and from donations. **Inmates**—For the year ending May, 1894, men, 302; women, 320; total, 622. **Officers**—The Board is the same as that for the Hospital at Eighth and Pine Streets. The Physician-in-chief and Superintendent is John B. Chapin, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN (1853) Elwyn, Delaware County.
P. W. & B. R. R.

Object—The care and training of children deficient in mental capacity. **Admission**—By application at the School. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From State appropriations, private patients, and the Free Fund, which latter was established in 1871, for the benefit of feeble-minded persons, who are friendless or entirely dependent, and whose support cannot otherwise be provided for. **Pupils** (1894)—1037. **Officers**—

President, Samuel A. Crozer, 1932 Locust Street; Treasurer, Edward A. Price, Media, Pa.; Chief Physician, Martin W. Barr, Elwyn, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB (1820) Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Object—The education of the deaf. **Admission**—Is for those who are deaf but in good health, between the ages of 6 and 20 year. State pupils are provided for free of charge to parents; pay pupils are charged \$260 per school year. A good English education and a trade is given to each. There are no restrictions of color or creed, and 250 children of each sex can be accommodated. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From State appropriations and private contributions. **Inmates**—(1894)—480. **Visiting Days**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 4. **Officers**—President, Emlen Hutchinson, 2006 DeLancey Place; Secretary, John F. Lewis, The Bourse; Treasurer, Rowland Evans, 225 South Sixth Street; Superintendent, A. L. E. Crouter, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

INDIGENT OF BOTH SEXES

CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL (1775) Forty-eighth and Belmont Avenue.

Object—To provide a home for indigent women. **Admission**—Applicants must be white women and members of the Episcopal Church, of good social standing and bringing good references. There are accommodations at present for about 58 women, as part of the House is now closed for want of funds; but, when it is opened there will be room for 95 women. **Management**—"The legal property of Christ Church Hospital shall be in the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Christ Church, but the charity is to be managed by 6 persons, 3 to be chosen by Christ Church corporation, and the other 3 to be chosen by St. Peter's Church corporation." **Income**—By an endowment fund. **Inmates** (1894)—58. **Managers**—John C. DaCosta, M. D., Thos. H. Montgomery, R. Francis Wood, Christ Church; Robert M. Lewis, Charles Henry Jones, J. Winder Johnson, St. Peter's Church; Treasurer, George W. Hunter, 217 South Third Street.

THE ROXBOROUGH HOME FOR WOMEN (1887) Leverington Avenue, Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Object—To provide a free home for indigent women. **Admission**—Applicants must be respectable white women of 40

years of age and upwards, who are unable to support themselves. There are no restrictions of creed. **Management**—By three Trustees and a Committee of Ladies. **Income**—By the funds invested for its support by Samuel Gorgas. **Inmates** (1894)—16. **Trustees**—Samuel R. Shipley, 1034 Spruce Street; Ross R. Bunting, Ridge Avenue, Roxborough.

RELIEF FOR THE COLORED

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED PERSONS (1867) Belmont and Girard Avenues.

Object—For the relief of worthy colored persons who have endeavored heretofore, to maintain themselves, but are now dependent upon charity. **Admission**—They must be over 60 years of age and infirm; and if able, pay \$150 on entrance. There are no restrictions of creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men and women, and a resident matron. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—108. With the completion of the new addition, there will be total accommodations for 100 women and 50 men. **Officers**—President, William Still, 244 South Twelfth Street; Secretary, Thos. H. McCollin, 1030 Arch Street; Treasurer, Walter P. Shipley, 404 Girard Building.

Care and Relief of Children

GENERAL RELIEF AND LEGAL PROTECTION

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1883)
321 South Twelfth Street.

Object—The care and training of neglected and homeless children, who are trained to self-reliance and habits of industry. Each child is given a separate home and care-taker, generally in the country, and supported by monthly payments, under constant supervision, unless adopted or old enough to be self-supporting. Careful attention is paid to the child's education; regular attendance at the public schools is enforced, a report being received every month of the child's attendance and progress from the teacher. Clothing and medical attendance are also provided by the Society, each child being supplied with a complete wardrobe suitable to the season and neighborhood. **Admission**—Children are received who are suffering from lack of care, unhealthy conditions or moral neglect. **Management**—By a Board of 15 Directors, men and women; a Superintendent, visitors, etc. **Income**—By voluntary contributions, State aid, and expenses shared by Poor Boards for Almshouse cases. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—598. **Officers**—President, Miss Katherine Newlin, 1510 Arch Street; Secretary, Miss Mary S. Buckley, 1508 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mr. Charles E. Peterson, 321 South Twelfth Street.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, 1615 South Street.

Object—To assist the Children's Aid Society in the temporary care of women and children. **Management**—By a Board of men and women. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Griscolme, 3715 Baring Street; Secretary, Mrs. Lowrey, 4019 Pine Street; Treasurer, David Yarnall.

THE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM OF THE PHILADELPHIA
ALMSHOUSE, Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets.

Object—To care for children whose parents are in the Philadelphia Hospital, or who, for some other reason, are rendered homeless. Except in case of illness no child can be retained more than sixty days. **Admission**—Is through the Board of Charities and Correction. Office, 42 North Seventh Street. **Income**—Is

from the City of Philadelphia. **Inmates**—About thirty children can be accommodated in the building, which is near the Almshouse, but not a part of it, although under the same management. **Officers**—See Philadelphia Almshouse.

THE UNION TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN (1856)

Now in co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, 321 South Twelfth Street.

Object—The temporary care of children bereft of both parents, or by some stress of circumstances, in special need. Each case is investigated, and the child is placed in a country home where the board is paid, and where schooling can be provided. Constant supervision is exercised by the Society. **Admission**—There is no home, but the children are cared for according to the family plan of the Children's Aid Society. The kindergarten in St. Mary Street, which is supported by the Adelphian Trust Fund, is under the supervision of the Managers of this Home. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women, and a Board of Council, men. **Income**—From invested funds. **Beneficiaries**—During the year of 1894 the Home has cared for 49 children—34 boys and 15 girls. The average attendance at the kindergarten was 35. The school is composed of both white and colored children. **Officers**—President, Mrs. E. W. Clark, School Lane, Germantown; Secretary, Mrs. John G. Hovey, 1713 Summer street; Treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Roberts, 1901 Walnut Street.

THE FOSTER HOME ASSOCIATION (1837, Incorporated 1845) Corner of Twenty-fourth and Poplar Streets.

Object—The care of children of poor, but respectable parentage, who from death or desertion of one parent have lost their home. They are taught the elementary branches. The girls are also taught sewing, knitting and housework. The responsibility is not taken off the parent and they are expected to pay a small sum. If the parent is in the future able to receive them, the children will be returned, or if not, they will be transferred between the ages of 12 and 14, to educational schools or provided with situations. **Admission**—Is for white Protestant children. Boys are taken from 3 to 6 years. Girls, 3 years and over. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, 18 women, representing the different Protestant denominations. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and the amount paid for the children's board. **Inmates** (1894)—About 100. **Officers**—President, Miss S. K. Davidson, 3320 Arch Street; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Fox, 1822 South Rittenhouse Square; Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Nicholson, 2106 Chestnut Street.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1835, chartered 1845) 533 Arch Street.

Object—Relief of the poor and the care of destitute children, who are indentured to good families on condition of six months schooling each year. When they are 18 years old they receive from the Society \$50. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of color or creed. Children admitted when over 3 years of age. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—258. **Officers**—President, Thomas L. Gillespie, 22 North Seventh Street; Secretary, Samuel T. Kerr, 1934 Race Street; Treasurer, W. H. Lucas, 322 Race Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM CRUELTY (Incorporated 1877) 217 South Broad Street.

Object—To provide means for the prevention of cruelty to children throughout the State of Pennsylvania. For the enforcement of all laws for the protection of children, and to purchase, print, publish, and circulate such tracts and books as are fitted to promote the objects of the Society. To receive and carefully investigate cases of cruelty that may come under the notice of any of our citizens and are by them reported. It is not to interfere between parent and child, guardian and ward, master and apprentice; but only when relations of authority and of trust have been grossly violated, to make an appeal to courts of law. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men and women. **Income**—By contributions and bequests. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—678. **Officers**—President, T. Morris Perot, 1810 Pine Street; Secretary, J. Lewis Crew, 4520 Chester Avenue; Treasurer, J. P. Mumford, 1401 North Seventeenth Street.

TEMPORARY RELIEF

BETHESDA CHILDREN'S CHRISTIAN HOME (1857) Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Object—To care for destitute white children. **Admission**—Any deserving case between the ages of 3 and 10 years is admitted. Those showing ability are fitted for the High School, some are returned to parents and others fitted for positions. **Management**—The Home is under the control of Miss A. W. Clement. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—170. No officers.

CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN (1856) Angora, Philadelphia.

Object—To train girls as intelligent domestic servants. They are given an education and taught house-work and needle-work. **Admission**—White children in good health between the ages of 4 and 9 years who are in need of the benefits of the Institution are received without restriction of creed, but they are trained in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women, and a Board of Council, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and the interest on invested funds. **Inmates**—(1894)—100 girls, and 10 boys. **Officers**—Directress, Mrs. George T. Lewis, 1323 Walnut Street; Secretary, Miss Margaret Newlin, 1510 Arch Street; Treasurer, Miss Harriet Blanchard, 1511 Walnut Street.

FRANZISKA CHILDREN'S HOME (Incorporated 1893) 1703 Cayuga Street, near Wayne Junction, Germantown.

Object—To take care of children who have lost either parent, and where the parent is obliged to work for their support. **Admission**—By a vote of the Committee. A weekly charge of \$1.50 must be paid in advance for each child, who must be in good health and who has been vaccinated. Parents are not allowed to provide clothing of any kind. Colored children are not admitted; nor any child who is under 1 year of age or over 4. **Visiting days and hours**—Sundays and Thursdays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, Deaconesses in charge. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. No State aid is received. **Inmates** (1894)—24. The home will accommodate 35 children. **Officers**—President, Mrs. J. Henry Tilge, 164 West Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown; Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Tilge, 427 West Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown; Treasurer, Miss Helen G. Smith, 133 Maplewood Avenue.

FRIENDS' HOME FOR CHILDREN (1882) 4011 Aspen Street, West Philadelphia.

Object—To provide shelter for orphan, neglected or destitute children, and to give them an education. Children remain in the Home until good homes are provided for them. **Admission**—Destitution is the only condition of admission for white children between the ages of 3 and 12 years, without distinction of creed. **Visiting Day**—Third Tuesday of each month. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates (1894)**—About 32. **Officers**—President, S. T. R. Eavenson, 2013 Vine Street; Secretary, Alice B. Michener, 4512 Regent Street; Treasurer, George D. Miller, 313 North Thirty-third Street.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE COLORED CHILDREN (1855)
Berks Street and Old Lancaster Road.

Object—To afford a home for destitute colored children of this and neighboring counties, giving them the rudiments of a simple education and training them to habits of order and industry. At a suitable age they are indentured to respectable families in the country, if possible. Persons taking children from the Home on trial are required to pay two dollars. At the expiration of three months the child must either be indentured or returned to the Home. **Admission**—By application at the Home on the second Sixth-day of each month, between 12 and 1 o'clock, when a Committee of Managers will be in attendance. There are no restrictions of creed. The child must be at least 4 years of age. The children of those earning their living at domestic service are sometimes admitted at a moderate weekly charge. **Management**—By Trustees and Managers. **Income**—Mainly by voluntary contributions. **Inmates (1894)**—About 38. **Officers**—President, Hannah H. Woodnutt, 1816 Arch Street; Treasurer, Martha B. Chambers, Fifty-third and Media Streets; Secretary, Frances C. Day, Clapier Street, Germantown.

JEWISH FOSTER HOME AND ORPHAN ASYLUM (1856,
Incorporated 1874) Mill Street, near Chew Street, German-
town.

Object—The care and education of poor children. **Admission**—Children of 5 years of age, who are in good health, and whose parents are unable to support them, are admitted. They are sent to public school and good trades are given to them. There are accommodations for 50 girls and 100 boys. They usually leave the Institution at about 14 years of age. **Management**—By a Board of Managers and an Associate Board of Women. **Income**—From contributions. **Inmates (1894)**—44

girls and 55 boys. **Officers**—President, Leo Loeb, 441 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Benj. F. Teller, 606 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, Jacob Miller, 926 Market Street.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS INSTITUTE (1853) Twenty-third and Brown Streets.

Object—The care of friendless children. **Admission**—White friendless children are admitted between the ages of 3 and 12 years, without any restriction of creed; they are given an English education, and when homes are found for them they leave the Institution. As far as possible a general oversight is afterward maintained. There are accommodations for 300. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women. **Inmates (1894)**—221. **Officers**—Mrs. J. B. Heyl, Darby Road; Miss Grove, 1920 Arch Street; Miss Louise E. Claghorn, N. W. Corner Twenty-first and Chestnut Streets.

PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INFANTS (1871) 4618 Westminster Avenue.

Object—To care for poor infants. When children are placed in the Institution whose parents or guardians are not disposed to give up their entire control, a certain amount per week is charged for them as long as they remain in the Home. **Admission**—By application to the Committee on Admission and Dismission, which meets every Tuesday from 11 to 12 o'clock. Healthy children, free from contagious diseases, are admitted from early infancy to 2 years of age, and dismissed at 4 years; if not removed by parents or friends, they are then transferred to other institutions or adopted into families. **Visiting Day**—Wednesdays, from 1 to 4 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From subscriptions, donations, interest on investments, and State aid. **Inmates (1894)**—99. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Franklin Bacon, 4052 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Mrs. William H. Wolff, Allen's Lane, Germantown; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Topping, 1800 Pine Street.

SOUTHERN HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN (1850) Corner Broad and Morris Streets.

Object—The care of destitute children, who are admitted between the ages of 2 and 10 years. They are given a primary education and adopted by families when ready to leave the Home. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of color or creed, but so far only white children have been received. **Visiting Day**—Fridays, from 10 to 2. **Management**—By Trustees and Board of Managers. **Income**—Mainly from voluntary contributions.

State aid is sometimes received. **Inmates** (1894)—About 135. **Officers**—President, Mrs. S. B. Linnard, 3819 Walnut Street; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. P. Perot, 142 North Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. John M. Maris, 820 Pine Street.

THE ST. VINCENT'S HOME (Incorporated 1858) Northwest Corner Eighteenth and Wood Streets, and Seventieth and Woodland Avenue.

Object—The care of destitute infants and foundlings until they are 5 years of age, then they are either transferred to other institutions, or adopted by families. A Maternity Hospital is connected with it, having 30 beds. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of color or creed. Infants under 5 years of age are admitted. **Visiting Day**—Thursdays from 12 to 3. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. The Home is under the direct care of the Sisters of Charity (R. C.) **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—1007. Patients in Maternity Hospital, 81. **Officers**—President, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D.D., 225 North Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, William J. Power, 1800 Race Street; Secretary, Joseph F. Haley.

THE DAY NURSERY (1863, Incorporated 1873) 2218 Lombard Street.

This was the first day nursery started in this country and was incorporated as "The Day Nursery," the managers not realizing the good example would be so extensively followed. **Object**—To receive and care for during the day, the young children of working women whose employment calls them from home. The children are sent to the public schools and to the kindergarten. **Admission**—White children under 8 years are admitted. **Management**—By a Matron under the direction of a Board of Managers. **Income**—By subscriptions, donations, and interest from legacies. **Inmates** (1894)—From 10 to 44 a day. **Officers**—Directress, Mrs. W. A. Ingham, 333 South Sixteenth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Brinton, 1423 Spruce Street; Secretary, Mrs. Isaac Starr, 2203 Trinity Place.

THE HARRISON DAY NURSERY (1889, Incorporated 1890) 1822 Federal Street.

Object—To receive and care for during the day the young children of poor industrious women whose employment calls them from their homes. The children who are old enough are sent to the public schools, returning to the nursery for meals. **Admission**—Is for white children between the ages of 1 month and 8 years. Five cents a day is charged for each child. The nursery is open at 6.30 A. M. and the children must be taken away by

7 P. M. There are accommodations for about 50 children. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—7,297. **Officers**—Directress, Mrs. William H. Frazier, 250 South Eighteenth Street; Secretary, Mrs. George H. Frazier, 2134 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. John H. Brinton, 1423 Spruce Street.

JANE D. KENT DAY NURSERY (1883, Incorporated 1885)
302 North Sixteenth Street.

Object—To give daily shelter, food and care to the children of working parents, and therewith religious instruction. **Admission**—For white children, under 12 years, without any restriction of creed, whose parents go out to work. The charge made is 6 cents a day. The building is open from 6.30 A. M. to 6.30 P. M., Sundays excepted. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Attendance** (1894)—4939. **Officers**—President, Joseph R. Rhoads, 514 Walnut Street; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Martha T. Auchincloss, Bryn Mawr; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. D. Huston.

KENSINGTON DAY NURSERY (1884) 2121 East Dauphin Street.

Object—To care for children during the day. The older children are sent to public school. There is no kindergarten for the younger ones, the management not being able to support a teacher. **Admission**—Children between the ages of 4 weeks and 8 years, of widows who are self-supporting, are admitted. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, with Matron in charge. **Income**—By donations. **Inmates** (1894)—3725. **Officers**—President, Mrs. J. O. Hughes, 1505 North Tenth Street; Secretary, Miss M. E. Taylor, 2029 Howard Street; Treasurer, Miss L. Taylor, 2023 Howard Street.

THE NORTHERN DAY NURSERY OF PHILADELPHIA
(1881) 1008 North Fifth Street.

Object—To relieve honest working women from the care of their children during working hours, to keep said children from evil influences. **Admission**—Is for white children between the ages of 3 months and 8 years. When admitted those under 3 years of age are placed in the infants' department, and receive especial care from the nurse; those between 3 and 6 are committed to the kindergarten in charge of a trained teacher, and those over 6 are sent daily to public schools, returning for meals. All are under the care of an experienced matron and skilled physician. Dental care is also provided. Good substantial meals have been furnished, and suitable clothing when necessary. Six cents per day is charged

for each child. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—9187. **Officers**—President, Mrs. R. E. C. Gillingham, 973 North Seventh Street ; Secretary, Miss M. E. Adams, 536 North Fourth Street ; Treasurer, Miss M. Fannie Evans, 994 North Sixth Street.

ST. MARY STREET DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN (1881) 713 St. Mary Street.

Object—To care for poor children during the day whose mothers go out to work. **Admission**—For children under 15 years of age, without any restriction of color or creed. **Management**—Under the supervision of a small committee. This is a private institution. **Income**—Entirely from private contributions. **Officers**—Susan I. Lesley, 1018 Clinton Street ; Maria Hopper, 1206 Spruce Street ; E. L. Seidensticker, 3095 Fortieth Street.

ST. MARY'S DAY NURSERY (1894) 1627 Lombard Street.

This nursery is the only one for colored children exclusively in Philadelphia. Its quarters are becoming cramped, owing to the constant applications for admission which it receives. Average daily attendance of children for 1894—12. It is under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Mark's P. E. Church.

WILLING DAY NURSERY (1878, Incorporated 1884) 427 Pine Street.

Object—The care of poor children during the day. Kindergarten instruction is given to the little ones, and those who are old enough go to the public school in the neighborhood, returning to the Nursery for meals. **Admission**—Is for any child of poor parents who are employed during the day. **Management**—By a Board of Visitors, women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—202. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Daniel S. Merritt, 1917 Spruce Street ; Secretary, Mrs. Robert P. Kane, 1024 Clinton Street ; Treasurer, Francis Cope Adler, 430 Walnut Street.

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY WEEK ASSOCIATION (1876, Incorporated 1882) 1414 Arch Street.

Object—To send children to the country or sea-shore for a week in the summer, between June 12th and September 12th. **Admission**—Poor children belonging to respectable families, sick women, and women with sick children enjoy this privilege. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Income**—By public contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—4861. **Officers**—President, Mary J. Jennison, 727 Corinthian Avenue ; Secretary, Rebecca S.

Dotterer, 1605 North Thirteenth Street; Treasurer, M. Fannie Evans, 994 North Sixth Street.

**CHILDREN'S SEA-SHORE HOUSE AT ATLANTIC CITY,
FOR INVALID CHILDREN (1872, Incorporated 1873)
Atlantic City, New Jersey.**

Object—To maintain, at the sea-shore, an institution in which children of the poorer classes, suffering from non-contagious diseases or debility incident to the hot weather and a crowded city, may have good nursing and medical care, without regard to color, creed or nationality. Children over 3 years of age are cared for in the main building, and in order that those too young to be separated from their mothers, may also be benefited, little cottages have been erected for them. One is assigned to each mother with her children. A separate building located immediately on the beach is used for very serious cases. In it is also located the "Baby's Ward" for sick infants who cannot have their mothers' care. Two wards have in the main building been recently set apart for girls in their teens; a special matron has charge of them. **Admission**—No patient should ever start for The Children's House until a permit has been received from the Physician-in-Charge. Applications can be made in Philadelphia to the Examining Physicians, and patients will be admitted on the certificate of their own physician, but this certificate must be made out on a blank furnished by the Institution. Blanks can be obtained by mail from the Physician-in-Charge, at Atlantic City. **Management**—By a Board of 10 Managers, men and women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and the small amounts paid by some of the patients for board. **Inmates** (1894)—Children, 1096; mothers, 261; total, 1357. **Officers**—President, James S. Whitney, Sixteenth and Callowhill Streets; Secretary, Frank K. Hipple, 1340 Chestnut Street; Physician-in-Charge, William H. Bennett, M. D., Atlantic City, during the summer.

**SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (1877,
Incorporated 1879)** Secretary's address, 330 Reed Street.

Object—Fresh air and outing for women and small children at the Association's grounds at Red Bank, N. J., during the summer months. **Admission**—For all children, sick or well, without any distinctions of color or creed. Small children and infants must, however, be accompanied by care-takers. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—158,390 infants, 41,686 adults; an average of 2170 children per day. **Officers**—President, George D. McCreary, 1107 Market Street; Treasurer, Edward H. Rowley, 5 North Front Street; Secretary, Dr. Eugene Wiley, 330 Reed Street.

ORPHANS

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF COLORED ORPHANS (1822) Forty-fourth and Wallace Streets.

Object—To provide a place of refuge for colored children deprived of parental protection. They are taught the rudiments of a plain education and have some manual training. They are indentured at about 10 years of age, if good homes can be found for them. **Admission**—Applicants must be under 8 years of age, healthy in mind and body, and have lost one or both parents. **Management**—The Institution is presided over by a Matron, and is under the care of a Superintending Committee. **Income**—By subscriptions, donations and interest on investments of legacies. **Inmates** (1894)—74. **Officers**—Secretary, Annie Mickle, 412 North Orange Street, Media, Pa., Treasurer, Rebecca B. P. Haines, 1401 Park Avenue, Philadelphia; Recorder, Rebecca F. B. Hulme, 2110 Tioga Street, Philadelphia.

BAPTIST ORPHANAGE (1879) Angora, Pa.

Object—To provide a home for the homeless and to give them an education. **Admission**—White children are admitted. If full orphans there are no distinctions of creed, but half orphans of Baptists only are received. Girls from 2 to 10 years; boys from 2 to 8 years, except in special cases. They are provided for in various ways when leaving the Institution: by adoption, indenture, etc. **Visiting Day**—First Saturday in every month. **Management**—By a Board of Managers and a Board of Trustees. **Income**—Supported by the Baptist Church. **Inmates** (1894)—86. **Officers**—President, Mrs. B. Griffith, 2038 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Miss Ida E. Paul, 6769 Main Street, Germantown; Treasurer, Mrs. H. N. Story, 1533 Poplar Street.

BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM (1863) Sixty-third and Market Streets.

Object—The care and education of orphan girls. The effort is made to enable them to be self-supporting, usually in commercial life. There are kindergarten and grammar school departments and instruction is given in household work and sewing. **Admission**—White orphan girls of legitimate birth shall be admitted when not less than 4 years and not more than 8 years old, who shall have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Philadelphia, without respect to any other description or qualification, except that at all times and in every case the orphans of clergymen of said church shall have the preference. **Management**—By the Vestry of St. Stephen's P. E. Church. **Income**—

By the endowment of Mrs. Eliza Howard Burd. **Inmates** (1894)—70. **Officers**—Rev. S. E. Snively, M. D., Sixty-third and Market Streets; Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., 1318 Locust Street.

CATHOLIC HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN (1863)
1720 Race Street.

Object—To care for orphan and destitute children. A plain English education is given. Homes are found for them when they leave the Institution at 12 years of age. **Admission**—Only white children are admitted between the ages of 5 and 12 years. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. The Home is under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph (Roman Catholic). **Income**—By charitable contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—260. **Officers**—President, Rt. Rev. Archbishop Ryan, Eighteenth and Race Streets; Secretary, William J. Power, Eighteenth and Race Streets; Treasurer, Joseph F. Haley, Eighteenth and Race Streets.

THE HOME FOR ORPHANS OF ODD FELLOWS OF PENNSYLVANIA (Incorporated 1883) Northwest corner Twentieth and Ontario Streets, Tioga, Philadelphia.

Object—To support, maintain and educate the orphans of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania. An education such as is given in the public schools is provided for them. **Admission**—White orphan children between the ages of 3 and 10 years, whose fathers were members of the I. O. O. F. at death, are admitted. At the age of 14 positions are found for the children and a general supervision is given until they are 21. The Home can accommodate 20 girls and 40 boys. There is no restriction of creed. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, 11 men and 12 women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—Girls, 17; boys, 36. **Officers**—President, Samuel A. Kensil, northwest corner Thirteenth and Buttonwood Streets; Secretary, George C. Thompson, 1940 Uber Street; Treasurer, Thomas J. Belville, 556 North Seventeenth Street.

THE LUTHERAN ORPHANS' HOME, AND ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (1859, Incorporated 1860) 6950 Germantown Avenue, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Object (Orphans' Home)—To give orphan children a Christian home and training. **Admission**—Is for white children who have lost both parents or a father, without any restriction as to creed, between 4 and 10 years of age. There are accommodations for 60 boys and 25 girls. They leave the Institution at 15 when good homes are provided for them. **Visiting Days**—Tuesdays

and Thursdays. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and Lady Visitors. **Income**—From contributions, etc. **Inmates** (1894)—84. **Officers**—President, Mr. H. Lehman, 525 Arch Street; Secretary, Rev. C. J. Hirzel, 1800 North Twenty-fourth Street; Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Bremer, 1427 Broad Street.

For Home for the Aged, see Homes and Asylums.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL ORPHANAGE IN PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1879) Monument Avenue, east of Belmont Avenue.

Object—The care, maintenance and education of destitute orphan children. Teachers are employed in the building and experience given in farming and housework. When leaving the Home the children are placed in good homes, adopted or taught trades. **Admission**—Boys are received between the ages of 2 and 9 years, and girls from 2 to 11 years. White children only are admitted who can pass the physical examination. There are no distinctions of creed. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and an endowment fund which is being raised. **Inmates** (1894)—Girls, 46; boys, 45. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Bishop Simpson, 1334 Arch Street; Secretary, Mrs. C. F. Bonsall, 927 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Parker, 1919 Dauphin Street.

THE ORPHANS' GUARDIANS (Founded 1863, Incorporated 1891). It has no Home nor office.

Object—To rear and educate orphan Hebrew children by placing them with the surviving parent or nearest relative or some other worthy person, a member of the Society acting as guardian to the child. The Society pays \$3 a week for such a child. **Admission**—The applicant must be the child of worthy parents of the Jewish faith, resident in this country at least two years. The child must be 3 years of age or over, and is under this care until he is 15. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, the number of them corresponding with that of the children, at present 35. Each guardian must have associated with him some woman, his wife or mother, to watch over the child. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1895)—35. **Officers**—President, Arnold Kohn, 533 Market Street; Secretary, S. W. Goodman, 116 North Third Street; Treasurer, M. C. Hirsch, 1903 Diamond Street.

ORPHAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1814, Incorporated 1816) Sixty-fourth Street and Lansdowne Avenue.

Object—To protect, relieve, support and instruct orphan children. The girls are trained to be housekeepers, nurses, etc. The boys are taught farming and wood-working. **Admission**—

Is for legitimate white orphan children of all sects. Boys are not admitted over 7 nor girls over 9 years of age. Infants at a year old are taken. They must be entirely relinquished to the care of the Society. Children for whom application is made must be examined by a physician, as no child with chronic or contagious diseases can be received. Boys are indentured in homes carefully chosen by the Binding Committee at 12 years old, and the girls at 14. The Home accommodates 100 inmates. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—By subscriptions and interest on investments. **Inmates** (1894)—100. **Officers**—First Directress, Mrs. Alexander Biddle, 1307 Walnut Street; Second Directress, Miss Mary Otto, 1427 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. T. DeWitt Cuyler, 1830 DeLancey Place.

PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE OF PENNSYLVANIA (1877)
Fifty-eighth and Kingsessing Avenue.

Object—The care, education and support of destitute orphans. There are accommodations for fifty of each sex. **Admission**—By Committee on Admissions. White orphans and half orphans between the ages of 3 and 8 years are eligible. There are no distinctions of creed. Offers for adopting and providing for children may be acted upon by the Committee. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From contributions of the Presbyterian Church in Pennsylvania. **Inmates** (1894)—83. **Officers**—President Mrs. D. Haddock, Jr., 806 Pine Street; Secretary, Mrs. Charles Hodge, 2040 North Twelfth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Mahlon Bryan, The Gladstone.

THE SHELTERING ARMS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated by Bishop Stevens, 1882) 717 Franklin Street.

Object—To care for in extremity every young mother with a child, coming under the following conditions: First, Young girls who have gone astray through temptation. All cases being investigated and the vicious rigidly excluded. Second: Babies made orphans by abandonment. Third: Deserted wives, and widows with infants, in need of temporary help, or a motherless baby, until the father can make arrangements to have it cared for. The mothers are taught all kinds of house-work, sewing, and laundry work. When they are ready to leave the Home, situations are usually found for them, with their babies. No board is received from inmates. **Admission**—By application at the Home, and through most of the Maternity Hospitals throughout the city. There are no distinctions of race, color, or creed. **Visiting Days and Hours**—Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 A. M. **Management**—Board of Women Managers with the addition of a

Board of Council. **Income**—From voluntary yearly contributions and donations. The Institution receives no State aid. **Officers**—President, Mrs. A. C. Harrison, 1616 Locust Street; Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Boyer, 1319 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. G. D. McCreary, 3301 Arch Street.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHANAGE, 1722 Rittenhouse Street, (Summer), Elberon, N. J.

Object—To care for the daughters of employees who have died in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is a private charity conducted by Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (1829, Incorporated 1834) Forty-ninth Street and Westminster Avenue.

Object—The relief of destitute orphan boys. **Admission**—Applicants must be boys between the ages of 5 and 12 years. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers with the Sisters of St. Joseph in charge. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries**(1894)—407. **Officers**—President, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., LL. D.; Treasurer, William J. Power; Secretary, Joseph T. Haley.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE FOR INDUSTRIOUS HOMELESS BOYS (1890) 727-731 Pine Street.

Object—To provide for homeless and friendless boys. They are given a common school education. **Admission**—Boys of 10 years of age, who have no homes or guardians (non-criminals), are admitted without any restriction of color or creed. At 16 they leave the Institution, and, if possible, good homes are provided for them, or trades are found. There are accommodations for 100 boys. **Management**—By clergymen and lay tutors. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—130. **Officers**—President, Right Rev. P. J. Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth Street; Secretary, Rev. Thomas J. Lynch; Treasurer and Director of Institutions, Rev. D. J. Fitzgibbon.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph (1798, Incorporated 1807) 700 Spruce Street.

Object—For the protection, education and maintenance of poor orphan children. They are given an elementary education and taught to sew and do general housework. **Admission**—Is for white orphan or half orphan girls of legitimate birth, between the ages of 4 and 7 years, without any restrictions as to creed. At 12

or 13 years of age they are bound to Roman Catholic families (unless they have a relative able to provide for them) until they are 18, when they are given a trade. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—200. **Officers**—President, Archbishop Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth Street; Secretary, John M. Campbell, 215 South Sixth Street; Treasurer, Henry T. Coleman, 1020 Spruce Street.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM (1856) Tacony, Pa.

Object—The maintenance and education of orphans. **Admission**—Roman Catholic orphans of German origin are admitted between the ages of 1 and 12 years, and in exceptional cases others who are in need. They are kept in the Institution until the age of 14, when they are either returned to relatives or placed in families. **Visiting Days**—Thursday afternoon and Sunday, 3 P. M. **Income**—From contributions, donations, etc. **Inmates** (1894)—230. **Officers**—President, Rev. Rector Speidel, St. Peter's Church, Fifth and Girard Avenue; Secretary, John Kieffer, Fifth and Girard Avenue; Treasurer, H. Weweler, Fourth and Dickinson Streets.

THE WESTERN HOME FOR POOR CHILDREN (1851,
Incorporated 1857) South-east corner Forty-first and Baring
Streets.

Object—To give shelter to poor orphan or half orphan children, that the remaining parent may go out to work. Trades are sometimes given and homes found for them when leaving the Institution. **Admission**—By application to the Committee on Admission and Dismission which meets every Wednesday from 10 to 12.30. White children belonging to Protestant families are admitted between the ages of 3 and 10 years, if boys, and 3 and 12 years, if girls. **Management**—By a Board of Managers with Matron in charge. **Income**—By voluntary subscriptions, contributions and legacies. **Inmates** (1894)—68. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Wm. T. Neilson, 3711 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, Miss E. R. Mitchell, 3635 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Miss E. W. Colladay, 4108 Spruce Street.

RELIEF FOR DEFECTIVES AND THE SICK**HOME OF THE MERCIFUL SAVIOUR FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN (1882) 4400 Baltimore Avenue.**

Object—The care, education and treatment of crippled children. Trades are taught when possible. **Admission**—White crippled children under 12 years of age and of sound mind are admitted. There are no restrictions of creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—By a partial endowment, but mainly by voluntary contributions. **Inmates (1894)**—About 50. **Officers**—President, E. Otis Kendall, LL. D., 3826 Locust Street; Secretary, Alfred Lassatt Clay, Fidelity Trust Company; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen L. Innes, 3819 Walnut Street.

HOME FOR THE TRAINING IN SPEECH OF DEAF CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ARE OF SCHOOL AGE (1892) Belmont and Monument Avenues Philadelphia.

Object—To surround young deaf children with uninterrupted conditions for acquiring articulate speech and language at the natural age; sight instead of hearing being the medium used. To bring them into more complete communication and relationship with their families than is otherwise possible; and to enable them to take an independent place in the world. **Admission**—The child admitted must be deaf and between the ages of 2 and 8 years, of sound mind and free from any disease that would make it unfit to be with other Children. **Management**—By Trustees appointed by the Governor. **Income**—State aid, supplemented by private charity, and the tuition fees of a small number of pupils. **Inmates (1894)**—20 of each sex. **Officers**—President, S. Edwin Megargee, 1718 Vine Street; Secretary, Miss Mary S. Garrett, Belmont and Monument Avenues; Treasurer, Alfred C. Tevis, Haverford, Pa.

HOUSE OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS (1887) 613 North Forty-third Street.

Object—The surgical treatment, mental and religious training of young cripples. **Admission**—Colored cripples needing surgical treatment are admitted between the ages of 2 and 10 years. **Management**—By the Sisters of St. Margaret's P. E. Church. **Income**—By voluntary offerings. **Inmates**—36 can be accommodated. **Officers**—President, Rev. Dr. A. G. Mortimer, 1625 Locust Street; Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Williams, 220 St. Mark's Square; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Loyd, Ardmore.

Relief of the Sick

GENERAL HOSPITALS

BEACON HOSPITAL, 2414 Cumberland Street.

Object—For the treatment of diseases. **Admission**—Both free and pay patients are admitted. **Management**—By a Board of Control. **Officers**—President, Rev. Wellington E. Loucks; Secretary, James M. Lareate, 2415 Sergeant Street; Treasurer, Isaac Breasley, 2353 Dickinson Street.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL (1895) 1512 Lombard Street.

Object—Treatment of general medical and surgical cases and a special training school for colored nurses. **Admission**—By application to the Head Nurse. **Management**—By a Board composed of men and women. **Income**—From public donations and the board of patients. **Beds**—30. Price for private patients, \$10 to \$25 per week. Patients may be attended by their own physicians. Measles and typhoid fever cases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—Every day from 2 to 4 P. M., except Sundays and holidays. Private patients, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Dispensary Hours**—10 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Officers**—President, Jacob C. White, Jr.; Secretary, Henry M. Minton; Treasurer, Samuel B. Huey, Forty-second and Walnut Streets.

THE GERMANTOWN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL (The Dispensary founded 1864, the Hospital 1870) Shoemaker's Lane near Chew Street, Germantown.

Object—For general medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured. **Admission**—For all those who are in need of aid. Applications for admission may be made daily. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Number of Beds**—40. **Number of Patients** (1894)—501. **Visiting Hours**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4 to 5 P. M. **Dispensary Hours**—The General Dispensary is open Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 A. M.; The Eye Dispensary on Mondays and Fridays, from 2 to 3 P. M.; The Throat, Nose and Ear Dispensary on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2.30 P. M.; Nervous Diseases on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 12 to 1 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—8178. There is a training school for nurses.

Officers—President, William H. Haines; Secretary, Thomas B. Homer; Treasurer, Joseph M. Shoemaker, Drexel Building or Locust Avenue, Germantown.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (1860) Corner Girard and Corinthian Avenues.

Object—For the treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—Upon application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees, men. **Income**—From contributions, from ward patients and private rooms. It receives State aid. Typhoid fever and phthisis cases are admitted. **Beds**—There are 16 endowed free beds. The price of private rooms is \$2 to \$6 per day. **Visiting Hours**—For wards: Sundays, 2 to 3 P. M.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 to 4 P. M.; for private rooms, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., daily. The nursing is done by Lutheran deaconesses. **Patients** (1894)—2882. **Dispensary Hours**—Medical, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 A. M.; Surgical, Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 10 A. M.; Diseases of Women, Mondays and Thursdays, 2 P. M.; Eye, Mondays and Wednesdays, 12 M.; Throat, Nose and Ear, Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 P. M. **Dispensary Patients** (1894)—31,168. **Officers**—President, John D. Lankenau, Drexel & Co.; Secretary, Rev. F. Wischan, 726 North Seventh Street; Treasurer, Charles A. Woerwag, Drexel & Co.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (1848) Broad Street and Fifteenth Street above Race.

Object—The treatment of the sick and injured. **Admission**—By application to the Superintendent. **Management**—By a Board composed of physicians and laymen, men and women. **Income**—From endowments, contributions, State aid and board of patients. **Beds**—130; average-occupied, 90. Price of private rooms, \$3 per day. Persons occupying these rooms can be attended by their own physicians. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—For wards: Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 P. M.; private patients, daily. **Number of Patients** (1894)—1851. **Dispensary Hours**—2 to 4 P. M., daily. **Number of Dispensary Patients**—19,013. There is a training school for nurses. **Officers**—President, Hon. William B. Hanna, 110 South Thirty-eighth Street; Secretary, William G. Foulke, 221 South Fifth Street; Treasurer, James W. McAllister, 421 Walnut Street.

HOSPITAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Incorporated 1851) Front Street and Lehigh Avenue.

Object—For general medical and surgical work. **Admission**—By application to the Superintendent. **Management**—

By a Board of 24 Managers and the Bishop of the Diocese. **Income**—From church collections, voluntary contributions and private patients. **Number of Beds**—400; average occupied, 225. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. Free beds, 380. An especial form of application is necessary for the Department of Incurables. Price of private rooms \$10 to \$15 per week. **Visiting Hours**—For wards: 2 to 3 P. M., daily, except Sundays: for private patients there are no restrictions. **Number of Patients** (1894)—2505. **Dispensary Hours**—10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—26,408. There is a training school for nurses. **Officers**—President, Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Superintendent, Dr. Henry Sykes, Front and Lehigh Avenue.

HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1874) 3400 Spruce Street.

Object—A general hospital for the care of the sick and for teaching. **Admission**—By the Superintendent. **Management**—By a Board of Managers representing the University and the contributors. **Income**—From voluntary contributions, endowments and State aid. **Beds**—160. The new wings in process of construction will accommodate 125 additional beds. Average occupancy, 110. There are 80 free beds. Price of private rooms, \$17.50 to \$35 per week. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—Every day, from 3 to 4 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 3 P. M. **Number of Patients** (1894)—1266. **Dispensary Hours**—Medical Dispensary, 12.30 to 2 P. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.; Women's Dispensary, 12.30 to 2 P. M. and 4.30 to 5 P. M.; Children's Dispensary, 1 to 2 P. M.; Nervous Dispensary, 1 to 2 P. M.; Skin Dispensary, 1 to 2 P. M.; Ear Dispensary, 1 to 2 P. M.; Orthopedic Dispensary, 1 to 2 P. M.; Throat Dispensary, 12.30 to 2 P. M.; Venereal Dispensary, 12.30 to 2 P. M.; Surgical Dispensary, 12.30 to 2 P. M.; Eye Dispensary, 2 to 5 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—9639. There is a training school for nurses. **Officers**—President, William F. Norris, M. D., 1530 Locust Street; John Sailer, 2039 Spruce Street; Barton C. Hirst, M. D., 1821 Spruce Street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES (1854) Broad and Catharine Streets.

Object—For the treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—By application to a member of the medical staff. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, men. **Income**

—From contributions, private rooms and beds in wards. **Beds**—30; average number occupied, 22. Typhoid fever patients are admitted. There are 5 endowed free beds. Price of private rooms \$15 per week. **Visiting Hours**—3 to 4 P. M., except Sundays. **Number of Patients** (1894)—126. **Dispensary Hours**—10 A. M. to 4 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—7167. **Officers**—President, A. W. Hoopes, 1531 North Sixteenth Street; C. C. Wistar, 126 North Front Street; G. C. Purves, 700 Walnut Street.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL (1877) 1020 Sansom Street.

Object—For general medical and surgical work, excluding chronic and contagious diseases. **Admission**—Upon application to the Superintendent with recommendation of a member of the Staff. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees, men. **Income**—From contributions, State aid, board of patients, and endowed beds. **Number of Beds**—150; average number occupied, 145. Accident cases and suitable needy patients admitted without delay. There is a training school for nurses. Price of private rooms, \$2 to \$4 per day. **Visiting Hours**—3 to 5 P. M., daily, except Sunday. **Number of Patients** (1894)—1200. **Dispensary Hours**—12 to 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Eye, 2 to 3 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—16,633. **Officers**—President, Jos. B. Townsend, 709 Walnut Street; Secretary, Simon Gratz, 518 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Edward H. Weil, Brown Brothers' Building, Fourth and Chestnut Street.

JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (1865) Olney and York Roads, Twenty-second Ward.

Object—The management of a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of patients without restrictions of color or creed. Also the maintaining of a Retreat for Incurable Israelites and a Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites. **Admission**—By application to the Examining Physician. The lowest charge for those able to pay is \$5.00 per week. **Beds**—There are 58 beds and 9 endowed free beds in Hospital, 82 beds in the Home, 10 men, 6 women in the Incurable wards. **Management**—By a Board of 17 Directors and a Women's Visiting Committee of 15 members. **Income**—From membership dues and voluntary contributions. No State aid is received. **In-Patients** (1894)—494. **Out-Patients**—5472. **Clinic Hours**—9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. **Officers**—President, Wm. B. Hackenburg, 516 Market Street; Corresponding Secretary, Herman Jonas, 720 Arch Street; Treasurer, Aug. B. Loeb, Room 434 Drexel Building.

**MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS OF
THE WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF
PENNSYLVANIA** (Incorporated 1882) Twentieth Street
and Susquehanna Avenue.

Object—The care and healing of the sick on strictly Homeopathic and humanitarian principles. **Admission**—By application to Resident Physicians or to the Committee on Admissions, which meets Tuesdays from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. **Management**—By an Executive Board of 24 lay women. **Income**—From contributions and State aid. **Beds**—75; average occupancy, 36. Four free beds in wards. Price of private rooms, \$7.50 to \$25 per week. There is an isolated pavilion where contagious diseases are admitted. **Number of Patients** (1894)—425. **Dispensary Patients**—4182. **Visiting Hours**—Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 5 P. M. **Dispensary Hours**—12 to 1 P. M. and 4.30 to 5.30 P. M. There is a training school for nurses. **Officers**—President, Mrs. A. W. Sumner, Room 50, Broad Street Station; Secretary, Mrs. F. B. Skinner, Provident Building; Treasurer, M. T. Kuhmlé, 1315 Arch Street.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL, Cherry Street, below
Eighteenth.

Object—For general medical and surgical treatment. **Admission**—By application at the Hospital. **Management**—By Trustees. **Income**—From State and voluntary contributions. **Number of Beds**—150; average occupied, 100. The price of private rooms is \$15 per week. **Visiting Hours**—For wards, 2 to 3 P. M., daily; for private patients there are no restrictions. **Number of Patients** (1894)—485; accident cases, 1229. **Dispensary Hours**—Oral Surgery, 3 to 4 P. M.; Surgery, Professor Pancoast, 1 to 2 P. M.; Surgery, Professor Laplace, 1 to 2 P. M.; Diseases of the Skin, Professor Shoemaker, 11 A. M. to 12 M.; Medical Diseases, Professor Anders, 12 M. to 1 P. M.; Obstetrics, Professor Haehnlen, 12 M. to 1 P. M.; Diseases of Women, Professor Ashton, 12 M. to 1 P. M.; Diseases of the Eye, Professor Fox, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.; Nervous Diseases, Professor Burr, 12 M. to 1 P. M.; Diseases of Children, Professor Hollopeter, 11 A. M. to 12 M.; Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Professor Cleveland, 12 M. to 1 P. M.; Diseases of the Ear, Professor Gleason, 1 P. M. to 2 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients**—22,849. There is a training school for nurses. **Officers**—President, C. William Bergner, 1527 Walnut Street; Secretary, James M. Anders, M. D., 1605 Walnut Street; Treasurer, L. Webster Fox, M. D., 1304 Walnut Street.

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF MERCY OF ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH (1890) Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—Upon application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a board of 15 Managers, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and State aid. **Beds**—12 free; average occupied, 9. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 3 P. M., except Sundays. **Number of Patients (1894)**—146. **Dispensary Hours**—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 M. **Number of Dispensary Patients (1894)**—472. **Officers**—President, Rev. R. E. Dennison, Rector St. Timothy's, Roxborough; Secretary, J. Vaughan Merrick, Jr., Ridge Avenue, Roxborough; Treasurer, Charles W. Gifford, Ridge Avenue, Roxborough.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1885) Corner of South Broad and Wolf Streets.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical cases in the wards of the Hospital. **Admission**—By the Superintendent or by medical examination. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees, men. **Income**—From church collections, private gifts and from the board of patients. **Beds**—70; the average number occupied is 50. Typhoid fever and phthisis cases are admitted, but no incurable cases. There are 6 endowed free beds. The price of private rooms is \$10 to \$25 per week. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients (1894)**—548. **Dispensary Hours**—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M. **Dispensary Patients (1894)**—2553. **Officers**—President, James Gillinder, 2033 North Twelfth Street; Secretary, Rev. E. C. Griffiths, 319 Reed Street; Superintendent, A. Rittenhouse, corner of South Broad and Wolf Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL (1751) Department for the Sick and Injured, Corner Eighth and Spruce Streets.

Object—For the treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—By application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of 12 Managers, men. **Income**—From contributions, endowments and private rooms. **Beds**—200; average number occupied, 176. Typhoid fever and erysipelas cases are admitted. **Beds**—There are endowed free beds. Price of private rooms, \$14 to \$20 per week. **Visiting Hours**—For wards, 2 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; For private

patients, daily. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1894)—2559. **Dispensary Hours**—Surgical, 10 A. M.; Medical, 11 A. M.; Gynecological, 12 M.; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 2 P. M.; Mental and Nervous, Mondays and Fridays, 3 P. M.; Orthopedic, Wednesdays and Fridays, 12 M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—10,624. **Officers**—President, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Germantown; Secretary, James T. Shinn, 302 South Broad Street; Treasurer, Henry Haines, Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL (1731) Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical indigent cases of the County of Philadelphia. **Admission**—By an order from the Board of Charities and Corrections. **Management**—By a Board of Directors and Trustees. **Income**—By taxation of citizens of Philadelphia County. **Beds** (general hospital)—1300; average occupied, 1000. (Insane department)—1200; average occupied, 1050. Phthisis, typhoid fever, measles and erysipelas cases are admitted. There is a training school for nurses. **Visiting Hours**—1 to 4 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays. **Number of Patients** (1894)—(general) 7500, (insane) 1500. **Officers**—President of Board of Charities, Major Wm. H. Lambert, Tenth and Chestnut Streets; Treasurer, Wm. H. Gardner, 3919 Locust Street; Alfred Moore, 300 Girard Building.

THE POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL (1883) Lombard Street, west of Eighteenth Street.

Object—For the instruction and for general medical and surgical work of graduates from medical colleges. **Admission**—Through a member of the Faculty. **Income**—From subscriptions and State aid. **Beds**—65; average occupied, 40; free beds, 11. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. The price of private rooms is from \$15 to \$20 per week. Patients in private rooms may be attended by their own physicians. **Visiting Hours**—For wards, 2 to 3 P. M., daily, except Sunday. For private rooms, after 12 M., daily. **Number of Patients** (1894)—712. **Dispensary Hours**—Eye Diseases, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Diseases of Children, 10 A. M.; Obstetrics and Diseases of Infants, 11 A. M.; Gynecological Diseases, 10 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.; Surgery, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Medical Diseases, 12 M. and 5 P. M.; Skin Diseases, 12 M.; Diseases of Ear, 1 P. M.; Diseases of Throat and Nose, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Deformities, 2 P. M.; Diseases of Lungs and Chest, 3 P. M.; Nervous Diseases, 3 P. M.; Kidney and Venereal Diseases, 4 P. M.; Diseases of the Rectum, 11 A. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—13,315. **Officers**—President, John B. Roberts,

M. D., 1627 Walnut Street ; Secretary, Francis S. Keese, 1334 Walnut Street ; Treasurer, Franklin B. Kirkbride, 1406 Spruce Street.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL IN PHILADELPHIA (1871) 51 North Thirty-ninth Street.

Object—For the treatment of general medical and surgical cases in the Hospital. **Admission**—Upon application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees, men. **Income**—Through the Presbyterian Church, by contributions, and from private rooms. **Beds**—170; average number occupied, 128. Typhoid fever cases are admitted. The price of private rooms is \$2 to \$3 per day. Persons in private rooms may be attended by their own physicians. **Visiting Hours**—For wards, 2.30 to 3.30, P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For private rooms, daily. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients (1894)**—1434. **Dispensary Hours**—Children, surgical only, 11 A. M.; Adults, surgical and medical, 12 M.; Eye, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M.; Ear, nose, and throat, 2 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients (1894)**—9400. **Officers**—Rev. Charles A. Dickey, D. D., 2211 St. James Place ; Secretary, John H. Converse, 500 North Broad Street ; Treasurer, Frank K. Hipple, 1340 Chestnut Street.

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL (1891) Broad and Ontario Streets.

Object—For general medical and surgical work. **Admission**—Through an admitting Board. **Management**—By Trustees, men ; and Ladies' Auxiliary Committee. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beds**—23, free when vacant ; average number occupied, 20. Contagious diseases not admitted. Private rooms, \$7 to \$10 per week. **Visiting Days**—Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients (1893)**—284. **Dispensary Hours**—Medical, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12 M.; Surgical, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 12 M.; Diseases of Women, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 11 A. M.; Diseases of Children, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 11 A. M.; Diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3.30 P. M. Persons attending the Dispensary are expected to observe the days and hours of the respective clinics, as they will not be treated at other times, unless emergency requires. **Number of Dispensary Patients (1893)**—1598. **Officers**—President, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, 2020 North Broad Street ; Treasurer, John Little, 1818 North Eighth Street ; Physician-in-Chief, W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., 1616 Walnut Street.

ST. AGNES HOSPITAL (1888) Broad and Mifflin Streets.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—Upon application to the Sister Superior and to the physicians. **Management**—By the order of the Sisters of St. Francis. **Income**—From voluntary contributions, from pay patients, and from alms solicited by the Sisters. **Beds**—183; average occupied, 124. Phthisis, typhoid and scarlet fevers, measles, erysipelas and diphtheria cases are admitted. The number of free beds is not limited. The price of private rooms is from \$10 to \$25 per week. Patients in private rooms may be attended by their own physicians. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. **Number of Patients** (1894)—1553. **Dispensary Hours**—Surgical, daily, 10 A. M.; Medical, daily, 10.30 A. M.; Diseases of Women, daily, 12 M.; Diseases of Children, daily, 11.30 A. M.; Diseases of the Eye, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M.; Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M. Diseases of Skin, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894-5)—7835. **Officer**—Medical Director, Dr. Michael O'Hara, 31 South Sixteenth Street.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (Incorporated 1849) Girard Avenue between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

Object—For the treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—By application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men, for the corporators; with the Sisters of Charity in charge. **Income**—From ward beds and from private rooms. **Beds** (1894)—200; average number occupied, 84. Phthisis, typhoid fever, measles and erysipelas cases are admitted. There are 4 endowed free beds. Price of private rooms \$15 to \$25 per week. Patients occupying them may be attended by their own physician. **Visiting Days and Hours**—Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 to 5 P. M. There is a training school for nurses. **Patients** (1894)—1019. **Dispensary Hours**—11.30 A. M. to 3 P. M. **Dispensary Patients** (1894)—7607. **Officers**—President, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., LL.D., Eighteenth and Summer Streets; Secretary, Robert Cruice, M. D., 114 North Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, H. J. Power, 1800 Race Street.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (1869) Frankford Road and Palmer Street.

Object—Treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—By application to Superioress. **Management**—By Sisters of St. Francis (R. C.). **Income**—By board from patients and from alms. **Beds**—80. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. Private rooms cost from \$10 to \$15 per week. Patients

occupying private rooms may be attended by their own physicians.

Visiting Hours—2 to 5 P. M. Thursdays and Sundays. This hospital has a training school for Sisters only. **Officers**—Mother Mary Agnes, Sister Mary Xavier, Sister Mary Cleopha.

UNION MISSION HOSPITAL (1886) Fourth Street above Columbia Avenue.

Object—To give medical aid to employees of the John B. Stetson Company, and to the worthy poor of the neighborhood.

Admission—By application at the Hospital. **Supported**—By Mr. J. B. Stetson, the founder. **Beds**—5. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—23,470. **Dispensary Hours**—12 to 2 P. M. **Officers**—President, John B. Stetson, Ashbourne, Pa.; Chief of Staff, Dr. Thomas H. Fenton, 1335 Arch Street; Secretary, J. Howell Cummings.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL (1868) Gray's Ferry Road.

Object—The treatment of the sick of the United States Navy who are stationed at the time in the harbor of the city. **Admission**—By hospital ticket issued by the physician of the ship.

Management—Naval regulations. **Supported**—By United States Government. **Beds**—100; average occupied 20 to 60. No charge for private rooms. Contagious diseases are admitted.

Visiting Hours—Every afternoon. **Dispensary Hours**—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. **Officers**—Medical Director, D. Kindleberger, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Surgeon, O. Deihl, U. S. N.; Assistant Surgeon, Lewis Morris, U. S. N.

There is also at this address a Naval Asylum for the Aged supported by the United States Government.

HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Chestnut Hill.

Object—The care and treatment of consumptive women.

Conducted on the separate principle. **Management**—By the Protestant Episcopal City Mission. **Income**—Supported by partial endowment and contributions. **Number of Inmates** (1894)—91. **Officers**—President, Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, D. D.; Treasurer, Mr. Effingham Perot, Seventh National Bank; Superintendent, Rev. Herman L. Duhring, Office, 411 Spruce Street.

HOUSE OF MERCY (1876) 411 Spruce Street.

Object—To care for male consumptives. **Admission**—By application at the House. **Management**—By Board of Council, men, and Superintendent. **Income**—By voluntary con-

tributions. **Beds**—12, all free; average in use, 10. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 5 P. M. daily, except Sunday. **Number of Patients** (1894)—38. **Dispensary Hours**—10 to 11 A. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—25. **Officers**—President, Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Treasurer, Effingham Perot, 401 Market Street; James C. Sellers, Drexel Building.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, Twenty-second and Lehigh Avenue.

Admission—Through the Board of Health. **Management**—By the Board of Health. **Income**—By appropriations. **Beds**—250 free; average occupied, 100. Price of private rooms, \$1.00 a day. Persons in private rooms may be attended by their own physicians by an especial arrangement. **Number of Patients** (1894)—860. **Officers**—Sanitary Committee of Board of Health, W. H. Ford, M. D., 1621 Summer Street; A. A. Hirst, 212 South Sixth Street; P. D. Keyser, M. D., 1832 Arch Street.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, Seventeenth and Summer Streets.

Object—The treatment of bodily diseases and diseases of the nervous system. **Admission**—Persons wishing to be admitted as in-patients should apply at the Hospital clinic at 1 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays for nervous diseases; on Tuesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays for deformities, etc. They will be examined by the attending physician or surgeon, who will then refer them to a member of the Executive Committee for admission. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From bequests, contributions, board of patients and State aid. **Number of Patients** (1894)—396. The wards have been taxed to their utmost capacity. **Dispensary Hours**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M. for nervous diseases; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. for deformities. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—4260. **Officers**—President, Charles Platt, 237 South Eighteenth Street; Secretary, David Pepper, 1827 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Theodore Frothingham, 142 South Fourth Street.

RUSH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALLIED DISEASES (Incorporated 1890) Northwest corner Lancaster Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

Admission—By a member of the Medical Staff. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Income**—By subscriptions and State aid. **Beds**—20 free; average in use, 13. The price of private rooms is not fixed. **Number of Patients** (1894)—50.

Dispensary Hours—12 to 1 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—200. **Officers**—President, Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, 4400 Spruce Street; Secretary, James P. P. Brown, Wayne; Treasurer, Nathaniel E. Janney, 608 Chestnut Street.

ST. CLEMENT'S HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS (Incorporated 1886) Corner Cherry and Claymont Streets.

Object—The care and treatment of epileptics. **Admission**—By the Medical Director. **Management**—By a Board of 14 Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beds**—21; 3 endowed free beds. Price of private rooms, \$7 a week and upward. **Number of Patients** (1894)—20. **Officers**—President, Rev. A. B. Sharpe, 2026 Cherry Street; Vice-President, Robert C. H. Brock, 90 Bullitt Building; Treasurer and Secretary, J. Howard Clemenson, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

WILLS EYE HOSPITAL (1832) South Logan Square.

Object—The treatment of diseases of the eye. **Admission**—For those who are unable to pay for medical aid. **Management**—By the Board of Directors of City Trusts. **Income**—From the James Wills Endowment Fund and by voluntary contributions. **Number of Patients** (1894)—865. **Dispensary Hours**—2 to 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted). **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—11,794. **Officers**—President, Louis Wagner, Third National Bank; Vice-President, Joseph L. Caven, 1001 Chestnut Street; Alexander Biddle, 1307 Walnut Street.

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN

GYNECEAN HOSPITAL (1888) 247 North Eighteenth Street.

Object—The treatment of diseases of women. **Admission**—By attending surgeons. **Management**—By a Board of Governors, men. **Income**—From contributions, private rooms and State aid. **Beds**—25, all free except in private rooms. Average in use, 21. No fevers or contagious diseases admitted. Price of private rooms \$15 to \$25 per week. **Visiting Hours**—3 to 5 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This Hospital has a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1894)—176. **Dispensary Hours**—2 to 3 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—480. **Officers**—President, Alexander Biddle, 1307 Walnut Street; Secretary Robert Ralston, 126 Aspen Street; Treasurer, Howard W. Page, 281 South Fourth Street.

HOSPITAL OF JEWISH MATERNITY ASSOCIATION (1873) 534 Spruce Street.

Object—For the care of poor Jewish women during confinement. **Admission**—By application at the Hospital. **Manage-**

ment—By a Board of Directors, women and men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. No State aid is received. **Beds**—12, all free; average number occupied, 7. No contagious diseases are admitted. **Visiting Days and Hours**—Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 to 5 P. M. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1894)—103. **Dispensary Hours**—11 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. **Dispensary Patients** (1894)—41. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Esther Amram, 915 North Eighth Street; Secretary, Mrs. S. Belle Cohen, 730 Arch Street; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Teller, 606 Chestnut Street.

THE JEWISH SEASIDE HOME FOR INVALIDS is also managed by the same Association.

JEFFERSON MATERNITY HOSPITAL (1892) 224 South Seventh Street.

Object—To care for lying-in women. **Admission**—Upon personal application. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—From donations and from the Jefferson College Hospital. **Beds**—26, all free; average in use, 25. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Thursdays. **Number of Patients** (1894)—72. **Dispensary Hours**—3 to 4 P. M., Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—100. **Officers**—President, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, 250 South Twenty-first Street; Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Montgomery, 1715 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward H. Weil, 1720 Pine Street.

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (1883, Incorporated 1887) 136 Diamond Street.

Object—The treatment of special diseases of women. **Admission**—By the Surgeon-in-Chief. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From contributions, patients' fees and State aid. **Beds**—25; average in use, 20; 7 free beds. The price of private rooms is \$10 to \$40 per week. **Visiting Hours**—In the wards, 3 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays; private patients, daily. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1893-4 fiscal year)—207. **Dispensary Hours**—1 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** 1893-4 fiscal year)—203. **Officers**—President, Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Secretary and Treasurer, William P. Ellison, 24 and 26 South Sixth Street.

PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY (1828, Incorporated 1832) Eleventh and Cherry Streets.

Object—(1) To send physicians and nurses without charge to poor women in their own homes at the time of confinement. (2) To provide in the maternity wards of the Hospital for such as have no homes. (3) To give medical, surgical, and nursing aid in diseases peculiar to women, in the Hospital, at daily clinics, and at the homes of patients. (4) To maintain a free school for the training of women to act as nurses in the lying-in chamber and in the sick room. (5) To keep a directory for nurses, from which they are sent, upon application, to attend the sick—rich or poor—at a moment's notice. (6) To instruct students and practitioners of medicine in practical obstetrics and gynæcology. **Admission**—By personal application. **Management**—By a Board of 18 Managers. **Beds**—43; average occupied, 28. Price of private rooms, \$6 to \$25 per week. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 5 P.M., Tuesdays and Saturdays. Private patients, daily. **Number of Patients** (1894-5 fiscal year)—419. **Dispensary Hours**—12 M. to 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894-5 fiscal year)—353. **Officers**—President, Thomas L. Gillespie, 1318 Arch Street; Vice-Presidents, James C. Wilson, M. D., 1437 Walnut Street; Charles H. Howell, 212 Race Street.

PRESTON RETREAT (1836) Twentieth and Hamilton Streets.

Object—Care of indigent married white women in confinement. **Admission**—By application at the Retreat, presenting a marriage certificate. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Income**—By endowment. **Beds**—All free. **Visiting Hours**—2 to 5 P. M. There is a training school for nurses. **Patients** (1894)—260. **Officers**—President, Crawford Arnold, 1301 Locust Street; Secretary, J. C. White, 4113 Pine Street; Treasurer, J. Sergeant Price, 709 Walnut Street; Physician-in-Charge, Richard C. Norris, M. D.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (1889)
4035 Parrish Street, West Philadelphia.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical cases of women and children. **Admission**—Upon application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—From endowments, invested funds, contributions and board of patients. **Beds**—23; average number occupied, 13. Typhoid fever and phthisis cases are admitted. There is one endowed free bed. The price of private rooms is \$10 to \$25 per week. Patients occupying private rooms may be attended by their own physicians. **Visiting Hours**—For wards, Tuesdays and

Fridays, 2 to 4 P. M. Other hours by permission. For private rooms there are no restrictions. There is a training school for nurses. **Patients** (1894)—208. **Dispensary Hours** (at 4048 Ogden Street)—General Cases, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 6 to 7 P. M; Eye, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 3 to 4 P. M. Dental, first and third Saturdays in the month. **Dispensary Patients** (1894)—2002. **Officers**—President, Anna P. Sharpless, M. D., 3926 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Martha Sellers, 3303 Hamilton Street; Treasurer, Katherine C. Stevenson, 4703 Springfield Avenue.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1861) Twenty-second and North College Avenue.

Object—For the treatment of diseases of women and children and for obstetrical cases. **Admission**—By application to Physician-in-Charge. **Management**—By a Board of 24 Managers, women; and a Board of 9 Advisers, men. **Income**—From endowment fund, interest on investments, private contributions, board of patients and State aid. **Beds**—175. They are generally all occupied. Typhoid fever and phthisis cases are admitted. There are 16 free endowed beds. Private rooms cost \$10 to \$30 per week. Beds in private rooms for two persons from \$5 to \$7.50 per week. **Visiting Hours**—3 to 4 P. M. daily, except Sunday. By special permission near relatives are admitted on Sunday. There is a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1894)—842. **Dispensary Hours**—8 to 10 A. M. daily, except Sunday. **Dispensary Patients** (1894)—10,463. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Benjamin Griffith, 2038 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Halloway, 1123 Mount Vernon Street; Treasurer *pro tem.*, Mrs. Anna L. Fogg, 1707 Arch Street.

DISPENSARIES

BEACON DISPENSARY (1885) Cumberland and Cedar Streets.

Object—Free treatment of diseases of the worthy poor. **Management**—By a Board of Control. **Income**—From contributions and the small charge for medicines. **Patients** (1894)—Over 5000. (Occupies rooms in Beacon Church building.) **Officers**—President, Rev. Wellington E. Loucks; Secretary, James M. Layerte, 2415 Sergeant Street; Treasurer, Isaac Breasley, 2353 Dickinson Street.

BETHANY DISPENSARY (1890) Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets.

Object—For the treatment of the poor and sick. **Admission**—Every day except Sunday from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4

P. M. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers of Bethany Presbyterian Deaconess' Home. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. **Patients** (1894)—1663. **Officers**—President, Mrs. S. A. Ferguson, 4147 Leidy Avenue; Secretary, Miss Helen A. Brown, Mt. Airy; Treasurer, Miss P. O. Goodbert, 212 Washington Square.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1861) 1731 Vine Street.

Object—Relief of the sick-poor, those who by reason of illness and poverty are unable to pay for medical service and medicine. **Admission**—By application at the Hospital. **Management**—By Board of Trustees. **Income**—From endowment and voluntary contributions. **Patients** (1893-94)—5032. **Officers**—President, Dr. H. Y. Evans, 1631 Green Street; Vice-President, James H. Harper, 1913 Green Street; Secretary and Treasurer, William B. Thompson, 4804 Trinity Place.

CHURCH DISPENSARY OF SOUTHWARK (1872, Incorporated 1873) 1719 South Ninth Street

Object—Treatment of general medical cases in the Dispensary and at the homes of patients. **Admission**—Upon application. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Patients** (1894)—12,854. **Officers**—President, Rev. T. L. Franklin, D. D., 2316 Parrish Street; Treasurer, Rev. H. D. Duhring, 411 Spruce Street; Secretary, Alex. C. Wheeler, 1508 South Fifth Street.

DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL Established by the Alumnae of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1212 South Third Street.

DISPENSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HOMEOPATHICS, 613-15 Spring Garden Street.

Object—For the homeopathic treatment of general diseases. **Income**—From the fees of the post-graduate students. **Hours**—12 to 1, 4 to 6 and 7 to 8 P. M. **Officers**—Faculty of College; Dean, J. T. Kent, M. D., 1605 Walnut Street.

FLORENCE CRITTENDON DISPENSARY 318 South Seventh Street.

MEDICAL AID SOCIETY FOR SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN (1889, Incorporated 1889) 111 South Sixteenth Street.

Object—To establish, permanently, a Dispensary where working women can receive medical advice after working hours. For this a moderate fee is charged. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From contributions and the fees of patients. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Thomas R. Elcock; Secretary and Treasurer, Marie B. Werner, M. D.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY OF PHILADELPHIA (1816) 608 Fairmount Avenue.

Object—For the treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Dispensary Hours**—8 A.M. to 1 P. M. and 3 to 6 P. M., daily. **Number of Patients** (1894)—18,844. **Officers**—President, James V. Watson, 718 Franklin Street; Vice-President, William Weightman, Ninth and Parrish Streets; Secretary and Treasurer, John L. Davis, Ninth and Parrish Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY (1887)
Northeast corner Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets, entrance on Thirteenth Street.

Object—The treatment of eye, ear and throat diseases. **Management**—By Surgeon-in-Charge, Geo. Strawbridge, M. D. **Income**—Supported by Dr. Strawbridge and contributions. **Hours for Consultation**—11 to 12 daily.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY (1786) 127 South Fifth Street.

Object—The medical relief of the poor. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Income**—From contributions. **Dispensary Hours**—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5 P. M. **Number of Patients** (1894)—28,578. **Officers**—President, T. Wistar Brown, 235 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Thomas Wistar, M. D., 23 South Sixteenth Street; Treasurer, David Scull, 113 South Fourth Street.

SOUTHEASTERN DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN (Incorporated 1892) 736 South Tenth Street.

Object—The treatment of general medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. **Admission**—Upon application at Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men and women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beds**—6 always occu-

pied, and all free. No contagious diseases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. **Number of Patients**—(1894)—38. **Dispensary Hours**—For women, 1 to 2 P. M.; for children, 4 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients**—(1894)—women, 2184; children, 1376. **Patients Cared for at their Homes**—369. **Officers**—President, Robert M. Ryers, 926 Walnut Street; Vice-President, Mrs. W. H. Newbold, 265 South Twenty-second Street; Treasurer, Richard C. Norris, M. D., 500 North Twentieth Street.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (1877) 926-928 North Broad Street.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical cases. **Admission**—By application to the Visiting Physician or Surgeon. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, men; and a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and State aid. **Beds**—60. There is no fixed price for private rooms. Phthisis, typhoid fever and erysipelas cases are admitted. **Visiting Days**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 5 P. M. **Number of Patients** (1894)—184. **Dispensary Hours**—1 A. M. to 1 P. M. **Dispensary Patients** (1894)—22,997. **Officers**—President, Bushrod W. James, Eighteenth and Green Streets; Secretary, N. B. Kelly, 26 South Fifteenth Street; Treasurer, Edward H. Binns, 528 North Eighteenth Street.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (1855)
South Twenty-second Street, below Walnut Street.

Object—The treatment of general medical and surgical cases of children. **Admission**—Upon application at the Hospital. **Management**—By a Board of 18 Managers, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beds**—90, all free. **Visiting Hours**—11 A. M. This Hospital has a training school for nurses. **Number of Patients** (1894)—768. **Dispensary Hours**—Surgical, daily 11 A. M.; Medical, daily 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Eye, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 3 P. M.; Ear and Eye, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 P. M.; Nose and Throat, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1 P. M. **Number of Dispensary Patients** (1894)—4804. **Officers**—President, F. Mortimer Lewis, 1825 Spruce Street; Secretary, F. W. Lewis, M. D., 2016 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Robert W. Ryerss, 605 Walnut Street.

COUNTRY BRANCH OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (1888)
Park Station, P. R. R.

Object—For the treatment of convalescent and chronic cases. **Admission**—From the Children's Hospital, at Twenty-second

and Walnut Streets. **Management**—Is the same as for the Children's Hospital, together with a Board of Women. **Beds**—32. which are all free and generally filled. No contagious diseases admitted. **Visiting Hours**—Daily. **Number of Patients** (1894)—30. **Officers**—President of Woman's Board, Mrs. Logan, Bala, Pa.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF THE MARY J. DREXEL HOME (1889) 2100 South College Avenue.

Object—The care of sick children. **Admission**—By application to the Physician-in-Charge or his assistant. **Income**—Mainly from the founder, Mr. John D. Lankenau. **Number of Beds**—45; average occupied, 42. There are 2 endowed free beds. Price for private rooms, \$10 to \$15 per week. Typhoid fever cases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, from 2 to 3 P. M. for wards; private patients, every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Dispensary Hours**—Medical, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.; Surgical, Tuesdays and Friday, 9.30 to 11 A. M. **Officers**—President, John C. Lankenau, southeast corner Chestnut and Fifth Streets; Vice-President, Charles H. Meyer, 227 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Rev. Hugo Grahn, 1009 South Fourth Street; Treasurer, Charles A. Woerweg, southeast corner Chestnut and Fifth Streets.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN (Incorporated 1876) Lawrence and Huntingdon Streets.

Object—To care for sick children. **Admission**—By application to the Hospital or Dispensary. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men and women. **Income**—From an endowment fund, voluntary contributions and occasional State aid. **Beds**—40; average occupied, 22. This low average is due to the fact that during the summer most of the children are sent to the seashore. There are 5 endowed beds, but a child is never excluded on account of inability to pay. Private room for mother and child, \$25 per week. Phthisis and typhoid fever cases are admitted. **Visiting Hours**—For wards, Thursdays, from 2 to 4 P. M. There are no restrictions for private patients. **Patients** (1894)—234. **Number of Dispensary Patients**—11,344. **Dispensary Hours** (in new building on Orkney Street)—Medical, daily from 3 to 4 P. M.; Surgical, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 A. M.; Eye, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8.45 to 9.45 A. M.; Ear, Nose and Throat, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 A. M. **Officers**—President, William B. Scott, Betz Building; Secretary, Samuel Hinds Thomas, 210 South Fourth Street; Treasurer, Edward A. Sibley, 136 North Fourth Street.

SPECIAL AID

THE PHILADELPHIA HOME FOR INCURABLES (Incorporated 1877) Forty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue. The Children's House, Gray's Ferry Road and Forty-eighth Street.

Object—To provide a home for those suffering from incurable diseases. There is a separate building where cancer patients are received, both men and women, and also a Children's House for the treatment of children only. They are, on reaching a suitable age, transferred to either the men's or women's department.

Admission—Applicants must have been dismissed from a hospital as incurable, or so pronounced by an attending physician. For those able to pay a charge of from \$5 to \$10 a week is made, according to circumstances. There are no distinctions of color or creed.

Management—By a Board of Managers, consisting of not less than 20 women, assisted by a Board of Advisers, consisting of 12 men, elected annually by the Managers. **Income**—From contributions. No State aid is received. **Inmates**—The number for 1894 was 83. **Visiting Hours**—From 2 to 5 P. M. daily.

Officers—President, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, The Rittenhouse, October to May, Riverton, N. J., May to October; Treasurer, Miss Sarah M. Taylor, 3622 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Prentiss, Upsal, Germantown.

THE ALICE FISHER ALUMNAE CLUB (Incorporated 1895) 804 Pine Street.

Object—The furnishing of a home and club privileges to the graduates of the Training School for Nurses of the Philadelphia Hospital. **Admission**—Members of the Club must be graduates of the Training School for Nurses of the Philadelphia Hospital. The Club occupies a house which is open all day, every day in the week. Meals are served to members and the house affords comfortable board and lodging at moderate rates. Classes are to be formed, but are not yet arranged for. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—Resident members (living in Philadelphia) pay \$5 a year; non-residents, \$2. The Club is supported by dues and board. **Members** (1895)—75. **Officers**—President, Mrs. J. R. Hawley, 804 Pine Street; Secretary, Miss McMurtrie, Chestnut Hill; Treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Fisher, Torresdale, Pa.

NURSES' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION (1889) 219 South Thirteenth Street.

Object—To help sick nurses. **Admission**—For those who are registered at the directory for nurses and pay 50 cents a month. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Income**—From membership fees. **Members** (1895)—About 350.

THE VISITING NURSE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1886, Incorporated 1887) 1340 Lombard Street.

Object—To give to the poor, and to those of moderate means. the best nursing in their own homes that is possible under existing circumstances. **Admission**—All who are ill, and who cannot, or do not wish, to be admitted to hospitals, are entitled to the care of these nurses who visit from house to house. They can be obtained by friends of the patients, or by the physician in charge of the case. Persons who are able to do so are expected to pay 50 cents a visit, those who are poorer give according to their means. **Management**—By a Board of 12 women. **Income**—From contributions and the fees of patients. **Patients** (1894)—912. **Visits Paid by Nurses**—15,611. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Henry C. Lea, 2000 Walnut Street; Secretary, Miss Mary Moss, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Mrs. Albert Brubaker, 105 North Thirty-fourth Street.

DENTAL DISPENSARY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets.

Dispensary Hours—Operative clinic daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Mechanical clinic daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

DISPENSARY OF PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Northeast corner Eleventh and Clinton Streets.

Object—The instruction of students and relief of the poor. **Management**—By the Faculty of College Officers. **Income**—From the Faculty and from the students' fees. **Consultation**—9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. daily, except Sundays. **Officers**—Dean, C. Newlin Pierce, D. D. S., Eleventh and Clinton Streets; Chief of Clinics, George W. Warner, Eleventh and Clinton Streets.

RICHARDSON HOME FOR CONVALESCENTS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL IN PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1892) Devon, Pa.

Object—Treatment and fresh air for convalescents. **Admission**—The Home is entirely free to patients from free beds in the Presbyterian Hospital, in Philadelphia, others pay what they are able, the lowest being \$3.50 per week. There are no restrictions for color or creed. Beneficiaries are received every day except Sunday. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and Superintendent. **Income**—From endowment; no State aid is received. **Inmates**—The Home can accommodate 60, but the average number is 40. The first three **Officers** of the Board are: President, Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D. D., 2211 St. James Place; Secretary, John H. Converse, 500 North Broad Street; Treasurer, F. K. Hipple, 1340 Chestnut Street.

Reformation

GENERAL REFORMATORIES

THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME FOR INEBRIATES (Incorporated 1872) 911, 913, 915 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Object—The reformation of inebriates. No educational or industrial training is given. The House and all its privileges are open to the use and enjoyment of all graduates, so long as they remain in good standing. The smoking and bath rooms, the library, etc., are at their disposal. **Admission**—By personal application. White inmates only are received. Actual residents of this State, whose circumstances render it imperatively necessary, may, at the discretion of the Committee on Admissions, be admitted free, but such applicant must first give satisfactory evidence of his inability to remunerate the institution for his support. All others will be charged according to their ability to pay for the rooms and accommodations furnished them. No one will be received as an inmate for a period of less than four weeks. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—The Home is supported by voluntary contributions, and has refused State aid. The Goodwin Association has contributed to its support during the past year the sum of \$1,181.50. **Inmates** (1894)—215, of which number 104 were free; 23 partly free; 88 paying. **Officers**—President, G. H. Davis, 608 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, M. L. Finckel, East Walnut Lane, Germantown.

HOME OF INDUSTRY FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS (Incorporated 1892) Seventy-third Street and Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia. (Market Street car to Thirty-second Street, and change via Darby car to Seventy-third and Paschall Avenue.)

Object—To give temporary relief and employment to discharged prisoners. Industrial training in broom-making is given. The Home assists in finding employment for those leaving its care. No payment for board is received from inmates. There are now accommodations for 22 men. They are compelled to turn many away for lack of room, and are now endeavoring to awaken an interest so as to build a large workshop and dormitory. **Admission**—No preliminaries are required for admission. There are no distinctions of creed. Colored persons are not admitted. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, which is non-sectarian.

Income—The Home is supported by the work of the inmates and receives no State aid. **Inmates** (1894)—115. **Officers**—President, Dundas T. Pratt, 727 Walnut Street; Secretary and Treasurer, John A. Stoddart, 714 Walnut Street.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, EMPLOYMENT AND REFORMATION (1874) Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

Object—A place for the confinement, at labor, of vagrants, habitual drunkards, street-walkers, etc. The inmates attend a night school during the winter, and labor is enforced on all. No home or employment is found for inmates on leaving. **Visiting Days and Hours**—All days except Sundays and holidays. **Admission**—By commitment by Magistrates and Courts. **Management**—By a Board of Directors appointed by the Mayor. **Income**—The Institution is supported by an appropriation from City Councils. No State aid is received. **Inmates** (1894)—Men, 973; women, 197. Total, 1170. **Officers**—President, Major William H. Lambert, 1001 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Edwin Palmer, Hudson and Harmony Streets; Treasurer, William D. Gardner.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE (1828) Boys' Department, Glen Mills, Delaware County, Pa. Office, 1116 Girard Street.

Object—The reformation and education of wayward boys. They are given a common school education and are taught tailoring, shoemaking, baking, carpentry, printing, etc. Homes are found for inmates on leaving the Institution, if they do not return to their families. **Admission**—By commitment. **Visiting Hours**—From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and holidays. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Income**—It is supported half by the City and half by the State. **Inmates** (1894)—1005. **Officers**—President, George M. Troutman, 1627 Arch Street; Chairman, James V. Watson, 718 Franklin Street; Vice-Chairman, J. G. Rosengarten, 1532 Chestnut Street.

SAMARITAN RESCUE MISSION (Incorporated 1895) Fifth Street and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

Object—The Mission is a temporary home for destitute men and boys. **Admission**—By personal application. Inmates receive board and lodging free while they are unable to provide for themselves. Personal oversight is given by the Superintendents. The Home is open to visitors at all times. There are no distinctions of color or creed. **Management**—By two Superintendents and a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions and donations. **Number of Inmates** (1895)—An average of 55 per day. **Officers**—President, Rev. Russell H. Conwell,

2020 North Broad Street; Treasurer, Eugene E. Wise, 1720 Diamond Street; Secretary, J. P. Wright, 1938 North Seventeenth Street.

WHOSOEVER GOSPEL MISSION AND RESCUE HOME ASSOCIATION OF GERMANTOWN (Incorporated 1895) Bowman Street and Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Object—To develop means by which men may be enabled to help themselves, and to give work to those who are willing to try to lead better lives. Broom-making and carpet-weaving are taught, and positions are found for those leaving the Home. Inmates are boarded in exchange for their labor. When they are sent out to work, the Home charges for labor, and pays the worker in part. **Admission**—All are received who are without food or shelter, and work is given them to defray the expenses of board and lodging. No forms of admission are required. There is no distinction of race, color, or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Directors, and Ladies' Auxiliary. **Income**—The Home is supported by voluntary contributions and by the labor of the inmates. It does not receive State aid, but has applied for it. **Inmates** (1894)—60. Many others were fed and helped temporarily. **Officers**—President, Melvin H. Harrington, Upsal Station, North of Jefferson Street, Germantown; Secretary, Alfred G. Patton, 4806 Germantown Avenue; Harlan Page, 145 North Fourth Street and Maplewood Avenue, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN BRANCH OF THE MIDNIGHT MISSION (1871) 112 East Walnut Lane, Germantown.

Object—The care and reformation of unfortunate girls. Homes are found for the inmates on leaving the Mission, but they are not boarded out. A plain English education is given, and inmates are taught household work and plain sewing. Moral persuasion, and religious training are found effectual means of discipline. **Admission**—By personal application, or through the Courts and Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. White inmates of any creed are accepted. **Visiting Days**—First Wednesday in each month from 3 to 5 P. M. **Management**—Board of Managers, Matron and Teachers. **Income**—Supported by voluntary contributions. Receives \$625 per annum from the State. **Inmates** (1894)—37. This being a branch of the Philadelphia Midnight Mission, for officers see The Midnight Mission, 919 Locust Street.

GERMANTOWN DOOR OF HOPE (1894) 138 Queen Street, Germantown.

Object—To afford a home free of expense to women under 50 years of age who are desirous of moral reformation. Instruc-

tion is given in such industries as shall tend to make them self-supporting. **Admission**—At any hour of the day and night. **Management**—By a Board of 7 managers, women. **Income**—From donations and the sale of the work of the inmates. **Inmates** (1894)—61. **Officers**—President and Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Taylor, 3200 Engleside Place; Secretary, Mrs. Emily Thorne, 1800 North Seventh Street.

FAITH MISSION (1885) 708 and 721 Carver Street.

Object—To help homeless women. **Admission**—White women are admitted on their expressing a desire for a better life. They are boarded as long as they obey the rules of the Mission. Training in household work and sewing is given them. Mothers' meetings are held for six months in the year, at which women are taught to make their own clothes from materials provided by the Mission. They are under religious influences. Homes are found for many of them on leaving the Institution. **Management**—Under the charge of Mrs. Rousseau, assisted by voluntary helpers. **Income**—By voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—98.

FLORENCE CRITTENDON HOME, NO. 15 (1895) 531 Lombard Street.

Object—To rescue friendless and destitute women. The Home is the fifteenth effort in that line, of C. N. Crittendon of New York, who some years ago established the first in memory of his daughter. **Admission**—Between 8 A. M. and midnight, is for women who are willing to work and desire to reform. There are accommodations for thirty women with no restrictions of color or creed. On the first floor is the chapel, where nightly services are held, to which both men and women are invited. **Management**—By a Committee of Managers, men and women. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Officers**—President, Rev. Jos. N. Blanchard, D.D., 2208 Walnut Street; Secretary, E. G. Draper, 531 Lombard Street; Treasurer, S. M. Pugh, 2321 Christian Street.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE (Incorporated 1828) Girls' Department, 900 North Twenty-second Street.

Object—Reformation of wayward girls. The inmates receive a common school education, and are taught sewing, dress-making, and all kinds of housework. Homes are found for them when they leave the Institution, and they are not lost sight of in their future lives. Parental discipline is adopted, and the inmates are made to feel that an interest is taken in their personal welfare. **Admission**—By the Judges of Court of Common Pleas, or commitment from other societies. There are no distinctions of race, color, or creed. **Income**—Private, City, and State aid. **Inmates** (1894)

—154, **Officers**—President, Mr. George M. Troutman, 109 South Fourth Street; Treasurer, Mr. James V. Watson, 331 North Third Street; Secretary, Mr. Thomas A. Robinson, 1936 Race Street.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (Incorporated 1853)
Thirty-fifth Street and Fairmount Avenue.

Object—The reformation of fallen women. The rudiments of a plain education are taught, and instruction is given in all kinds of plain and fancy sewing. Homes are found for inmates leaving the Institution, unless they are returned to their parents or guardians. No board is received for them. **Admission**—By application at the Home at any time. Admission is voluntary. No distinctions of creed are made. Colored applicants are received at Penn and Chew Streets, Germantown. **Visiting Days**—Any day but Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. **Income**—The Home is supported by the labor of its inmates, and receives no State aid. **Inmates** (1894)—About 400. **Officers**—President, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, 225 North Eighteenth Street; Vice-President, Mother Mary Gertrude Molloy; Secretary, Sister M. St. Gertrude Wilson, at the Institution.

HOWARD INSTITUTION (1858) 1612 Poplar Street.

Object—To reform erring women and assist them to find useful employment. To make a home for discharged prisoners. Training is given in laundry, housework and sewing. **Admission**—By application at the Home or to a member of the Admission Committee; white women are received, without any restriction of creed. **Management**—The Institution is under the care of an Association of Women Friends of Philadelphia. **Income**—From invested funds and subscriptions. **Inmates** (1894)—32. **Officers**—Directoress, Annabella E. Winn, Merion, Pa.; Secretary, Susanna W. Lippincott, 460 North Seventh Street; Treasurer, Anna Taylor, 631 North Seventh Street.

MAGDALEN CONVENT HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (1892) Penn and Chew Streets, Germantown.

Object—The reformation of colored girls. **Admission**—Is for colored girls and women, without restriction of creed. They must be free from contagious disease, and if of age must give consent to enter the Convent. An elementary education is given to them and an effort is made to train them to an industrious life. Situations are found for those who have no homes. **Management**—By the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (Roman Catholic.) **Income**—From the labor of the inmates and charitable contributions. **Inmates** (1894)—50, which is the number this Institution can

accommodate. **Officers**—Superior, M. Annunciation; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Sister M. St. Laura; In Charge of the Girls, Sister M. St. Elizabeth.

THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1800)
213 North Twenty-first Street.

Object—The reformation of fallen women. A common school education, and instruction in sewing and housework is given to the inmates. Homes are sought for them if their parents or friends do not claim them when they leave the Home. The Matron tries to treat the inmates as she would her own children. **Admission**—By personal application, through parents or friends, through the Police Courts and the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. There is no distinction of color or creed, but so far only white women have been received. **Visiting Days and Hours** are at the discretion of the Matron. **Management**—Board of Managers, all men, appointed annually by the Society. **Income**—The Society is supported by annual subscriptions, and an endowment. It receives no State aid. **Inmates (1894)**—65. **Officers**—President, Right Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Secretary, Asa S. Wing, 3404 Hamilton Street; Treasurer, Richard Cadbury, 733-735 Drexel Building.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION (Chartered 1871) 919 Locust Street.

Object—The care and reformation of unfortunate girls, including maternity cases. Household work and plain sewing are taught, and homes are found for the inmates when they leave the Institution. **Admission**—White inmates of any creed are accepted. Applications may be made personally at the Home, or by letter, at any time. **Visiting Days and Hours**—Any day but Sunday; any hour. **Management**—A Board of Managers, Matron and Teachers. **Income**—The Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and receives State aid to the amount of \$625 per annum. **Inmates (1894)**—120. **Officers**—President, Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 717 Pine Street; Treasurer, Mr. Adam A. Stull, 813 Chesnut Street; Secretary, Mr. Alfred C. Rex, Chestnut Hill.

THE PHILADELPHIA RESCUE BAND AND DOOR OF HOPE (1894) 1931 Dauphin Street.

Object—The reformation of the better class of fallen women. The Door of Hope detains no inmate against her will. Instruction is given in cooking, dressmaking and millinery, and the inmates form various societies among themselves. The discipline is firm, but kind, and there are few rules. **Admission**—By the Matron at the Home. Only white inmates are received, but there is no

distinction of creed. **Visiting Days**—Any day and hour. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. No State aid is received. **Inmates** (1894)—26 **Officers**—President, Mr. John M. Cardle, 331 Market Street; Treasurer, Mr. William Walters, Philadelphia National Bank; Secretary, Mr. Richard Wells, 305 Walnut Street.

THE ROSINE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1848) 3216 Germantown Avenue.

Object—Reformation of unfortunate women. There is also a Maternity Department. The Matron gives instruction in housework, and a seamstress teaches sewing. Homes are found for inmates on leaving, if they desire such aid, and food, clothing, and medical attendance are given gratuitously. Our work lies principally with the very young girls needing motherly care and medical attention during the heavy trial awaiting them. They are taken into the Home, kept for a year at least, and then if they are well enough they may go to their homes, if circumstances permit, or a place is provided for them. Some of them go to live in families, others take up other honest occupations, such as dressmaking, nursing or other trades. When a mother is very young, say 15 years of age, and has her living to make, with no one to help her, and none willing to give her employment with the child, we adopt it with the full consent and desire of the mother, into a family who will raise and educate it as their own. **Admission**—Inmates are admitted by a Committee on Investigation. There is no distinction of creed. White inmates only are received. **Visiting Days**—Any day but Sunday, at any hour. **Management**—Board of Managers, elected at annual meeting. **Income**—The Home is supported by voluntary contributions. A small amount is received from the State. **Inmates** (1894)—19. **Officers**—President, Mrs. J. Newton Pierce, Folcroft, Delaware County, Pa.; Treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Diament, 663 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia; Secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Baker, 489 North Fourth Street.

ST. JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY (Incorporated 1886) Norristown, Pa.

Object—The care and reformation of young girls. Instruction is given in sewing and housework. Homes are found for the inmates when they leave the Institution. It is almost pure charity, as the friends of the inmates can usually afford to contribute very little towards their support. **Admission**—On application if they show a desire to reform. There are no distinctions of race, color or creed. **Visiting Days**—Any day from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during the seasons of Advent and Lent. **Management**—Under charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (Roman Catholic).

Income—The Institution is supported by the industry of the inmates and receives no State aid. **Inmates** (1894)—95. **Officers**—Mother M. Frances, Superior, at the Institution.

GENERAL MISSIONS

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION (1853) 617-623 Alaska Street.

Object—To promote the physical, moral and religious well-being of the people among whom it is located. Free baths are provided, a kindergarten is maintained, a gymnasium and club rooms are open during the winter evenings, and excursions are given during the summer. A Sunday School is held throughout the year, and there are various weekly meetings. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of creed or color. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Free baths, about 200,000. During the cold weather hot water for bathing is always attainable, and the baths are constantly in use. Kindergarten, average attendance, 53. A lunch is also given the children daily through the winter months. The children deposited \$64 during the year in a Penny Saving Fund connected with the kindergarten. It is impossible to estimate accurately the total number of beneficiaries in the many departments, but they are approximately about 300,000. **Officers**—President, William B. MacKellar, 606-614 Sansom Street; Secretary, S. Morris Lillie, Brown Brothers' Building; Treasurer, Albert S. Wilson, 410 Walnut Street.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION FOR SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA (1847, Incorporated 1849.)

Object—To influence seamen to be temperate, to read Christian literature and to lead moral lives. **Management**—By a Board. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries**—2640 seamen and 2641 landsmen attended the meetings during the year. Bibles, prayer-books and tracts have been distributed in large numbers, and many visits have been made by the Missionary and his assistant to seamen's boarding houses, to ships and to canal boats. **Officers**—President, Rt. Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, D. D., Church House Twelfth and Walnut Streets; Secretary, Edmund A. Souder, Girard Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets; Treasurer, Francis A. Lewis, 607 Drexel Building.

FRONT STREET GOSPEL MISSION (1892) AND RESCUE HOME (1895) 1772 North Front Street; Wood Yard, 1729-31 North Front Street.

Object—To rescue the fallen, and secure work for them whenever possible. There are no distinctions of creed, but white people only are received. Those who work outside are boarded for \$2.50 per week. **Admission**—By application at the office. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. Inter-denominational. **Income**—From contributions, and from the Board and work of the beneficiaries. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—517. **Officers**—President, Rev. William Dayton Roberts, 1822 Franklin Street; Treasurer, Harrison Snyder, 1525 Diamond Street; Superintendent, T. L. Fritz.

HARVESTERS' SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSION (Incorporated 1890) 237 North Ninth Street.

Object—The rescue of the fallen. **Admission**—The work among the tenement houses of the neighborhood, and principally is among the children, for whom a Sunday School is held. The families are visited, and clothing and shoes are given to the children. Any person desiring to lead a better life, or needing help, is admitted. There are no distinctions of color or creed. The school is open on Sundays. **Management**—By a Superintendent, Assistant, and Board of Managers. **Income**—The Mission is supported by voluntary contributions. **Number of Members** (1895)—About 125 children belonging to the Sunday School. **Officers**—Superintendent, Mrs. C. Pressel, 416 West Germantown Avenue; Assistant Superintendent, Miss S. Morris, 1617 Arch Street; Secretary, Mr. Murdock, 1120 Crease Street.

ITALIAN EPISCOPAL MISSION, Christian Street below Eleventh Street.

Object—To improve the moral and temporal condition of the Italians in this city. The Mission has religious services and preaching in Italian every Sunday, and night and day schools through the week, in which the children are taught the English language. **Management**—The Mission is under the supervision of the Bishop of the Diocese. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Officers**—Chairman, John E. Baird, 214 South Twenty-fourth Street; Treasurer, John P. Rhoads, 701 Walnut Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY (1787) 1321 Arch Street.

Object—The Acting Committee of the Society, consisting of the officers of the Society, *ex-officio*, and 50 other members, visit the prisons of the city, inquire into the circumstances of the

prisoners, and report such abuses as they discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They endeavor to uplift the morals of the prisoners and ameliorate their condition. They also endeavor to find homes and employment for discharged prisoners. **Admission**—Candidates for membership are proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee, but no election takes place till ten days after such nomination. Members pay an annual contribution of \$2. The payment of \$20 constitutes a life membership. **Income**—From subscriptions and membership dues. State aid has been received. The first three **Officers** of the Board are: President, Caleb J. Milne, 2030 Walnut Street; Secretary, John J. Lytle, 701 Corinthian Avenue; Treasurer, George W. Hall, 1131 Arch Street.

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL MISSION (1879, Incorporated 1891) 519 South Sixth Street.

Object—To give spiritual and physical healing to the poor, and to assist in training men and women for medical mission work at home and abroad; to assist in starting Medical Missions in needy localities. **Admission**—For all who are in need of assistance without any restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—1855. **Officers**—President, Emmons T. Mockbridge, Forrest Building; Superintendent and Treasurer, H. R. Fox, 519 South Sixth Street.

THE SALVATION ARMY DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Fifth Floor, Y. M. C. A. Building, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.

Object—To reach those people who do not attend any place of worship and to effect a moral and spiritual reform. The **Stations** in Philadelphia are located as follows: No. 1—2756 Frankford Avenue, Kensington; No. 2—Corner Eighth and Vine Streets; No. 3—Main Street, Manayunk; No. 4—(for German work, hall not yet arranged for); No. 5—Old Market Hall, Germantown Avenue, near Coulter Street; No. 6—4030 Lancaster Avenue; No. 7—Main Street, Falls of Schuylkill; No. 8—Old Opera House, Corner Paul and Unity Streets, Frankford; No. 9—Farmers' Market, North Broad Street, near Columbia Avenue; No. 10—(Swedish) Corner Tenth and Spring Garden Streets. **Officers**—General, William Booth; Commander U. S. Forces, Ballington Booth; Chief Divisional Officer, Brigadier William Evans.

ST. MARK'S MISSION, Seventeenth and Kater Streets.

This Mission holds the following classes for men and boys, for which no charge is made: Young Men's Calisthenic Class,

Night School for Boys, Boys' Calisthenic Class. For women and girls: Women's Class, Meetings on Wednesday evenings, Sewing School, Cooking Class, Singing Class, Calisthenic Class, Dress-making Class. These classes are held at the Mission, and are for the benefit for all who will join them. There is also an Employment Society, which in 1894 issued permits to 43 women. Those to whom permits are given, fill the orders, and are paid for the work done. The Parish School, 618 South Seventeenth Street, is part of the Mission work, and is in charge of a Sister of the P. E. Church.

ST. MARY'S MISSION FOR COLORED PEOPLE, 1623, 1625, 1627 and 1629 Lombard Street.

This Mission has in various Classes and Guilds an active membership of 736. The following Guilds and Clubs for colored men and boys, and for women and girls, meet at the Mission, and are free: Night school for Men, Instrumental Music for Boys. Monday class for boys, Sunday night class for boys. Average attendance for men at Guild House for lectures, etc., 25. For Women—Mothers' meeting, Wednesday evenings; knitting classes, Tuesday and Friday evenings. Kindergarten class for children under 10, Saturday mornings. Sewing school, Wednesday afternoons, for girls over 7. **Shoe Club**—By means of which the children belonging to the Mission Sunday School receive shoes at half price. **Coal Club**—By means of which families may obtain their coal at half price, and are encouraged to lay in coal during the summer.

SYRIAN CITY MISSION, 225 South Tenth Street.

A small private charity where Syrians are taught on Sunday afternoons to read and write. It is under no church and has no settled means of support. The only person in charge is John T. Haddad.

Educational Organizations for Specific and General Improvement

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND GENERAL SCHOOLS

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES (Incorporated about 1815) Nineteenth and Race Streets.

Object—The study of the natural sciences. **Admission**—The Academy is open every day from 9 A. M. until sundown. There are no restrictions of color or creed. Annual dues for members, \$10. Initiation fee, \$10. **Income**—From annual dues of members, a limited endowment fund and occasional State aid. **Members** (1895)—About 200. **Officers**—President, Isaac J. Wistar; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Henry C. McCook and Thomas Meehan.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING (1890, Incorporated 1892) 111 South Fifteenth Street.

Object—To extend the privileges of higher education by providing lectures at a moderate cost at various "centres" in the city and its neighborhood, and by holding examinations at these centres. The branches taught are Literature, History, Politics, Science, etc. **Admission**—The usual price of admission to a course of six lectures is from \$1 to \$2. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By an Executive Committee of the Society. **Income**—Is from the dues of members, aided by subscriptions. **Pupils** (1895)—20,000. **Officers**—Chairman of Executive Committee, Charles A. Brinley, 147 South Sixteenth Street; Secretary, Edward T. Devine, 111 South Fifteenth Street; Treasurer, Frederick B. Miles, 358 South Eighteenth Street.

BEACON COLLEGE (1894) Cumberland and Cedar Streets.

Object—To give students the benefit of a thorough training without requiring their presence at the college, except during recitation hours, in order that they may pursue any course and at the same time carry on their daily employment. The College offers opportunities of day or night courses in its several departments, as follows: the Elementary, Preparatory, College, and Special Courses.

Admission—Students of either sex, without any restriction of creed or color, are admitted at any time in the grade or course for which they are qualified. **Management**—By President and officers. **Income**—From tuition fees and contributing patrons. **Students** (1895)—221. **Officers**—President, Rev. Wellington E. Loucks, Cumberland and Cedar Streets; Advisory Secretary, Dr. Edward T. Devine, Cumberland and Cedar Streets; Registrar, Rev. George A. Redles, Cumberland and Cedar Streets.

BETHANY COLLEGE (1880) Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets.

Object—To give a practical education to all who are desirous of availing themselves of it. The endeavor is to make every student able to help himself in the most efficient manner. There are the following departments: The Public School, which gives instruction in the ordinary English rudimentary branches; the Academical, which comprises courses in Greek, Latin, German, French, English and Physical Culture; the Art Department, for architectural, free-hand and mechanical drawing, pen and ink sketching, painting and music; the Business and Industrial Departments. **Admission**—There are no restrictions as to race, color or creed. Fifty free scholarships are open to competition each term. The College is open Tuesday and Friday evenings from October to April. **Management**—By a President, two Vice-Presidents and a Dean. **Income**—From Rudolph S. Walton and Hon. John Wanamaker and the nominal fee of students. **Pupils** (1894)—300. **Officers**—President, Hon. John Wanamaker, Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets; Vice-Presidents, Rudolph S. Walton, Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets; Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, D. D., 2211 St. James Place; Dean, W. D. Rorer, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

THE EDUCATIONAL HOME (For Boys) (1871) 4901 Greenway Avenue.

Object—The education and development of Indian boys. Instruction is given in all grammar school subjects. **Admission**—Is upon the recommendation of the Indian Agent, for boys between the ages of 6 and 16 years. There is no charge for board or instruction, as it is strictly a Government home. It is open to visitors between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., daily except Saturday and Sunday. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women. **Income**—The Institution has an endowment aided by the United States Government and by voluntary contributions. **Officers**—The first officers, Mrs. J. Bellangee Cox, Ivycroft, Wayne P. O., Pa.; Mrs. P. H. Ashbridge, 2035 Arch Street; Miss Mary J. Lewis, 317 South Twentieth Street.

FOULKE AND LONG INSTITUTE FOR ORPHAN GIRLS (Incorporated 1887) Thirty-fourth and Locust Streets.

Object—To maintain, clothe, and educate orphan girls. A common school education to the grammar school grades is given, and instruction in cookery, dressmaking, laundry work, stenography, typewriting, and millinery. **Admission**—The Institution was established by the will of Mrs. Eleanor P. Long, as an industrial home for orphan girls of the City of Philadelphia, especially for the orphan children of soldiers who served in the late Civil War, and for the orphan children of fireman of this city. Applicants are received between the ages of 11 and 18 years, and while there are nominally no restrictions of color, so far only white girls have been received, but all creeds are represented. The school is free to orphans of Philadelphia, but to pupils not eligible under the will, a charge of \$200 per annum is made. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From an endowment left by the late Mrs. Eleanor P. Long, and from scholarships. No State aid is received. **Pupils** (1894-5)—60. **Officers**—President, William Pepper, M. D., 1811 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Richard Wood, 400 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Mary E. R. Cobb, 3340 Walnut Street.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS (1824) 15 South Seventh Street.

Object—The promotion of the mechanic arts and sciences. The library contains over 40,000 volumes, 26,000 pamphlets, 2500 maps and charts, and over 1100 photographs classified and catalogued. It is exclusively scientific and technical in character. Lectures on subjects of a scientific and technical character are given each year, on Friday evenings, from November until April. The Drawing School gives instruction in drawing: mechanical, architectural and free-hand branches. A committee has been entrusted by the Institute with the authority to grant the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal and the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit, and to recommend the grant of the John Scott, Legacy Premium and Medal for discoveries and inventions of conspicuous merit. Persons desiring to submit their inventions to this committee will be furnished by the Secretary with a printed copy of the rules and a blank form of application. There are connected with the Institute the three following sections: a Chemical, an Electric and a Section of Engineers and Naval Architects. **Admission**—Any person of legal age, friendly to the mechanic arts, is eligible to membership in the Institute. It is necessary, however, to be proposed by a member in good standing and to be elected by the Board of Managers. Minor children, wards, and apprentices of members not in arrears, by payment of \$2, have the use of the

library and reading-room and admission to lectures, or admission to the lectures alone for \$1. Minors holding a share of second-class stock, by paying \$3 per year, have the use of library and reading-room, and admission to lectures. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Officers**—President, Joseph M. Wilson, 1106 Spruce Street; Secretary, William H. Wahl, 1436 North Thirteenth Street; Treasurer, Samuel Sartain, 212 West Logan Square.

GIRARD COLLEGE (Incorporated 1832) Girard and Corinthian Avenues; Office, 19 South Twelfth Street.

Object—The education and maintenance of poor, white, male orphans, with a view to fit them for earning their livelihood. **Admission**—The applicant must be a child whose father, at least, is dead, who is above the age of 6 and under the age of 10 years, and who is destitute of means or without relatives able to maintain and educate him. Applications are received by the Secretary, at the office of the Board of Directors of City Trusts, 19 South Twelfth Street, every day except Sunday, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. Preference according to Mr. Girard's will is given to all boys born in the old city of Philadelphia, the territory lying between the south side of Vine Street and the north side of South Street, and between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers; second, to those born in other parts of the State of Pennsylvania; third, to those born in the City of New York; fourth, to those born in the City of New Orleans. **Management**—Under the control of the Board of City Trusts. **Income**—From the estate of Stephen Girard, consisting principally of improved real estate and anthracite coal lands. No State aid is received. **Inmates**—There is no charge for board or instruction, the benefits of the College being entirely free. The number of pupils is limited by the accommodations of the present grounds, and in 1895 was 1525. **Officers**—President, Louis Wagner, Third National Bank, Broad and Market Streets; Vice-President, Joseph L. Carew, 1001 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Frank M. Higley, 19 South Twelfth Street.

HEBREW EDUCATION SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA
(1848) Secretary's Office, 336 North Third Street.

Object—To teach Hebrew and English, the former at the day school and the latter at the night school. **Admission**—There are no restrictions of color or creed. The age for admission to the Hebrew School is from 6 years upward, and to the English School from 12 years upward. **Income**—From subscriptions. **Pupils** (1895)—About 400. **Officers**—President, Isaac Ropskam; Treasurer, Gabriel Blum; Secretary, D. Sulzberger; 336 North Third Street.

THE RASPBERRY STREET SCHOOL (1770) 229 Raspberry Street.

Object—The education of colored children. **Admission**—By the Committee. **Management**—By Orthodox Friends. **Income**—From the Orthodox Friends. **Pupils (1894-5)**—About 75. **Officers**—George J. Scattergood, 626 Spruce Street; Thomas Elkinton, 400 South Ninth Street; Treasurer, Robert W. Maris, Northeast Corner Twenty-fourth and Thompson Streets; Mary Wood, 914 Pine Street.

ST. JAMES' PARISH SCHOOL is held in the Morton Guild House of St. James' Church.

Object—To give a good common school education to children. **Admission**—Boys and girls over 6 years of age are admitted. There are no restrictions of creed for entrance. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From St. James' Parish. **Pupils (1894)**—About 65. **Officer**—President, Mrs. Miles, 314 South Broad Street.

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH SCHOOL (Incorporated 1840) Tenth Street above Chestnut Street.

Object—To give a common school education. **Admission**—The conditions of admission are the same as those of the public schools. There are no distinctions of color or creed. There is no charge made for instruction. **Pupils (1894-5)**—40. **Income**—From an endowment. **Management**—By the Rector and Vestry of St. Stephen's Church.

THE TEMPLE COLLEGE (1888) Broad and Berks Streets.

Object—To give, by means of day and evening classes, a college education to those who are employed during the day, or to those to whom for financial or other reasons the ordinary collegiate institutions are unavailable. **Admission**—Students are required to pass preliminary examinations, though graduates of academies will be admitted without this. There are no restrictions of color or creed, and the college is also co-educational. Students are boarded at from \$3 to \$4 per week if desired. Tuition fees are almost nominal. **Management**—Is vested in President and Board of Trustees, with a regular collegiate faculty. **Income**—From tuition fees and donations. No State aid is received. **Students**—The number of students for 1894-5 was over 3000. **Academies** have been established for the convenience of those who are unable to attend the Central Institution, with addresses as follows: 3824 Lancaster Avenue, 1833 Frankford Avenue, 1200 South Broad Street, 922 Pine Street, Twentieth and Tioga Streets, Twenty-

sixth and Wharton Streets, Thirty-fifth and Sunnyside Avenue, Falls of Schuylkill; 534 Penn Street, Camden, N. J. The first three **Officers** are: President, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, 2020 North Broad Street; Treasurer, John Little; Business Manager, James Auman.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (1740, Incorporated 1791)
Thirty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue.

Object—To further the advancement of knowledge in all branches of science, and to impart a liberal and technical education. It comprises the following departments:

The College Department, including courses in Arts, Science, Finance and Economy, Biology, Architecture, Music, Science and Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. The Department of Philosophy, the Department of Law, the Department of Medicine, the University Hospital, Auxiliary Department of Medicine, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of Dentistry, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Hospital, University Library, the Museum of Archæology and Palæontology, and the Department of Physical Education. The buildings, in which these various lines of work are gathered, are located on the University grounds, comprising thirty-five acres, beginning at Thirty-fourth and Walnut Streets. **Admission**—By examination or certificate, according to conditions in the several classes and departments. **Scholarships**—In the College: I. Two Penn Scholarships, filled by the Governor of the State from time to time as vacancies occur. II. Five Public School Prize Free Scholarships, to be filled on contract with the City of Philadelphia. Candidates are recommended for these scholarships by the Board of Public Education; they are awarded, according to the number of vacancies, to those who reach the highest grade in their examination. Address all inquiries to Chairman of the Committee of the City Board of Public Education, 713 Filbert Street. III. The Baird Scholarship, providing free tuition for one deserving student. IV. The Bushnell Scholarship, providing tuition for one deserving student. V. A limited number of deserving students are granted financial aid each year; their applications should be sent to the Dean before May 15th. In the Department of Philosophy one of the chief aims is the training of teachers; and persons engaged in teaching work have availed themselves of these opportunities for further improvement and have been admitted with a rebate of five-sixths of all tuition fees. In addition to these opportunities the Mrs. Bloomfield Moore Scholarships provide free tuition for women properly qualified and studying for the profession of teaching. The Bushnell Scholarship in American History will be awarded after 1897. The Hector Tyndale Scholar-

ship in Physics, with an income of \$600, is awarded from year to year to a graduate of the Collegiate Department. **Officers**—Provost of University, Charles C. Harrison, office, 101 College Hall, West Philadelphia; Vice-Provost and Dean of the College, George S. Fullerton, 103 College Hall, West Philadelphia; Secretary, Jesse Y. Burk, 114 College Hall; Treasurer pro tem., Richard Wood, 400 Chestnut Street.

THE MILLER CLUB DISPENSARY LAW SCHOOL (1893)
University of Pennsylvania.

Object—The teaching of legal practice to undergraduates. **Admission**—For those who are worthy but unable to pay ordinary costs. **Hours**—Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. **Management**—By an Executive Committee, Director and Assistant Director. **Income**—From voluntary fees. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—About 50. **Officers**—Chairman of Executive Committee, William B. Prichett; Director, George S. Graham, 290 Bullitt Building; Assistant Director, Joseph Hill Brinton, 300 Penn Mutual Building.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (Incorporated 1855) Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Object—To furnish instruction in the sciences to those who cannot attend the day sessions in colleges; and to maintain a library and museum. Instruction is given in Geology, Botany, Chemistry, Literature, Physics, and Engineering. **Admission**—Pupils are admitted at 12 years of age, though no objection is made to those younger, if of good character. There are no restrictions of color or creed, and no charge is made for anything. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Income**—From endowment made by William Wagner, which is not sufficient, however, to carry out the full provisions of the Deed of Trusts. No State aid is received. **Pupils**—24,000 people attended the lectures in 1894-5. The classes varied in size, there being no limit as to numbers. **Visiting Days**—The Institution may be visited any day, Sunday excepted, between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M. The first three **Officers** of the Board are: President, Samuel Wagner, 251 South Fourth Street; Treasurer, R. B. Westbrook, 1707 Oxford Street; Secretary, Joseph Wilcox, "The Gladstone."

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL AND ART SCHOOLS

B'NAI B'RITH MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL (1894) 253 Pine Street.

Object—To furnish for children of Jewish birth a system of education which shall tend to direct their efforts into scientific, mechanical, and industrial pursuits. The instruction consists of constructive and free-hand drawing, clay modeling and woodwork.

Admission—Applicants must be of Jewish birth, at least 10 years of age and able to read and write, preference being given to scholars of public schools. **Management**—By a Governing Committee.

Income—From free-will contributions and by an assessment upon members of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in District No. 3, representing lodges in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. No State aid is received. **Pupils (1894-5)**—

80, the number being limited by the capacity and accommodations. **Visiting Days**—The School may be visited any Tuesday from 4 to 9 P. M. The first **Officers** of the Governing Committee are—Chairman, Maurice Fels, 1115 North Third Street; Secretary, M. K. Cohen, 1334 Marshall Street; Treasurer, M. C. Hirsch, 1902 Diamond Street.

COLORED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (1891) Holy Trinity Parish House, Twentieth Street below Walnut.

Object—To instruct colored girls and women in industrial branches, and to influence them to feel the sacredness of home life. **Management**—By a Committee of the Church Guild.

Admission—Girls and women are admitted at any age over 3 years, and boys from 8 to 10 years. The School occupies rooms in the Parish Building, and is open on Saturdays from 2 to 5 P. M. It is exclusively for colored people. There are 14 classes, in all of which instruction is free. Sewing, knitting, cooking, etc., are taught and the School hopes to start a kindergarten. **Income**—From Guild appropriations, private donations and penny collections. Each member is supposed to bring a penny every Saturday, but this rule is not enforced, owing to the poverty of the members. **Members (1894)**—About 175.

COOKING SCHOOL, conducted by a Committee of the Church of Holy Trinity, Twentieth Street below Walnut.

Object—To give instruction in the principles of cooking to young girls, that they may be helped in a practical way. **Admission**—There are cooking classes open Saturday morning and afternoon, Monday and Tuesday evenings, from November to April.

Management—By a Committee of the Church. **Income**—From contributions and members' fees. **Members (1894)**—44. **Officer**—Chairman, Miss Ellen Morris, 1619 Arch Street.

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
(1891) Chestnut and Thirty-second Streets.

Object—To afford to persons of both sexes on equal terms opportunities for education and improvement in Art, Science and Industry. **Admission**—Conditions of admission differ in accordance with the department which the student desires to enter. There are no restrictions of race, color or creed. Students must be at least 16 years of age. Number of pupils limited only by the capacity of the building. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Income**—From the endowment by the founder and the tuition fees of students, which are largely nominal. **Number of Pupils** (1894-5)—2768. **Officers**—President of the Institute, James MacAlister, LL. D.; Secretary of the Institute, Miss L. A. Ball, care of Drexel Institute; President of Board of Trustees, James W. Paul, Jr.; Secretary, George C. Thomas, care of Drexel & Co.

INDUSTRIAL AND BENEFICIAL INSTITUTE (1855) Corner
Franklin and Unity Streets, Frankford.

Object—The welfare of the town and the higher and better interests of the people. Material assistance is rendered to the worthy poor. The Photographic Section is one of the most important parts of the work, and possesses a well-equipped and arranged organization for the study and practical pursuit of the photographic art. The library and reading-room are supplied with the leading magazines and periodicals, and frequent additions of the latest and best works. Courses of University Extension Lectures are given under the direction of the Institute Centre. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Officers**—President, John Shallcross, 4657 Penn Street; Treasurer, Jefferson Justice, 1354 Orthodox Street; Secretary, George W. Wright.

**THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE TRAINING SCHOOL AND
DORMITORY** (1894) 756 South Twelfth Street.

Object—To train women in some useful work that will enable them to be self-supporting. Instruction is given in dressmaking, millinery and domestic economy; also to provide an inexpensive boarding house for them while they are being trained; and an Exchange where the handiwork of women can be sold. **Admission**—For girls over 15 years of age, of good moral character, without any restriction of color or creed. **Income**—From the board of the inmates and voluntary contributions. **Inmates** (1895)—14.

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH (1837, Chartered 1842)
Bainbridge Street above Ninth.

Object—"The benevolent design of instructing the descendants of the African race in school learning in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades, and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers." **Admission**—Age is not a standard of admission, but ability to pass a satisfactory examination in the studies of the class which the pupil desires to enter. **Management**—By the Society of Friends. **Income**—By an endowment fund and by voluntary contributions. **Pupils** (1894)—Girls, 186; boys, 114. **Officers**—Secretary, Howard Comfort, 529 Arch Street; Treasurer, Walter P. Stokes, 217 Market Street; Secretary of the Board, George Vaux, Jr., Room 404, Girard Building.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE (1866) 324 South Eleventh, also
Ponemah, Wayne, Delaware County, Pa.

Object—The education and civilization of Indian children. They are clothed and boarded at the expense of the United States Government. The instruction of the girls consists in a common school education, music, housework, sewing, cooking, washing and ironing, mending, knitting, dressmaking, millinery and typewriting. For the boys, a common school education, baking, carpentering, smithing, shoemaking, harnessmaking, wheelwrighting and farm work. **Admission**—The applicants must be Indians between 6 and 16 years of age. The number is limited by the capacity of the school—200. It is non-sectarian. **Income**—From the United States Government and from private contributions. **Inmates** (1894-95)—100 girls, 100 boys. **Visiting Days**—Thursday afternoons, 3 to 6, and every morning. **Officers**—First Directress, Mrs. J. Bellangee Cox, Lincoln Institute; Second Directress, Mrs. Charles F. Lennig, Andalusia, Bucks County, Pa.; Third Directress, Mrs. Thomas K. Conrad, 1707 Walnut Street.

MASTER BUILDERS' MECHANICAL TRADE SCHOOLS
(1890, Incorporated 1895) 18 to 24 South Seventh Street.

Object—The instruction of young men in the elementary work of the building trade, practical and theoretical, so that they will possess a practical knowledge of the tools they handle and the materials they use, which will make them of such value to their employer that he will have no disposition to subject them to the drudgery which is the usual experience of a boy during the first year or so at a trade. Carpentering, bricklaying, plastering, stone-cutting, blacksmithing, painting and plumbing are taught. **Admission**—Applicants are received between the ages of 16 and 21 years, and must possess a common school education and be recommended by an employer or relative. There are only evening

classes and the charge for these is \$27 for the course of nine months. **Management**—By the Master Builders' Exchange. **Pupils**—The number of pupils for the term ending May 31, 1895, was 65. The number is limited by the present accommodations. The first three **Officers** are—Chairman, George Watson, 905 Market Street.; Secretary, William Harkness, Builders' Exchange; Superintendent, W. A. H. Allen, Builders' Exchange.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS
(1805, Incorporated 1806) Broad Street above Arch.

Object—The maintaining of a Gallery of Art and Schools of Art Instruction. The Academy of Fine Arts is open free to the public every Friday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and every Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M. The Schools are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Evening classes are open from 4.30 P. M. to 10 P. M. They are composed of the Life and Head classes and Water Color classes. A Traveling Scholarship of \$800, providing one year's study abroad, is offered to students. The Charles Tappan prizes of \$200 and \$100, respectively, were established in 1881. In awarding these prizes, excellence in drawing will receive the first consideration, and they will be given only to students who have worked regularly in the Academy for at least two years, one of which must be the year of competition. The Temple Trust Fund created by the late Joseph E. Temple, yields an annual income of \$1800 for the purchase of works of art at the discretion of the Directors of the Academy, and for the issue of medals to artists. The Walter Lippincott prize of \$300, with an option on the part of the founder to purchase the painting chosen, is awarded annually. The Mary Smith prize of \$100 for women artists, founded by Russell Smith, Esq., is also an annual prize. The same artist cannot receive the prize twice in succession, and not more than twice in all. The gold medal of the Academy, founded in 1893 by John H. Converse, Esq., is at the disposal of the Academy, and is awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors, in recognition of high achievement in their profession, to American painters and sculptors who may be exhibitors at the Academy or represented in the permanent collection, or who for eminent services in the cause of art or to this Academy have merited the distinction. **Admission**—Applications for admission to the Schools will be acted upon by the Faculty. The applicant must be able to draw from cast. There are no restrictions of race, color, or creed. **Management**—The Schools are under the immediate direction of the Faculty with the supervision of the Committee on Instruction. **Income**—From endowment, gifts and small tuition fees. **Students** (1895)—250. **Officers**—President, Edward H. Coates, 5321 Hancock Street, Germantown; Treasurer, Henry Whelen, Jr., 1724 Spruce Street; Managing Director and Secretary, Harrison S. Morris, 137 North Twentieth Street.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE BLIND (Incorporated 1833) 2001 Race Street.

Object—The education and training of the blind, instruction being given in the ordinary school studies, including manual training, music, gymnastics and the several handicrafts. **Admission**—Pupils are admitted from 5 to 16 years of age, those over 16 years for a limited time only to learn the handicrafts or trades. Applicants must be sound mentally and morally, born in the State of Pennsylvania, whose sight is not sufficient to permit their attending the public schools, boarding and tuition being free to those unable to pay. The charge to those able to pay is \$300 per annum. There are no restrictions of creed or color. **Management**—By Corporators, Board of Managers and Officers. **Income**—From the funds of the Institution, which is endowed, supplemented by State aid: **Pupils**—The number for 1895 was 184, there being no limit. The regular school exhibitions take place at 2.30 P. M. of the first Wednesday in each month, excepting July, August and September. The first **Officers** of the Board are—President, Dr. Edward Townsend, Lansdowne, Pa.; Secretary, J. Sergeant Price, 709 Walnut Street; Treasurer, William H. Patterson, 325 Chestnut Street.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUS-
TRIAL ART (1876) Northwest corner Broad and Pine
Streets.

Object—The promotion of art in its application to industry. Its Textile School is the only one in America. Instruction is given in drawing, painting, carving, modeling, designing, textile manufacture, chemistry, dyeing and the modern languages. **Admission**—Applicants are admitted at the age of 16 years, there being no restriction of color or creed, and no examination is required. A charge of from \$10 to \$150 a year is made, varying according to the course taken. **Management**—By Officers and a Board. **Income**—From tuition fees, State aid and a subscribing membership. There is a very inadequate endowment. **Pupils**—The number of pupils for 1895 was 715, there being no limit as to numbers. The first **Officers** of the Board are—President, William Platt Pepper, 1730 Chestnut Street; Vice-President, T. C. Search, 1732 Green Street; Treasurer, Robert K. McNeely, 1827 Walnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN (1844,
Incorporated 1853) Southwest corner Broad and Master
Streets.

Object—This is the oldest industrial art school in the United States. Its object is to give women thorough artistic training, and to educate them for self-support as art teachers, or as designers,

illustrators, etchers, etc. Instruction is given in the Normal Art Course in drawing and modeling from the cast and from life, in water-color and oils, in illustration, etc. **Admission**—Pupils must be at least 13 years of age and of good character. There are no restrictions of color or creed. A charge of \$40 a year is made for the preparatory class and of \$50 a year for special classes, or the Normal Art Course. **Income**—From tuition fees, endowment fund, State appropriation, and from donations. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Pupils**—The number of pupils for 1895 was 185, there being no limit as to numbers. The first **Officers** of the Board are—President, Redwood F. Warner, "The Chestnuts," School Lane, Germantown; Vice-President, Daniel Baugh, Northwest corner Sixteenth and Locust Streets; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Hall, 1131 Arch Street.

**SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT FOR INDIANS
AND COLORED PEOPLE (1892)** Cornwell's Station,
Maud P. O., Pa.

Object—To train and educate the American Indian and colored races through this State and elsewhere, to be self-supporting men and women, by giving them a common school education and thorough industrial training, also to train teachers for this purpose, to minister to the sick and poor of these races, and to act as guardians to such of their orphans and minor children as may be committed to their care. **Admission**—To boys between 5 and 9, and girls between 5 and 18 years of age, without distinction of creed. **Management**—A corporation governed by a Board of Managers. **Income**—From the Sisters of the Convent of the Blessed Sacrament (Roman Catholic.) **Inmates** (1894—About 160, 45 of whom are boys. **Visiting Days**—Second, third and fourth Sundays of each month. **Officers**—President, Katharine Drexel (M. M. Katharine); Secretary, M. Virginia Clayton (M. M. Magdalen); Treasurer, Sarah McGarvey (M. M. Joseph).

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1851) Northeast corner Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

Object—The education and improvement of young people of both sexes. Instruction is given in all branches of drawing and painting, in mechanical handiwork, wood and metal, and in electricity. **Admission**—Fees are required, varying in amount, but in general are \$5 per term of six months in the night classes, or \$20 per term of twenty weeks in the day classes. There are some free scholarships given out by the Governor of the State. There are no restrictions of color or creed, but pupils are seldom admitted under 14 years. **Management**—By President and Executive

Officers. **Income**—From fees of pupils, interest on endowment fund of \$33,000, and donations. State aid to the amount of \$5000 was received. \$2500 per annum was given two years ago for the first time. **Inmates**—The number of pupils in 1895 was 592; the capacity being for about 700. No pupils are boarded at the Institute. The school year is from September to June, daily, except Saturdays and Sundays. **Officers**—President, Addison B. Burk, 1121 Mt. Vernon Street; Vice-President, Orlando Crease, 6129 Wayne Avenue; Secretary, M. J. Brown, 1119 Mt. Vernon Street.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS (1888)
Eddington, Bucks Co., Pa. Branch House, 517 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Object—The giving of boys a common school education and a course in manual training. There are classes in carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, and stone-cutting. **Admission**—The applicant must be an orphan or half orphan, 12 years of age, of good moral character, and free from any objectionable deformity or infirmity. He must be able to read intelligently and know fairly well the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. There are no restrictions of color, nor in general of creed. **Management**—By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. **Income**—The property was given by the Misses Drexel, and the Institution is supported by Colonel and Mrs. Morrell. **Pupils**—There is a capacity for 300 boys, which number was accommodated in 1894. On leaving the Institution an effort is made to place the boys with respectable farmers and mechanics. **Visiting Day**—Persons wishing to visit the Institution may do so on the first Thursday of the month, between 2 and 4 P. M. **Officers**—The first three members of the Committee are: Chairman, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., 225 North Eighteenth Street; Rt. Rev. Monsig. N. Cantwell, V. G., 228 Queen Street; Rev. James F. Loughlin, D. D., 225 North Eighteenth Street.

ST. JAMES' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AND MISSION (1874, Incorporated 1884) 2112-14 Fitzwater Street.

Object—To provide an institution or school for the training of destitute girls, by teaching them household work and the rudiments of a common school education. It prepares them for domestic service. **Admission**—There is no discrimination of creed in admission. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, with Directresses, and the Rector, President, *ex-officio*. **Income**—From St. James' Parish. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—About 85. **Officer**—First Directress, Miss Rebecca Coxie, 1512 Spruce Street.

VACATION SCHOOL, 2210 Sansom Street.

Object—To give instruction in wood-carving, clay-modeling, etc., to boys and girls who are in the city during the summer.

Admission—Open Tuesday and Thursday mornings during July and August. **Members (1894)**—About 45.

THE WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES (Incorporated 1888) Williamson School P. O., Delaware Co., Pa. City Office, 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Object—This School was founded by Isaiah V. Williamson for the purpose of giving poor and deserving boys a good English education, for training them in habits of morality, economy and industry, and for teaching them mechanical trades. **Admission**—Of scholars is made on April 1st of each year, none being received who are under 16 or over 18 years of age; but applications for scholarships may be made at any time during the year for boys aged 15 years and upward, and for those who will not be over 18 years old at the next admission period. Blank forms for the purpose can be had by addressing the school. The applications for admission greatly exceed in number the capacity of the School, and all candidates are required to pass scholastic, moral, and physical examinations, after which a selection is made of the number the School can accommodate under the following conditions: Other things being equal (due consideration being given to ability, scholarship, etc.), preference in admissions will be made; first, to those born in the City of Philadelphia; second, to those born in the State of Pennsylvania; third, to those born in the State of New Jersey; and finally, to those born elsewhere in the United States. There are no restrictions of color or creed, but no one will be accepted who is not able-bodied, healthy, and of good moral character. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and officers of the Institution. **Income**—From endowment fund given by Isaiah V. Williamson. No State aid is received. **Inmates**—The number of pupils for 1894-5 was 174, the number being limited by the income. Scholars are required to bring with them a modest outfit of plain clothing, but while at the School no charge is made for board, clothing or instruction, the benefits of the Institution being entirely free. **Officers**—Chairman of Board of Trustees, John Wanamaker, 2032 Walnut Street; President of School, John M. Shrigley; Superintendent of School, Robert Crawford.

LIBRARIES AND FREE READING-ROOMS

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY (1820) Southwest corner Fifth and Arch Streets.

This Library is absolutely free, and has also a fine reading-room. It contains about 17,000 volumes of general literature.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY (1891) Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets.

The Library has a fine reading-room, and books may be taken out on an application signed by a guarantor. It contains 19,500 volumes, and is developed along the lines of Art and Industrial Sciences somewhat more fully than in other subjects; the collection of current periodical literature is quite complete.

THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA (Original charter 1891. Established by Act of Councils in its present form 1894.) 1217-1221 Chestnut Street.

Branches—College Settlement, 617 Carver Street; Evening Home, East side Aspen Street, above Chestnut Street. The Library is absolutely free, both in its reading-rooms and in the circulation of books, to every citizen; and readers have free access to its shelves. Any resident of Philadelphia can take out a book by signing an application, endorsed by a guarantor, whose name must be in the directory, for the due return of the books. The Library contains about 35,000 volumes of general literature.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (Incorporated 1826) 1300 Locust Street.

This is a reference Library, containing about 40,000 volumes altogether, relating to history, and usually to American history. No books are taken out. The reading-room is not free in the ordinary sense of the word, but students and investigators are usually accorded every facility on application in writing to the Librarian, Mr. F.D. Stone.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA (1731, Incorporated 1742) Northwest corner Locust and Juniper Streets.

This Library has a fine reading-room for books and periodicals, and also a woman's reading-room. Books can be taken out under the following conditions: 1. By the purchase of a share of stock for \$40, and a yearly payment thereon of \$8. 2. By paying a subscription of \$12 a year, \$6 for six months, or \$4 for three

months. 3. By depositing double the value of the books taken and making a payment of 10 cents a week for each volume. In the case of separate volumes belonging to a set, the deposit is three times the value. It contains about 184,000 volumes and about 30,000 pamphlets of general literature. It is strong in general literature. Technical and professional works are to be found at the Ridgway Branch.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thirty-fourth and Walnut Streets.

It comprises a fine collection of public documents dating from the institution of the Federal Government, and is an official depository for Government publications. It contains many special libraries of great value. The aggregate total number of books is now about 120,000 bound volumes, and almost as many more unbound volumes and pamphlets. Only professors and students may take out books, but free use of the Library for consultation is accorded to graduates and the public. The Library is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 8.30 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY (1821) 18-22 South Tenth Street.

This Library has a free reading-room for the books of the library, but not the periodicals. Books can be taken out by subscribing members, and by others leaving a deposit. It contains 160,000 volumes of general literature.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LIBRARY (Organized by Special Act of Councils, 1892) Central Bureau, 922 Sargeant Street.

Branch No. 1. Montgomery Avenue and Seventeenth Street, opened October, 1892.

Branch No. 2. Broad and Federal Streets, opened April, 1893.

Branch No. 3. 1858 Frankford Avenue, opened May, 1894.

Branch No. 4. Roxborough, opened March, 1894.

Branch No. 5. Fortieth and Ludlow Streets, opened May, 1895.

Branch No. 6. Main Street and Cheltenham Avenue, opened October, 1895.

Any citizen or resident of Philadelphia is entitled to use these Libraries. All that is required in order to take out books is that the applicant shall have some responsible person as guarantor. The total number of volumes in these libraries is 65,853, and the books are on all subjects of literature, art and science. A portion of each library is set apart as a reading-room, and is supplied with all important works of reference and the principal magazines.

**THE RIDGWAY BRANCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA
LIBRARY COMPANY (1869) Broad and Christian Streets.**

This Library was founded by the will of Dr. James Rush, who died in 1869, and is free to any respectable person for the consultation of its books. Books can be taken out by the same rules which govern the Philadelphia Library Company. It contains about 130,000 volumes, miscellaneous in character, with, however, little fiction.

**SOCIETY FOR COLLECTING READING MATTER FOR
THE HOSPITALS, PRISONS AND SAILORS (1880)
Office, 1705 Chestnut Street.**

Object—To distribute current magazines, books and papers, to the sick. **Admission**—Any person, by applying to the agent of the Society, can receive these articles for a worthy cause. The books, etc., are collected by house to house visits, and from the boxes placed in the streets.

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF PHILADELPHIA

SECOND WARD

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY, 1100 South Fifth Street.
RIDGWAY BRANCH OF PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, Broad and Christian Streets.
LIBRARY IN PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia.

FOURTH WARD

HEBREW LITERATURE SOCIETY, 322 Bainbridge Street.
PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY,* Branch at College Settlement, 619 Carver Street.

FIFTH WARD

HIRST FREE LAW LIBRARY, Drexel Building.
THE ATHENAEUM, 219 South Sixth Street.
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, Fifth Street below Chestnut.
THE CARPENTER'S COMPANY, in Old Carpenter's Hall.
SEAMEN'S AND LANDSMEN'S AID SOCIETY, 322 South Front Street.

SIXTH WARD

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, Fifth and Arch Streets.
LIBRARY OF FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, 13 South Seventh Street.

* The six branches of the Board of Education Library and the three branches of the Philadelphia Public Library are now combined under one management.

EIGHTH WARD

THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY, Locust and Juniper Streets.
LIBRARY OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.
WILSON'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 1117 Walnut Street.
LIBRARY OF LOYAL LEGION, 723 Walnut Street.
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Thirteenth and Locust Streets.
FREE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND, 701 Walnut Street.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS' LIBRARY, Thirteenth and Locust Streets.

NINTH WARD

THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA,* 1219 Chestnut Street.
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY, Tenth above Chestnut Streets.
LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.
NEW CHURCH BOOK ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, 2129 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY,* Branch at Evening Home, Aspen Street.

TENTH WARD

FRIENDS' FREE LIBRARY, Sixteenth and Race Streets.
ODD FELLOWS' HALL LIBRARY, Broad and Cherry Streets.
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 222 North Broad Street.
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION* (with six branches), Tenth and Sargeant Streets.

THIRTEENTH WARD

THE GERMAN SOCIETY, Marshall and Spring Garden Streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD

JAMES PAGE LIBRARY COMPANY, 1017 North Second Street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LIBRARY, Kensington.

NINETEENTH WARD

JOHN B. STETSON LIBRARY, Fourth Street above Columbia Avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD

KENESETH ISRAEL LIBRARY, 1717 North Broad Street.

* The six branches of the Board of Education Library and the three branches of the Philadelphia Public Library are now combined under one management.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD

BOARD OF EDUCATION* (Branch 4), Roxborough.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD

GERMANTOWN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 5521 Germantown Avenue.

FRIENDS' FREE LIBRARY, 5418 Germantown Avenue.

CHESTNUT HILL FREE LIBRARY, Germantown Avenue near Rex Street.

OLNEY FREE LIBRARY, Second Street Pike above Taber Avenue.

LOVETT MEMORIAL FREE LIBRARY, Germantown Avenue and Sedgwick Street, Mt. Airy.

THE CHARTER OAK, 5213 Germantown Avenue.

BOARD OF EDUCATION* (Branch 6), Germantown and Cheltenham Avenues.

GERMANTOWN FREE LIBRARY, Germantown Avenue near Fifty-fourth Street.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, 66 Cheltenham Avenue.

LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, Y. M. C. A. Building, 5019 Germantown Avenue.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD

LIBRARY AT UNITY AND FRANKLIN STREETS, Frankford.

FRANKFORD LIBRARY, Wright's Institute, Unity Street, corner of Franklin, Frankford.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD

HARROWGATE FREE LIBRARY, 3565 Kensington Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD

BOARD OF EDUCATION* (Branch 2), Broad and Federal Streets.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD

WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE LIBRARY (Branch 5, Board of Education*), Fortieth and Ludlow Streets.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Thirty-third Street and Woodland Avenue.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD

LIBRARY IN WAGNER INSTITUTE (Branch 1, Board of Education*), Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue.

* The six branches of the Board of Education Library and the three branches of the Philadelphia Public Library are now combined under one management.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD

GEORGE'S INSTITUTE, Lancaster Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD

DISSTON LIBRARY, 3700 Longshore Street, Tacony, Philadelphia.
 HOLMES-THOMAS FREE LIBRARY, 8031 Frankford Avenue.
 SOMERTON FREE LIBRARY, Bustleton Pike, Somerton, Penna.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD

JAMES W. QUEEN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Twentieth and Wharton Streets.

CLUBS AND GUILDS

ALPHA SIGMA SOCIETY (Incorporated 1894) Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia.

Object—Spiritual, physical, and mental culture for young men. **Admission**—The qualification for membership is a good moral character. The Society occupies rooms in the Parish House, which are open the first and third Friday of each month at 7.30 P. M. **Government**—By a President and Executive Officers. **Income**—From dues, fines and contributions. Members pay ten cents annual dues and fine for absence. **Membership** (1895)—53.

BOYS' BATTALION OF THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR
 (Incorporated 1893) Protestant Episcopal Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia.

Object—To promote temperance and true manliness among boys. **Admission**—Boys must be members of the Sunday School of the Church of the Saviour, and must be 12 years old before joining. The organization is military. The Brigade occupies rooms in the Parish Building, which are open every Saturday evening at 7.30. **Income**—From members' dues (five cents a week) and contributions. **Membership** (1895)—50.

BOYS' GUILD OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH (1888) 9 South Tenth Street.

Object—To guide and influence boys. **Admission**—Boys are admitted when over 13 years old. The Guild meets in the Guild rooms of St. Stephen's Church every Friday evening. **Management**—By a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. **Income**—From Rector's fund. Members pay dues of five cents a month. **Membership** (1895)—25.

BOYS' RECREATION CLUB (Incorporated 1894) Church of the Saviour.

Object—Amusement. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. The Club occupies a room in the Church Building. **Income**—Expenses are defrayed by contributions. **Membership** (1894)—100. The room is open one evening in each week.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ARCHDIOCESAN UNION (1891).

Object—To foster a spirit of social and literary communion among Catholic young men, to develop the comities of life, to elevate mentally and morally. This it does by its alluring entertainments in comfortable quarters where are united all the best and most attractive features of the gymnasium, the library and the clubhouse. **Admission**—There are now forty-three affiliated societies with an aggregate membership of several thousand. **Officers**—Honorary President, The Archbishop of Philadelphia; President, James A. Flaherty; Secretary, Chris. F. Fitzpatrick.

The following is a list of the various societies affiliated to the Union:

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Organized July 22, 1884. Society meets third Tuesday of December, and the Board meets on second Tuesday of every month at 4 P. M. at 219 South Sixth Street.

THE CATHOLIC PHILOPATRIAN INSTITUTE. Situated in St. John the Evangelist's parish. Organized December 22, 1850. Meets at Philopatrian Hall, 211 South Twelfth Street. Board meets first Monday evening. Open daily at 2 P. M.

ST. PHILIP'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Philip de Neris' parish. Organized November 30, 1854. Meets at hall 542 Queen Street, third Monday evening.

ENTERPRISE CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY. Situated in St. Vincent de Paul's parish. Organized April 19, 1871. Meets at St. Vincent's Hall, Price Street, Germantown, second Monday evening.

ST. MARY'S LITERARY SOCIETY. Situated in St. Mary's parish. Organized March 22, 1872. Meets at hall 510 Spruce Street, first Tuesday evening.

ST. ANN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Ann's parish. Organized February 4, 1873. Meets at hall 2602 East Lehigh Avenue, first Thursday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. John the Baptist's parish, Manayunk. Organized April 2, 1876. Meets at hall Robinson Street, Manayunk, on every alternate Monday evening.

ST. CHARLES' LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Charles Borromeo's parish. Organized February 23, 1879. Meets at hall 1004 South Twentieth Street, first Monday evening.

DE SALES ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Charles Borromeo's parish. Organized June 12, 1881. Meets at hall northeast corner Twentieth and Christian Streets, first Thursday evening.

AUGUSTINE SOCIAL AND BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Alphonsus' parish. Organized December 15, 1882. Incorporated July 5, 1884. Meets at hall 329 Washington Avenue, first Tuesday evening, 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S LITERARY SOCIETY. Situated in St. Paul's parish. Organized February 22, 1885. Meets at hall 748 South Tenth Street, first Tuesday evening.

ST. BRIDGET'S YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Bridget's parish. Organized February 14, 1886. Meets at hall 3301 Ridge Avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, second Thursday evening.

ST. ALOYSIUS' LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Teresa's parish. Organized May 21, 1886. Meets at hall 740 South Broad Street, second and fourth Monday evenings.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Patrick's parish. Organized November 25, 1887. Meets at hall 2013 Rittenhouse Street, second Monday evening.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Peter's parish. Organized September 15, 1888. Meets at hall 1004 North Fifth Street, first Monday evening.

ST. PETER CLAVER'S LITERARY UNION. Situated in St. Peter Claver's parish. Organized November, 1888. Meets at hall southwest corner Twelfth and Lombard Streets (basement of church), second Sunday evening.

NATIVITY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION. Situated in Our Lady of Nativity parish. Organized April 9, 1889. Meets at hall Belgrade Street and Allegheny Avenue, Thursday evening.

LA SALLE COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Malachi's parish. Organized December 12, 1889. Meets at La Salle College, 1240 North Broad Street, December and June.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Augustine's parish. Organized 1889. Meets at hall 244 North Fourth Street, first and third Wednesday evenings.

ANNUNCIATION CATHOLIC CLUB. Situated in Annunciation parish. Organized February 10, 1891. Meets at hall 827 Dickinson Street, first Monday evening.

ANGELUS CATHOLIC CLUB. Situated in St. Malachi's parish. Organized May 21, 1891. Meets at hall 1642 North Tenth Street, second and fourth Friday evenings.

OUR MOTHER OF SORROWS' CATHOLIC LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in Our Mother of Sorrows' parish. Organized July 24, 1891. Meets at hall 4901 Girard Avenue, first Monday evening.

ST. BRIDGET'S YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC CLUB. Situated in St. Bridget's parish. Organized August 2, 1891. Meets at hall 3295 Ridge Avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, first Monday evening.

ST. MICHAEL'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Michael's parish. Organized September 29, 1891. Meets at hall 1437 Philip Street, every Monday evening. Business meeting first Monday evening.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in the Immaculate Conception parish. Organized October 18, 1891. Meets at hall 950 Shackamaxon Street, third Monday evening.

ST. JOACHIM'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Joachim's parish. Organized December 1, 1891. Meets at hall Penn and Church Streets, Frankford, every other Tuesday.

ST. JOSEPH'S LYCEUM. Situated in St. Joseph's parish. Organized January 6, 1892. Meets at hall 313 Spruce Street, first Monday evening.

ST. JAMES' LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. James' parish. Organized March 31, 1892. Meets at hall 3726 Market Street, first Tuesday evening.

VISITATION ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. Situated in Our Lady of Visitation parish. Organized April 21, 1892. Meets at hall 110 West York Street, every Thursday evening.

ST. ELIZABETH'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Elizabeth's parish. Organized October 30, 1892. Meets at hall 2328 Ridge Avenue, third Monday evening, 8 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC LYCEUM. Situated in St. Philip's parish. Organized February 20, 1893. Meets at hall 210 Queen Street, first and third Thursday evenings.

AQUINAS CATHOLIC CLUB. Situated in St. Thomas Aquinas' parish. Organized July 25, 1893. Meets at hall 1328 South Eighth Street, Monday evening, each week.

NEWMAN CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Situated in St. James' parish. Organized October, 1893. Meets at hall University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-sixth Street and Woodland Avenue, second and fourth Saturday evenings each month, from October to April.

ACADEMIAN LITERARY SECTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S SODALITY OF THE CHURCH OF THE GESU. Situated in the Gesu parish. Organized November 7, 1893. Meets at hall southwest corner Seventeenth and Stiles Streets, Tuesday evening of each week.

SARSFIELD LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in the Epiphany parish. Organized December 17, 1893. Meets at hall 2011 South Thirteenth Street, first Thursday evening.

LEO AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION. Situated in Cathedral parish. Organized January 28, 1894. Meets at hall northeast corner Twentieth and Callowhill Streets, Monday evenings.

ST. MALACHI'S LITERARY SOCIETY. Situated in St. Malachi's parish. Organized February 4, 1894. Meets at hall 1106 Columbia Avenue, second Monday evenings.

XAVIER CATHOLIC CLUB. Situated in St. Francis Xavier's parish. Organized April, 1894. Meets at hall 2316 Fairmount Avenue, third Monday evening.

ST. EDWARD'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Edward's parish. Organized October 11, 1894. Meets at hall 2615 North Sixth Street, every Thursday evening.

CARROLL CATHOLIC CLUB. Situated in St. Augustine's parish. Organized December, 1894. Meets at hall northeast corner Fourth and Callowhill Streets, Sundays, in winter; Tuesdays, in summer.

COLUMBUS ASSOCIATION. Situated in St. Paul's parish. Organized January 7, 1895. Meets at hall 507 South Ninth Street, first Friday evening.

ST. DOMINIC'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. Situated in St. Dominic's parish, Holmesburg. Meets first Monday evening.

THE CHORAL UNION (1895) Parish Building of St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth Street below Spruce Street.

Object—The teaching of sight reading of music and chorus singing, to men and women. **Management**—By a Committee of Arrangements. **Admission**—Men and women are admitted to The Choral Union, on the payment of \$1 for a ticket. The course extends from October to March. Tickets to be had at Fischer's, 1221 Chestnut Street. **Income**—From membership fees, and subscriptions. A guarantee fund has also been raised. **Officers**—Conductor, Wilmer M. Bean; Committee, Miss M. H. Ingham, 333 South Sixteenth Street; Mrs. J. Lewis Parks, 717 Pine Street; G. M. Newhall, 136 South Fourth Street; Miss Mary Moss, Chestnut Hill.

THE EVENING HOME AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1886, Incorporated 1894) East Side of Albion Street above Chestnut Street.

Object—The support and maintenance of a benevolent, charitable and educational undertaking to furnish to persons in need of elevating home influences, entertainment, amusement, instruction and means of recreation which shall be morally improv-

ing, but from which all religious instruction and sectarian influences shall be excluded. **Admission**—There is no distinction of color or creed. Good behavior is the chief qualification for admission to the Home, use of games, etc. There are small membership dues and charges to those who wish to join certain classes or enjoy certain entertainments. The Home is open from 7.30 to 9.30 every night, from September to June. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and a Board of Managers. **Income**—From voluntary contributions. **Inmates**—The membership at present is about 200, but the numbers vary constantly; nearly 6000 names are contained in the card catalogue of boys who have used the Home. The membership is not limited. **Officers**—Chairman of Managers, John P. Croasdale, 1525 Walnut Street; Miss Mary Channing Wister, Wister Street, Germantown.

MEN'S GUILD HOUSE (FOR COLORED MEN) 1628 Lombard Street.

Night School is held on Monday and Wednesday evenings, and an orchestra holds weekly meetings. St. Augustine's Guild, composed of communicants of the Mission, meets on Sunday afternoons and on week days at stated times.

PARLOR FOR BOYS (1886) 707 North Broad Street.

Object—To benefit working boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years, to keep in close sympathy with them, and to stimulate to high ambition and pure living. Lectures, entertainments, singing class instructions, circulating library, current literature, gymnasium, exercises, etc., are among the advantages offered. The boys are encouraged to save small sums of money by the "Stamp System," and deposits as low as one cent are received. **Admission**—The Parlor is open every week night from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock. There are no restrictions of creed. White boys only are admitted. **Management**—By the First Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. **Income**—From the Union. **Members**—153 boys on the roll. **Officers**—President, Miss Mary Bentley, 519 Spruce Street; Secretary, Miss Edith Boughton, 1707 Mt. Vernon Street, Treasurer, Miss Marian B. Heritage, 811 North Twenty-first Street.

ST. JAMES' GUILD FOR BOYS (1888) Morton Guild House, 2210 Sanson Street.

Object—To elevate boys morally, physically and mentally. Instruction is given in classes in wood-carving, clay-modeling, drawing, etc. **Admission**—Boys over 12 years of age are admitted. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From St. James' Parish. **Members** (1894)—About 155. **Officers**—President, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, 2208 Walnut Street; Secretary, Wilson Mitchell, 262 South Seventeenth Street.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD (1885) Church of the Ascension, Broad Street, below South.

Object—To help boys to lead a Christian life. **Admission**—Boys over 14 years of age are admitted. The Guild occupies the Parish Building of the Church, and is open on Mondays and Saturdays at 8 p. m. There are classes in athletics and gymnastics free of charge. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a Warden, Secretary, Treasurer and Banner-bearer. **Income**—By monthly dues of 10 cents. **Number of Members** (1895)—75. The membership is limited to 100. **Officers**—Rev. Louis Lanpher, 1219 Locust Street.

ST. MARK'S CHOIR GUILD, St. Mark's Church, Sixteenth and Locust Streets.

This Guild is for the benefit of the choir-boys of the church, and has a reading-room, which is open several evenings in the week. It also owns a boat on the river for practice in rowing.

CLUBS AND GUILDS FOR WORKING WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Object—These clubs and guilds are all formed with one object, that of aiding and helping the working women of Philadelphia. They are all either self-supporting, or striving to be so, and all charge a small membership fee. Transfers may be made from one club to another of the following list, and they are joined together in an association for mutual help and co-operation. They are governed, as far as possible, *by* the members, *for* the members, and have few rules. In many of them a good education can be had for a very small sum :

NEW CENTURY GUILD OF WORKING WOMEN,	1227 Arch Street,
ST. JAMES' GUILD FOR GIRLS,	2210 Sansom Street.
ST. PETER'S GUILD FOR GIRLS,	323 Lombard Street.
BETHANY GIRLS' GUILD,	2112 Bainbridge Street
ST. LUKE'S FRIENDLY GUILD,	South Thirteenth Street below Spruce.
WOMEN'S UNION IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR,	117 South Sixteenth St.
GIRLS' RECREATION CLUB,	1439 Carpenter Street.
Y. W. C. A. KENSINGTON GUILD,	2423 Frankford Avenue, Kensington.
YOUNG WOMEN'S UNION,	230 Pine Street
YOUNG WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB,	1207 Pine Street.

ELIZABETH STETSON GUILD (1893) Fourth Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Object—Mutual instruction and improvement. There are classes in millinery, dressmaking, penmanship and physical culture. Ten cents is charged for each class. **Admission**—The application must be indorsed by three guild members. The dues

are \$1.00 a year. **Management**—By an Executive Committee. **Income**—From members' fees and money raised by entertainments, etc. **Officer**—Secretary, M. D. Hough, 1715 North Twenty-second Street.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY (Organized in America, 1877; in Philadelphia, 1881) Room 10, Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

Object—To bind together in one society as associates women who are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and as members young women and girls, irrespective of creed, for mutual social, educational and religious improvement. The encouragement of purity of life in its members is one of the main purposes of the Society. Instruction differs in the various branches of the Society. Among the numerous classes are those in dressmaking, millinery, bookkeeping, cooking, typewriting, drawing, current events and many others. **Admission**—To any girl of good character. Associates' dues are 60 cents per year; members', 24 cents per year. **Management**—The Society is conducted under the auspices of the P. E. Church, the organization comprising a Central Council, Diocesan Councils, Branches. **Income**—From the aggregate dues of the different branches. **Officers**—National President, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, The Rittenhouse and Riverton, N. J.; National Secretary, Miss Eve Alexander, 629 West Lexington Street, Baltimore, Md.; President of Pennsylvania, Miss H. J. Wright, 1934 Arch Street; Secretary of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Arthur Wells, 6358 Main Street, Germantown.

The following are the parochial branches in Philadelphia :

- CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH** (1884)—Associates, 9; members, 40; Secretary, Mrs. M. R. Viguers, 1419 Wharton Street.
- HOLY COMFORTER MEMORIAL CHURCH** (1884)—Associates, 13; members, 123; Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Fisher, 2239 St. Alban's Place.
- CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY** (1885)—Associates, 5; members, 33; Secretary, Miss Sheppard, 2105 Spruce Street.
- EMANUEL CHURCH, Kensington** (1890)—Associates, 9; members, 26; Secretary, Miss Maggie Wright, 2516 Hancock Street.
- ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH** (1890)—Associates, 11; members, 123; Secretary, Mrs. Bowden, 2030 Delancey Place.
- ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH** (1890)—Associates, 3; members, 33; Secretary, Miss Emma F. Neilson, 325 South Twelfth Street.
- ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH** (1889)—Associates, 8; members, 20; Secretary, Mrs. William Lamberton, 4403 Osage Avenue.
- ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH** (1890)—Associates, 18; members, 74; Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Hopkins, 1907 Mount Vernon Street.
- ST. SIMEON'S CHURCH** (1890)—Associates, 8; members, 69; Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Camblos, Summit Street, Chestnut Hill.
- CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER** (1892)—Associates, 3; members, 13; Secretary, Miss E. C. Keilig, 704 North Forty-third Street.
- CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION** (1891)—Associates, 18; members, 52; Secretary, Mrs. Isaac R. Childs, 1309 North Fifteenth Street.

- ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH (1892)—Associates, 24; members, 155; Secretary, Mrs. William West Frazier, Jr., 2132 Spruce Street.
- CHRIST CHURCH (1892)—Associates, 9; members, 54; Secretary, Miss Anne Flower Paul, 1821 Chestnut Street.
- CHURCH OF THE EVANGELISTS (1893)—Associates, 11; members, 30; Secretary, Miss Mary A. L. Neilson, 325 South Twelfth Street.
- ST. MARK'S CHURCH (1893)—Associates, 23; members, 29; Secretary, Sister Jane Frances, 1430 Lombard Street.
- ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, Moyamensing (1893)—Associates, 12; members, 30; Secretary, Miss A. F. Sommers, 1602 South Ninth Street.
- ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, West Philadelphia (1883)—Associates, 7; members, 9; Secretary, Miss S. D. Wilson, 3501 Powelton Avenue.
- ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH (1893)—Associates, 16; members, 78; Secretary, Miss Anna B. Hartzell, 2357 Fairhill Street.
- CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (1893)—Associates, 24; members, 90; Secretary, Miss Mary R. Hastings, 764 South Eighteenth Street.
- CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD (1893)—Associates, 5; members, 50; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Goodfellow, 2217 East Cumberland Avenue.
- ST. JOHN'S FREE CHURCH (1893)—Associates, 10; members, 29; Secretary, Miss Clara K. Barandon, 3022 Frankford Avenue.
- ST. MARY'S CHURCH (1894)—Associates, 10; Secretary, Mrs. Henry E. Rood, 4048 Chestnut Street.
- ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Frankford (1886)—Associates, 37; members, 204; Secretary, Miss Frances M. Singer, 4662 Penn Street.
- ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL (1894)—Associates, 11; probationers, 12; Secretary, Miss A. J. Graham, 2226 Orthodox Street.
- CALVARY CHURCH, Germantown (1881)—Associates, 1; members, 21; Miss Sarah R. Watson, Wayne Street.
- ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, Philadelphia—Associates, 2; members, 20; Secretary, Miss Margaret Ruff, 328 South Twenty-first Street.

THE GIRLS' RECREATION CLUB (1890) 1439 Carpenter Street.

Members—Members are admitted when over 13 years of age, on payment of a monthly due of 10 cents. There are no distinctions of creed. Fourteen branches are taught: common school, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, music, singing, calisthenics, etc. All classes, except cooking, are free to members. **Number of Members** (1894-5)—100. **Quarters**—The Club occupies a house, which is open every day but Sunday, from 9.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. Open on Sunday in the evenings only. **Income**—From members' dues, entertainments and subscriptions. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Officers**—President, Mrs. W. J. Freeman, 1720 Locust Street; Secretary, Miss Florence Keen, 1729 Chestnut Street.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Object—To develop spiritual life and Christian activity among its members by enlisting them in practical charitable work.

It numbers over 600 officers and heads of Circles in Philadelphia. **Management**—By the State officers and a Board of 12 Directors, 9 of whom are from Philadelphia. **Officers**—State Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Wigfall, 1822 Arch Street; State Treasurer, Mrs. Henry E. Road, 4048 Chestnut Street; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Heydecker, 1906 Chestnut Street; Recording Secretary, Miss Emily G. Fiss, 1911 Green Street. The **Executive Committee** includes those named above with the following—Mrs. C. K. Inglis, 3933 Pine Street; Miss M. Schott, 1906 S. Rittenhouse Square; Miss L. S. Pechin, 243 S. Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Geo. W. Hanself, Haverford, Pa.; Mrs. Riggs, Langhorne, Pa.; Mrs. R. H. Ramsey, Maplewood Avenue, Germantown; Miss Marv S. McKee, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Fanny F. Dennis, 99 Horton Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

MINISTERING CIRCLE OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
(Incorporated 1888) St. Andrew's Parish House, Eighth Street above Spruce.

Object—Mutual improvement and doing good to others. **Admission**—Members are admitted on expressing a desire to belong to the Circle and a willingness to comply with its rules. Meetings are held in the parish house of the church. The rooms are open the third Tuesday of each month, from September to June, and every Thursday evening from January to April. They are also open Wednesday of each week during Lent. There are classes in cooking and missionary sewing, papers are written by the members, and there are debates and readings. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By a President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. **Income**—The Circle is supported by private donations, dues of membership (25 cents a year) and a birthday box. **Membership** (1895)—40. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Effingham Perot, 229 South Eighth Street.

THE RAMABAI ASSOCIATION (1887) Incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, has the following auxiliary circles in or near Philadelphia—Bryn Mawr College; King's Daughters' Steadfast Circle, and Willing Workers, Camden, N. J.; Chelton Hills, Pa.; Germantown, First and Second; Ogontz School, Ogontz, Pa.; Josee Manorama and Sahaya, Philadelphia.

Object—To assist the Ramabai School in India, to which a pledge was given of a certain income for ten years. This school is known as the Shâradâ Sadana, and is situated among the hills at Poona, the summer capital of the Bombay Presidency. It is designed for the care and education of the child widows of India.

The number of anglo-vernacular standards in the school is six. The kindergarten training class has charge of the kindergarten children. All the older pupils share in the household work. **Admission**—The members of this Association are those who have pledged themselves to the payment of not less than \$1.00 per year for a period of ten years. The annual payment of \$100 for ten years constitutes a scholarship. **Management**—Each circle reports to the officers of the Association. **Income**—From annual subscriptions. In seven years this amounted to \$72,243.16. **Inmates** (1894)—There now 57 pupils in the Shārādā Sadana—43 widows and 14 non-widows, 39 of these are Brahmins, 8 Kshatriyas, 10 Vaisyas, all high caste. There are 75 circles of the Association in the United States. **Officers**—Treasurer, E. Hayward Ferry, 222 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ST. JAMES GUILD FOR GIRLS (1885) 2210 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Members—Members must be over 14 years age. The membership is not limited, and there are no distinctions of color or creed. **Quarters**—The Guild occupies part of a building (7 rooms). It is open every evening from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M. **Income**—From dues and contributions. Members pay \$1.00 a year, or 10 cents a month. The membership fee covers the expenses of most of the classes. **Management**—By Officers, Directresses, Class Representatives and Teachers. The government is mainly by the members. **Classes**—Forty branches are taught. There is a fine library connected with the Guild, and it also has a branch of the Theodore Starr Savings Fund. The services of a doctor and a dentist are given at half price. Arrangements are made for summer vacations. **Number of Members** (1894-5)—500. **Scholars**—1100. **Officers**—President, Miss A. W. Fisher, 2122 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Daniel Merritt, 1937 Spruce Street.

ST. LUKE'S FRIENDLY GUILD (1891) St. Luke's Parish House, Thirteenth Street below Spruce.

Members—Any girl over 15 years of age may become a member on payment of dues of 50 cents a year or 10 cents a month. There is no distinction of creed. Rooms are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8 to 9.30 P. M. **Management**—Officers are elected by the members, and a meeting is held each month for the transaction of business. **Classes**—Six branches are taught; cooking, current events, crocheting, calisthenics, literature, and sewing. **Members** (1894-5)—41. **Officers**—President, Mrs. Leverett Bradley, 1217 Spruce Street; Secretary, Miss M. H. Ingham, 333 South Sixteenth Street.

ST. PETER'S GUILD FOR GIRLS (1887) 321 Lombard Street.

Members—Members must be working girls over 16 years of age. Jews and colored girls are not admitted, otherwise there is no distinction of creed. **Quarters**—The Guild has the use of the Guild House, also a large hall. It is open every week-day evening from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M., and on Sunday afternoons. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. Members have a vote in all matters connected with the Guild. **Income**—From dues, subscriptions and entertainments. Members pay 50 cents a year or 10 cents a month. **Classes**—Fourteen branches are taught, dancing, sewing, millinery, painting, calisthenics, etc. The admission fee covers the expenses of all classes except those taught by professionals, for which 25 cents a month is charged. **Members** (1894-5)—360. **Officers**—President, Mrs. J. Lewis Parks, 717 Pine Street; Secretary, Miss Ethel Page, corner Fourth and Spruce Streets.

WEST PHILADELPHIA GUILD FOR GIRLS (1892) 77 North Thirty-eighth Street.

Object—The improvement of working girls. There are classes in dressmaking, for which a charge of 25 cents a month is made. There are also classes in physical culture, music and arithmetic; 10 cents a month is the charge for these. **Admission**—Is for white working girls of good standing. There are no restrictions of creed. **Income**—From subscriptions and members' dues. **Officers**—Secretary, Caroline Y. Ziegler, 214 South Forty-first Street.

YOUNG WOMEN'S GUILD OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES (Incorporated 1886) Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-first and Christian Streets.

Object—To promote the interests of the parish of the Holy Apostles, and also for the mutual improvement of the members, by social and friendly intercourse. **Admission**—Members must be over 13 years of age, and must belong to the Sunday School of the Holy Apostles. Classes are held in dressmaking, cutting and fitting, elocution, drawn-work, embroidery and gymnastics. The Guild occupies rooms in the Guild House, which are open on Tuesday evenings from 7.30 to 9.45 P. M. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From dues (25 cents a year), contributions, and entertainments. **Membership** (1895)—About 300.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS AND SOCIETIES FOR TRAINING OF WORKERS

BAPTIST TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORK,
762 South Tenth Street.

Object—To give young women a practical training in the various forms of evangelistic and Christian work, which consist of house-to-house visitation, conducting mission meetings, mothers' meetings, industrial classes and other forms of work. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees and a Board of Managers, appointed from contributing Baptist churches. **Income**—From contributions. **Officer**—Preceptress, Mrs. J. N. Cushing, 762 South Tenth Street.

BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN DEACONESS' SOCIETY (1893)
2112 Bainbridge Street.

Object—The maintaining of a home to train deaconesses in the work of the Presbyterian Church. The women of the Bethany Church co-operate with these deaconesses and the following charities are in active operation: A Kindergarten, Day Nursery, Dispensary, Diet Kitchen, Sick-Diet Kitchen, Industrial Sewing, Employment office for men, women and girls, Missions for distribution of flowers, milk, ice and half-worn clothing. **Admission**—Free to all who are poor and helpless, without any restrictions of color, creed or age. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women, and a Board of Council, men. **Income**—By contributions from Bethany Church and Sunday School and other voluntary aid. **Beneficiaries (1894)**—Visits paid by Deaconesses, 3015; attendance in Kindergarten, 934; in Day Nursery, 310; meals served, 403; positions were found for 142 persons; from the Sick Diet Kitchen 1822 rations were served. **Officers**—President, Mrs. S. A. Ferguson, 4147 Leidy Avenue; Secretary, Miss Helen A. Brown, Mt. Airy; Treasurer, Miss P. O. Goodbert, 212 Washington Square.

**CHURCH TRAINING AND DEACONESS' HOUSE OF THE
DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA (Incorporated 1891)**
708 Spruce Street.

Object—The training of women in religious, benevolent and parochial work, and especially in the duties of a deaconess of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Instruction is given in theology, Bible study, Bible-class teaching, prayer book, Church history, business methods, hygiene, cooking and needle work. **Admission**—The applicant must be at least 18 years of age, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good health, of fair scholarship, of good moral and religious character and must pre-

sent satisfactory recommendations. **Management**—Under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, represented by the bishop of the diocese and a Board of Managers. **Income**—From students' fees and from annual subscriptions and donations. An endowment fund has been started. No State aid is received. **Inmates**—Day pupils, 20; resident pupils, 19; there is no limit to the number of day pupils but the house accommodates only 19. The charge for resident pupils is \$200 per annum, including washing. **Officers**—The first officers are: President, Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Warden; Rev. Dr. Rumney, Wayne Avenue and Harvey Street, Germantown; President of Board of Managers, Miss Coles, 2111 Walnut Street.

THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (1892) 617 Carver Street.

Object—This settlement is one of three, located respectively in New York, Boston and Philadelphia under the auspices of "The College Settlements' Association," which Association was founded in 1890 and incorporated in 1894. Its object is neighborliness and it seeks to improve by any means in its power, the physical, social, intellectual or industrial conditions of the neighborhood in which it is located. The Settlement does not seek to compete with educational institutions, but where there is need, instruction is given in any branch of information desired. During the past winter classes were held for men and women in mechanical drawing, drawing from models, carpentry, and through clubs, in American history, chemistry, topics of the day, French and Roman history. **Admission**—The residents are college graduates, and other women, non-graduates, who desire to join in the work. \$5.00 per week is charged if the resident remains over one month; for a less time than that they are called visitors, and the rate is \$1.00 per day. There is no age limit, but is not recommended that girls under 20 years undertake settlement life. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Income**—From the board of residents, from their share of the membership fees of the College Settlement Association, and by voluntary contributions. There is no endowment and no State aid is received. **Residents** (1894-5)—8. **Visiting Day**—Friday afternoons. **Officers**—Chairman of Executive Committee, Mr. J. Rodman Paul, 901 Pine Street; Secretary, Miss Susan P. Wharton, 910 Clinton Street; Treasurer, Miss Hannah Fox, 339 South Broad Street.

DEACONESS' HOME OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1883, Incorporated 1892) 611 Vine Street.

Object—Training of deaconesses for church work, consisting of a two years' course. Under their direction are a Home for

Immigrant Women and Girls at 169 Otsego Street, and a lunch room and library for working girls. **Admission**—Applicants must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, between the ages of 23 and 40 years. No charge is made for board and an allowance of \$2.00 per week is made for clothing. **Management**—Under the control of the Home Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. **Income**—From voluntary contributions; an endowment of \$5000 is being raised. No State aid is received. **Deaconesses** (1895)—7. The average attendance of girls in the lunch room and library is about 100 daily. The first three **Officers** of the Board are—Mrs. C. W. Bickley, 1332 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rev. Theodore Stevens, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. D. Daily, Jr., 2120 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

THE PRINCETON HOUSE, 505 Pine Street.

Object—To provide a place of residence for students and others engaged in missionary work. To aid in the organization and maintenance of such means, as Sunday Schools, lecture courses, sewing courses, etc., for the religious and material improvement of the poor. To promote co-operation and union of various existing benevolent and evangelical institutions. To collect information relative to the moral and social problems of modern city life. To furnish a channel for communication between the various classes of society and thereby promote sympathy and good understanding among the citizens of this community. **Admission**—A contribution of \$5.00 a year constitutes one a member of the University Settlement Association. **Management**—The Association acts through an Executive Committee, elected annually by the members of the Association. The Executive Committee employs a Superintendent who has control of the Settlement and direction of its work. **Income**—From membership fees and voluntary contributions. **Officers**—President, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D., LL.D., 222 South Thirty-ninth Street; Superintendent, Thomas Medd, Acto, New Jersey.

ST. PETER'S HOUSE (1880) 400 South Front Street.

Object—To care for the poor of the parish and ameliorate the condition of the poor. The house is conducted as a "Religious Settlement" in charge of four residents, assisted by the members of the parish and others. There are connected with it a kindergarten, a kitchen-garden, and classes in drawing, dressmaking, sewing and common school branches. **Admission**—To those of all ages from babies up. There are no distinctions of color or creed. There is no charge for the instruction given. **Income**—From a small endowment fund and chiefly from private subscrip-

tions. No State aid is received. **Visiting Day**—Monday afternoons. **Officers**—Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 717 Pine Street; Ethel Cushing, 400 South Front Street; W. Moylan Lansdale, 2020 DeLancey Place.

YOUNG WOMEN'S UNION (1885) 230 Pine Street.

Object—This Society is a branch of the Hebrew Education Society and its object is to maintain kindergartens, schools and like institutions for the care, education and improvement of Israelites. **Admission** in the **Kindergarten**, 9 to 12 A. M. daily; any child, 3 to 6 years of age of Jewish parentage, will be admitted. This work is mainly for immigrants and the children are prepared for the public schools. In the **Day Nursery**, 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., children (over 3 months of age) of working women are taken. **Shelter**—Any child over 4 months of age, rendered homeless by the illness or death of a parent, is taken until a permanent home can be found for it. In the Day Nursery and Shelter each case is investigated. **Household School** is held three times a week in the afternoon and is for girls 10 to 14 years of age. The **Library** is open on Sunday afternoons and is for girls over 11 years of age. The charge is nominal. **Management**—By 10 Directors, with 5 officers from the Executive Board. In all departments, except the kindergarten, the work is done by young women volunteers. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—Kindergarten, 150; Day Nursery, 101; Shelter, 50; Household School, 70; Library, 56. **Officers**—President, Rosena Fels, 1312 Franklin Street; Vice-President, Alice E. Jastrow, 65 West Upsal Street, Germantown; Secretary, Clara T. Potsdamer, 1644 North Eighth Street.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES

THE BENEFICIAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION (1868)
Office, 619 Alaska Street.

Object—An organization seeking to ameliorate the condition of the housing of the poor. It has properties on Bainbridge and Alaska Streets. **Officers**—President, Albert S. Wilson, 410 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Arthur E. Newhold, Chestnut Hill; Secretary, W. W. Longstreth, 2013 Chestnut Street.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION (1881) 218 South Fourth Street.

Object—The advancement of Civil Service Reform. **Management**—By an Executive Committee, men. **Income**—From contributions and membership fees. **Members** (1894)—675. **Officers**—Herbert Welsh, 1305 Arch Street; Secretary, R. Francis Wood, 218 South Fourth Street; Treasurer, Edward S. Sayres, 217 South Third Street.

CULTURE EXTENSION LEAGUE (1893) Office, 1305 Arch Street.

Object—An alliance between different moral, educational, religious and philanthropic agencies for a systematic co-operation in promoting more aggressive and extensive reformatory work, primarily in what pertains to the building up of personal character.

Direct Objects—The establishment of public play-grounds for children; to provide amusement and instruction for those who might otherwise be in the street; to urge neglected children to attend school and to bring them into contact with refining influences.

Membership—Any of the reformatory, educational, religious or philanthropic societies of the city may be members of the League; also any individual by paying \$5.00 annually, or \$100, may be a member for life.

Management—By a Board of 5 Officers and 7 Directors, "the voting power at the business meetings being in the hands of a body composed chiefly of delegates from the various co-operating agencies." In 1894 five centres were established in the city, Germantown and Camden; the work of each centre was carried on by a church in the neighborhood; a room was secured and from 100 to 150 children were cared for, amused and kept from the streets, every evening in the week. This year (1895) two such centres have been organized, one in Somerville, a mill district of Germantown, and one in the neighborhood of Second Street and Columbia Avenue. During the summer months some public play-grounds were secured, and over two thousand children were taken to Fairmount Park for a day's outing.

Officers—President, Rev. Charles Rhoads, 1305 Arch Street; Vice President, Rev. Charles Wadsworth, 1515 Wallace Street; Treasurer, Hartman Baker, Merchants' National Bank; Chairman of Committee on Finance, Herbert Welsh, 5335 Hancock Street, Germantown.

EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY, Office, 1224 Chestnut Street.

Object—To aid theological students of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for distributing evangelical literature.

Membership—Annual, \$5.00; life, \$100. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From contributions. **Officers**—President, Hon. Felix R. Brunot; Secretary, Rev. Robert E. Matlack, D. D.; Treasurer, Ewing L. Miller.

FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION (1871, Incorporated 1772, Charter Amended 1893) Office of Secretary, 212 Race Street.

Object—This Association is a society of men and women who contribute to a fund with which they purchase works of art for the adornment of Fairmount Park. Recently the charter has been

amended authorizing the formation of a "City" branch for the adornment of city streets and parks. **Admission**—Annual members pay \$6.00 the first year and \$5.00 after, for either the City or Park branch. Life members for either branch pay \$50. **Members** (1894)—1277. **Officers**—President, John H. Converse, 500 North Broad Street; Treasurer, Henry K. Fox; Secretary, Chas. H. Howell, 212 Race Street.

KENSINGTON ETHICAL SOCIETY, Dahlgren Hall, 2434 Kensington Avenue.

Lectures—Sundays, 7.45 P. M. **Officers**—Lecturer, William M. Salter; President, Isaac H. Lord, 2018 Wishart Street; Secretary, Thomas Whitworth, 2635 Orkney Street.

THE LIGHTHOUSE LUNCH AND SOCIAL ROOMS (1895)
140 West Lehigh Avenue.

Object—To offer a counteractant to saloons. **Admission**—The Lighthouse is intended for men only, and is open from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. There is a reading-room, and an assembly-room where smoking is allowed. Lunch can be obtained at very moderate prices. There is a Gospel meeting on Sundays at 4 P. M. Games, lectures, popular talks, concerts, etc., are held there, and it is open all the year round. **Management**—By the members, for the members. **Income**—The Lighthouse aims to be self-supporting, and members pay 25 cents a month, 5 cents weekly. **Membership** (1895)—400 men frequent the reading and assembly-rooms, and counting those who support the lunch-rooms, the average (rough calculation) weekly attendance is 850. The Lighthouse has a Superintendent and Manager, the former living in the building.

LAW AND ORDER SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (1881) 920 Walnut Street.

Object—To secure, by all proper means, the enforcement of the laws against Sunday traffic of whatever nature and character the same may be, and of all such laws and ordinances as may, from time to time, exist in this commonwealth relating to the liquor traffic, and to encourage and assist the authorities in the maintenance and enforcement of the same. **Admission**—Any person who is in favor of the object of this Society and desires to co-operate with it in its work, may become a member by signing the Constitution. **Management**—By an Executive Committee. **Income**—From contributions. **Officers**—President, Arthur M. Burton, 504 Walnut Street; Secretary, D. Clarence Gibboney, 920 Walnut Street; Treasurer, George S. Wetherill, 218 North 19th Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS (1892). Meetings are held bi-monthly at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Southwest corner 19th and Vine Streets.

Object—For the purpose of preventing tuberculosis (consumption) by promulgating the doctrine of the contagiousness of the disease, by instructing the public how to avoid it, and by aiding those who have it to secure proper care, at the same time teaching them to avoid giving it to others. **Admission**—The payment of \$1.00 makes a person a member for one year. When the means of the Society will permit it places some poor consumptive in a proper home or hospital. These cases are selected by the urgency of their need, there being always many more applicants than can be relieved. **Management**—By a Board of Men and Women, 15 in all. **Income**—From membership fees and donations. **Officers**—President, Lawrence F. Flick, M. D., 736 Pine Street; Secretary, Alex. H. Davisson, M. D.; Treasurer, Mrs. William F. Jenks, 920 Clinton Street.

PREVENTIVE SOCIETY (1893) Office, 670 North 19th Street.

Object—The prevention of chronic diseases, including consumption. **Management**—By a Board of Trustees. **Income**—From contributions. **Number receiving Attention (1894)**—400. **Officers**—President, (vacant by death); Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. Carey, 208 South 4th Street; Consulting Physician, W. H. Hutt, M. D., 670 North 19th Street.

THE "R" (1892) 1540 Point Breeze Avenue, corner Tasker and Twenty-second Streets.

Object—To furnish a restaurant or place of resort where men may rest and partake of refreshment and afterwards find recreation in reading, games and amusements of various kinds, while the King's Sons, who go two by two each evening in the week, work for their reformation, by means of religion. It is a store where soft drinks and cigars are sold, with reading-rooms, class-rooms and smoking-rooms attached. Lessons in mechanical drawing, short-hand, carpentry and joining are given at a charge of 10 cents a lesson. **Admission**—Is free to all. The building will comfortably accommodate 100 or more persons. **Management**—By Rev. J. P. McClure, who has associated with him working men from Miss Schott's Bible Class. **Income**—From endowment of Miss Schott, who also purchased the building. **Officers**—Patron, Miss M. W. Schott, 1906 South Rittenhouse Square; Superintendent, Rev. Alfred J. P. McClure, Wyncote, Pa.; Matron, Miss S. A. McKim, 1540 Point Breeze Avenue.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, New Century Drawing Room, 124 South Twelfth Street.

Object—The elevation of the moral life of its members and that of the community. **Admission**—It welcomes to its fellowship all who sympathize with its aim. **Lectures and Classes**—Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. ; Philosophical Sections, Literature and Arts' Economics and Reform Sections, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. ; Woman's Section and Mothers' Class, on Fridays, at 3 P. M., at 1305 Arch Street. **Officers**—Lecturer, William M. Salter, 1415 Walnut Street ; President, Dr. C. N. Peirce, 1415 Walnut Street ; Secretary, Dr. M. V. Ball, 1132 Spruce Street.

THE TOYNBEE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA (1895).

Object—*First.* To bring together and to increase the number of those who sympathize with all proper efforts of wage-earners to improve their economic and social conditions. *Second* To render practical assistance to the wage-earners of Philadelphia and vicinity in such efforts. *Third.* To promote a public sentiment which will protect and encourage them in the exercise of their right to organize, and to agitate peacefully for necessary reforms. *Fourth.* To promote a better understanding between them and their employers ; to discourage resort to strikes, and to endeavor to bring about conciliation and arbitration as a method for disposing of labor differences ; and yet, where all such means fail, to support peaceful insistence upon just and reasonable demands. *Fifth.* To secure reliable information concerning the wage-earners of Philadelphia and vicinity, with a view to educating public opinion, fostering wise legislation, and creating a sentiment favorable to the cause of labor. *Sixth.* To confine ourselves to the discussion of practical measures, leaving to other organizations the consideration of social panaceas. **Admission**—Applications for membership should be sent to the Secretary. There are no stated dues. **Officers**—President, George Gluyas Mercer, 112 North Eighteenth Street ; Treasurer, Edward T Devine, 111 South Fifteenth Street ; Secretary, M. V. Ball, Twenty-first Street and Fairmount Avenue.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS' FUND (1849) Episcopal Rooms, 1102 Walnut Street.

Object—The education of the daughters of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, living or deceased, who have no adequate means to provide the advantages of a superior school training. **Admission**—Application must always be made to the President of the Board of Trustees, who designates the beneficiaries ; these must be daughters of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **Management**—Eight Trustees of which the Bishop of Pennsylvania is President. **Income**—Chiefly from the interest of invested funds and subscriptions. **Beneficiaries** (1894)—10. **Officers**—President, Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets ; Treasurer, Chas. W. Cushman, 224 Walnut Street.

Miscellaneous

HUMANITARIAN ASSOCIATIONS

AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY (Incorporated 1883) 118 South Seventeenth Street.

Object—The total abolition of all vivisectional experiments, and other experiments of a painful character. **Membership**—Life, Annual, Honorary, and Non-resident memberships; life members contribute \$50, or more. Annual members pay a yearly fee of \$2, or more. **Income**—By subscriptions and donations. **Management**—By an Executive Committee of 18, and its officers. **Officers**—President, Matthew Woods, M. D., 1307 South Broad Street; Secretary, Miss Adele Biddle, 2033 Pine Street; Treasurer, Samuel H. Thomas, 2113 Pine Street; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Richard P. White, 2024 Chestnut Street.

ASSOCIATE SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS, No. 1, OF PHILADELPHIA (1884, Incorporated 1890) 45 North Seventeenth Street.

Object—Relief to suffering humanity in times of war, pestilence, famine, floods, or in any calamity which is sufficiently large to be deemed national in extent, not to relieve an individual, but a number of individuals with no restrictions of creed or race. **Application**—Office hours, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5 P. M. **Management**—By an Advisory Board, an Executive Committee and their officers. **Income**—By voluntary contributions; no State aid is received. **Beneficiaries**—The number of these depends upon the calamity, but in ordinary times from 18 to 35 women are employed by the Society in making garments for women and children, to be stored for emergencies. **Officers**—President, Dr. William H. Pancoast, 1100 Walnut Street; Secretary, Dr. J. W. O'Neill, 2110 Spruce Street; Treasurer, Mr. Frank T. Patterson, 308 Walnut Street.

THE CITY PARKS ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA (Incorporated 1888).

The following list gives the names and locations, and when obtainable, the areas of plots of ground purchased or received as

gifts by the city, or designated by Ordinances of Councils for park purposes since the formation of the City Parks Association :

Name.	Ward.	Size in Acres.	Date of Ordinance or of Gift.
Bartram's Garden	27	11.0	July, 1888
Weccacoe Square	3	.76	July, 1888
Juniata Park	33	30.0	July, 1888
Stenton Park	22	14.0	July, 1888
Northwood Park	23	8.6	July, 1888
Pleasant Hill Park	35	3.4	November, 1889
Vernon Park	22	7.9	November, 1890
Waterview Park	22	4.9	March, 1890
E. C. Knight Park	26	3.6	March, 1890
Girard Park	26	27.0	April, 1890
Wharton Square	26	3.8	April, 1890
McPherson Square	33	5.7	November, 1890
Wistar Morris Park	34	10.0	March, 1891
John Dickinson Square	1	2.7	February, 1892
Mifflin Square	1	3.6	February, 1892
Womrath Park	23	.15	March, 1892
Stephen E. Fötterall Square	28	4.5	March, 1892
Penn Treaty Park	18	2.5	March, 1892
Ontario Park	20	. .	June, 1892
Harrowgate Park	25	. .	December, 1892
Westmoreland Park	33	. .	March, 1894
Allegheny Square	25	. .	March, 1894
Susan Gorgas Park	21	. .	April, 1894
Clarence H. Clark Park	27	. .	June, 1894
Disston Park	35	3.1	June, 1894
League Island Park	1, 26, 36	. .	July, 1894
Starr Garden	4	. .	November, 1894

Object—To provide open spaces in the closely built sections of the city, to secure historic sites for parks and to provide playgrounds for children. A need for the city is the opening of playgrounds in the closely built up portions, where the children of the poor will be able to enjoy the pleasures of healthful exercise. Toward this end the Association is seeking to secure the use of vacant ground and of the yards of public schools, where children living in the neighborhood can play safe from harm and under the supervision of a competent woman. **Admission** to the parks is for all, without distinctions of any kind. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men and women. **Income**—From subscriptions, contributions, etc. Sites can be given the Association by private benefactors or money to secure sites, to be held by the Association or by the city. **Officers**—President, J. Rodman Paul, 903 Pine Street; Secretary, Mrs. J. P. Lundy, 245 South Eighteenth Street; Treasurer, Rodman Wister, 257 South Fourth Street.

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (1882) 1305 Arch Street.

Object—The acquainting of the people of our country with the actual conditions and needs of the Indians, and of so enlight-

ening public sentiment as to insure the adequate support for legislation and executive measures for securing and protecting the just rights of the Indians, and maintaining the Government's faith pledged to them in treaties. **Admission**—By election by an Executive Committee and the payment of \$2.00 annual dues. **Members** (1895)—1200. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Income**—From contributions and members' dues. No State aid is received. **Officers**—President, Philip C. Garrett, Logan, Pa.; Vice-President, Dr. Henry Hartshorn, Marion, Pa.; Corresponding Secretary, Herbert Welsh, 1305 Arch Street.

MORRIS REFUGE ASSOCIATION FOR HOMELESS AND SUFFERING ANIMALS (1889) 1242 Lombard Street.
Temporary Home for Dogs, 923 South Eleventh Street.

Object—To take care for homeless or suffering animals. **Admission**—The Refuge provides a boarding home for cats at the rate of 50 cents per week. Dogs are boarded at the Temporary Home at the same rate. The Refuge provides also a way of disposing of homeless or suffering dogs or cats easily and mercifully; the agent of the Association calling for such animals upon the receipt of a notice addressed to No. 1242 Lombard Street, signed by a responsible person. In 1894, 235,618 animals were received, and either mercifully destroyed or else provided with good homes. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, women, and a Board of Council, men. **Income**—From subscriptions and donations. **Officers**—President, Miss Elizabeth Morris, 720 Pine Street; Secretary, Mrs. Oliver McClellan, 1222 Locust Street; Treasurer, Richard W. Davids, 308 Walnut Street.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., 920 Walnut Street.

Object—For the promotion of Christianity and civilization in Africa, and to aid suitable voluntary emigrants to the Republic of Liberia. **Members**—Annual members, \$2; life members, \$10. Contributions solicited. **Officers**—President, Robert B. Davidson, 319 Walnut Street; Treasurer, Horace Pettitt, Esq., 750 Drexel Building; Secretary, Rev. Charles E. Milnor, 120 North Seventeenth Street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1867, Incorporated 1868) 1627 Chestnut Street.

Object—To prevent cruelty to animals. The Society endeavors to accomplish this by kindness and well-considered advice rather than by coercion or appeal to the law. It considers both the beast and the man, teaching the latter, if the abuse arises

from ignorance, punishing him if from wilfulness and maliciousness. This Society was the first organization of its kind established in Pennsylvania, and all kindred associations are its offshoots. It was also the first organization to provide in 1874 an ambulance for the removal of disabled animals, and the first to furnish a derrick with chain pulley and sling for hoisting animals from holes. Aid can be obtained by reporting to the office the abuse or suffering of any animal. **Management**—By a Board of Managers, men. **Income**—From contributions, membership fees and interest from legacies. **Cases Investigated** (1894)—20,949. **Officers**—President, Robert W. Ryerss, 922 Walnut Street; Secretary, Martin V. B. Davis, 1627 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, J. Lewis Crew, 4520 Chester Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY (1869) Office, 13 Bank Street.

Object—The erection and maintenance of public drinking fountains for the health and refreshment of the people of Philadelphia, and for the benefit of dumb animals. **Management**—By a Board of Managers. **Income**—From contributions. **Officers**—President, Joshua L. Baily; Secretary, Charles W. Baily; Treasurer, Henry Tatnall, office of the Girard Life and Trust Company.

THE RYERSS INFIRMARY (Incorporated 1889) Near Bustleton, Pa.

Object—To provide, without cost to their owners, a temporary home for horses, mules and other useful animals belonging to cabmen, carters, tradesmen and others, where a few weeks' care and good treatment will enable such disabled creatures to do further work; also to provide a permanent home for old favorites, whose owners, instead of destroying or selling them, may desire to place them under good treatment for the rest of their days. **Admission**—Applications for admission are made to the Secretary; an animal is admitted on an agreement signed by the owner and the Secretary, in which the Infirmary binds itself to exercise ordinary care of the animal, not to use it for any purpose and to keep it free of charge. No animal with contagious disease is admitted. There are accommodations for 28 horses in roomy box stalls. The permanent residents cannot exceed one-fourth of the number admitted. This allows 21 stalls for poor people who desire to place their horses in the Infirmary for a temporary sojourn. **Management**—It is connected with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but is under a different Board of Managers. **Income**—From the interest on bequest of Anna Waln Ryerss, 922 Walnut Street. **Officers**—Secretary, Martin V. B. Davis, 1627 Chestnut Street; Treasurer, James R. Booth, 3341 Walnut Street.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION (1886, Incorporated 1888) 219 Chestnut Street.

Object—To remove the causes and abolish the customs of war, and to arbitrate labor and other difficulties. **Admission**—Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. There are no restrictions of color or creed. **Management**—By Board of Managers. **Income**—From contributions and dues of members. **Officers**—President, Alfred H. Love, 219 Chestnut Street; Secretary, Charles P. Hastings; Treasurer, Amos R. Ellis, Tacony, Philadelphia.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL (Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania) Thirty-sixth and Pine Streets.

Object—Treatment of all kinds of animals, especially horses, dogs and cats. **Admission**—Emergency cases received at all hours. Free Dispensary daily, except Sunday from 8 to 10 A. M. **Management**—The executive control of the University vested in a special Board of Managers of 12 men. **Income**—From patients, voluntary contributions, endowments, and annual State appropriation. **Capacity**—Forty or 50 horses, 20 dogs, indefinite number of smaller animals. **Indoor Patients** (1894)—652. **Outdoor Patients**—1600.

YOUNG AMERICAN HUMANE UNION (1874, Incorporated 1890) 916 Spruce Street.

Object—Humane education. To promote kindness to all living creatures and to protect them from cruelty. It supports a reading-room, 916 Spruce Street, the Boys' Society for the Protection of Animals and various Bands of Mercy. **Admission**—There is no restriction of color or creed. Members are received at 10 years of age and older. The Reading-Room, open daily, except Sunday, from 10.30 A. M. to 1 P. M., Saturdays 3 to 6 P. M.; is free to members; 25 cents a year is charged if books are taken home. **Management**—By a Board of Directors and officers. **Income**—The Society is endowed by the gift of the house, No. 916 Spruce Street, by Mrs. Willing, and the income is derived from renting the unused rooms and from donations. No State aid is received. **Members**—The members for 1894 were 1626. The first three **Officers** are—President, Mr. Robert R. Corson, The Gladstone; Secretary, S. Potts Eagleton, 120 North Eleventh Street; Treasurer, Mr. Richard W. Davids, 308 Walnut Street.

FUNERAL REFORM

PHILADELPHIA CREMATION SOCIETY (1886) 242 Franklin Street.

Object—To incinerate the dead. **Admission**—Any white person may become a member by paying \$35, either in one sum or in monthly installments of \$1 each. The regular charge for each incineration is \$35, but in very needy cases there would be a reduction. **Management**—By a Board of Men. **Income**—From membership dues and donations. **Members**—There are over 500 at present; and there is no limit to the possible number. This Society co-operates with the Funeral Reform Association to assist in providing funerals at a moderate cost. **Officers**—President, Dr. B. Trautman; Secretary, Dr. C. N. Pierce, 1415 Walnut Street. Treasurer, M. M. Newman, 220 Franklin Street.

THE REFORM FUNERAL ASSOCIATION, 242 Franklin Street.

Object—The carrying into effect, by organization, suitable reforms in the method of conducting funerals; not by any radical departure from existing customs, but by providing for them in the most appropriate, inexpensive and unostentatious manner. **Admission**—Subscribers pay a small sum monthly until a stated amount is reached, according to contract. One contract is sufficient for a family, it being transferable to any member of the same. Persons not holding contracts can obtain lesser advantages from the Association. **Management**—By a Board of Directors. **Income**—From the patronage of those interested. **Members** (1894)—14. **Officers**—President, Dr. B. Trautman, 242 Franklin Street; Treasurer, M. M. Newman; Manager, H. E. Keilig, 242 Franklin Street.

PUBLIC ALMSHOUSES

***GERMANTOWN POORHOUSE** (1809) Rittenhouse Street, Germantown.

Object—To care for the poor and indigent of that district known as Germantown and Chestnut Hill. **Admission**—Under conditions similar to those demanded by the Philadelphia Almshouse on application to the Directors of the Germantown Poorhouse. **Income**—From a specially-assessed poor-tax rate paid on real property in the Twenty-second Ward. **Inmates**—(1895) Daily population, 83. **Officers**—Steward, Henry Laut, Rittenhouse Street and Pulaski Avenue; Attorney, Arthur W. Horton.

***OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN POORHOUSE** (1807)
Near Holmesburg, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

Object—Usual almshouse relief for the inhabitants of the Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth Wards under conditions similar to those imposed by the Philadelphia Almshouse. **Admission**—Application should be made to the Directors at the Almshouse. **Income**—Special poor-tax on property in Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth Wards. **Inmates**—(1895) Daily population, 51. **Officers**—Steward, William B. Hall, Holmesburg; Clerk, Joel De Victor, Torresdale; Physician, J. Krewson, Frankford.

PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE (Blockley) (1732) Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets.

This Institution is under the control of the Bureau of Charities (office, 42 North Seventh Street) of the Department of Charities and Correction of the City of Philadelphia. The Directors are appointed by the Mayor of the City, and serve gratuitously. The present incumbents are, William H. Lambert, President; William D. Gardner, Treasurer; Alfred Moore, John Shallicross and James W. Walk, M. D. From this Board, Alfred Moore and James W. Walk, M. D., constitute the Bureau of Charities, and hence have the special oversight of the Almshouse. **Object**—To care for the poor and indigent of the City and County of Philadelphia. **Admission**—The Almshouse receives aged, infirm and indigent persons; also homeless, dependent and orphaned children, without regard to sex or color, according to the provisions of the Poor Law of Pennsylvania. Application must be made during the hours (10 to 12 A. M. daily, except Sundays and legal holidays) at the office of the Bureau of Charities, 42 North Seventh Street; or applicants must be referred to the Almshouse directly on certificate from a District Physician, or otherwise sent through the

agencies of the Department of Public Safety (Police Department). Applicants must belong to the county of Philadelphia, and have legal settlement therein. Persons not fulfilling these conditions, or not able to prove their settlement, are often temporarily admitted and cared for until the authorities legally responsible for their maintenance can be determined. In no case is anyone admitted who is known to have relatives able and legally obliged to provide for them (*i.e.*, father, mother, grandparent, grandchildren, son, daughter, brother, sister, husband or wife). Children must now, according to law, be cared for separately outside of the Institution. They are, in the majority of cases, boarded out in other institutions especially conducted for children, or in family homes in the country—sometimes under the care of the Children's Aid Society. (See Children's Asylum of the Philadelphia Almshouse, page 89; see also Philadelphia Hospital, page 112.) **Management**—Bureau of Charities, 42 North Seventh Street. **Income**—Annual appropriations from the City Councils. **Inmates** (1895)—The average daily population of the Almshouse (including children) was 1210. **Officers of the Almshouse**—Superintendent, Charles Lawrence; House Agent, Oliver P. Bohler; Children's Visitor, George Milliken; Out-door Agent, A. D. W. Caldwell; Solicitor, Samuel E. Cavin; Chief Resident Physician, Daniel E. Hughes.

* **ROXBOROUGH POORHOUSE**, Chawmont Avenue, Roxborough, Twenty-first Ward, Philadelphia.

Object—To care for poor and indigent of Roxborough, under same conditions as prevail at Philadelphia Almshouse. **Admission**—On application to the Directors of the Institution. **Income**—From special poor-tax assessed on real property in the Twenty-first ward. **Inmates**—(1895) Average daily population, 13. **Officers**—David Steele, Jr., Steward; D. W. Bussinger, Secretary.

* The three Almshouses in Germantown, Holmesburg and Roxborough respectively were not consolidated and placed under the direction of the Guardians of the Poor who were given control of the Philadelphia Almshouse by the terms of the Consolidation Act of 1854, nor was their independent status disturbed when the Department of Charities and Correction was established by the Bullitt Bill in 1885. Recent efforts to have them placed in the control of the City Department have been unsuccessful in the Legislature, and they continue to care for the local poor of the respective districts. They all have poor farms attached, except Germantown, and as a rule, have not suffered much from overcrowding.

Addenda

(Not Classified.)

HOME FOR AGED VETERAN AND WIFE of G. A. R.
(1894) Sixty-fourth and Vine Streets.

(See page 77 for description.)

By virtue of an amendment to its charter, granted in 1894, this Home is now open to worthy aged soldiers and their wives, when not members of the G. A. R. Both husband and wife must be 60 years of age, and if the applicant receives a pension, two-thirds of it must be paid to the Home to go toward paying for his support. No unmarried man or widower is received, but if the wife of an inmate dies after he is received in the Home, he is permitted to remain. **Inmates** (1895)—13.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE OF THE SOUTH-
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA (1880)
Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

Object—The care of the Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, and Northampton. **Admission**—By order of Court, by Directors of the Poor, by friends of patients presenting certificates of two physicians with bond, by Board of Public Charities. **Management**—By 13 Trustees, men. **Income**—From the several Counties and the State, as provided by law. **Beds**—Over 800; average number patients, 970. No patients are refused who are presented with commitment papers made out in legal form. **Visiting Hours**—For friends of patients, week-days 4 to 5 P. M.; Sundays, by special pass, 9 to 12 A. M. For general visitors, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2.30 to 4.30 P. M. **Officers**—President, Chas. H. Stinson, Norristown, Pa.; Secretary, James M. Hackett, Easton, Pa.; Treasurer, Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia.

THE SOUTHERN DISPENSARY (Instituted 1816. Incorporated 1817) 318 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia.

Object—The principal object of this Institution is to afford medical relief to the poor in those cases where removal to a public hospital would, for any approved reason, be ineligible. No charges are made for prescriptions. **Relief District**—Between South and Wharton Streets and the Delaware River and Fifth Street. **Management**—By a Board of 12 Managers. **Income**—By contributions. No city or State aid has been received. **Dispensary Hours**—Medical Clinic, daily, at 11.30 A. M.; Diseases of Children, daily, at 11 A. M.; Diseases of Women, daily, at 2 P. M.; Surgical Clinics, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 10.30 A. M.; Diseases of the Eye, Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 12.30 P. M.; Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, at 1 P. M.; Diseases of the Skin, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 3 P. M. **Total applications** at Dispensary, in 1895, 13,192; original cases, 4,793; prescriptions compounded, 13,556. **Officers**—President, Robert C. Floyd, 1717 Park Avenue; Secretary, Asher S. McCully, 1419 South Broad Street; Treasurer, John Castner, 422 North Thirty-second Street.

FEMALE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOSPEL IN THE ALMSHOUSE (1818, incorporated 1860).

Object—To provide religious teaching for the inmates of the Almshouse, various services are held on Sundays, and the Chaplain of the Society visits on week-days as well. **Income**—From annual contributions. **Management**—Board of nine women. **Officers**—President, Mrs. A. Edwin Taylor, 204 South Forty-third Street; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles E. Morris, 2106 Spruce Street; Secretary, Miss Anna C. Twaddell, 4501 Baltimore Avenue; Missionary, Rev. Thomas C. Pearson.

MORTON STREET DAY NURSERY AND WORKING-PEOPLE'S AID. Morton Street, above Haines Street, Germantown.

Object—To establish and maintain a Day Nursery and Kindergarten, a Free Library, a Penny Savings Bank, a Sick Diet Kitchen; to give instruction in the duties of housekeeping, and provide such instruction and amusement for young persons as will tend to withdraw them from contaminating influences. **Admission**—By vote of the Board of Managers. **Management**—Board

of Managers, consisting of thirty members. **Income**—Interest from invested funds appropriated to the purpose, annual subscriptions and donations; also, from charge for meals, and for care in the Nursery. **Inmates**—Children cared for in the Nursery, 1074. Books from Library, 1817. Depositors in Savings Bank, 75. Sick Diet Kitchen, 1086 quarts milk, 276 pints beef-tea, with soup and jelly. **Officers**—President, Mrs. John W. Cadbury, Locust Avenue, Germantown; Secretary, Mrs. Alfred Cope, Chew Street, Germantown; Treasurer, Miss Hannah B. Evans, Locust Avenue, Germantown.

ODD FELLOWS' HOME OF PENNSYLVANIA. Seventeenth and Tioga Streets, Philadelphia.

Object—To maintain aged and indigent Odd Fellows of the lodges belonging to the Corporation of the Home. **Admission**—Applicants must be in good standing in his lodge and be 60 years of age. There are accommodations for about 80 members. **Management**—By Board of Managers elected by members of the Corporation. **Income**—From annual dues of the members of the Corporation, viz.: one cent per week from each member of said Corporation. **Inmates** (1895)—72. **Officers**—President, Elias Johnson, 1748 North Twenty-fifth Street; Secretary, D Lightkep, 848 Perkiomen Street; Treasurer, Hiram A. Miller, 1609 Allegheny Avenue.

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